## ANEWROYAL

# FRENCH GRAMMAR:

CONTAINING

Rules for the Pronouncing and Writing of the French Tongue, some familiar Phrases, Dialogues, Fables, and three Vocabularies.

# By JOHN PALAIRET,

French and Writing - Master to their ROYAL HIGHNESSES the DUKE of Cumberland, the PRINCESS of Hesse, and the QUEEN of Denmark.

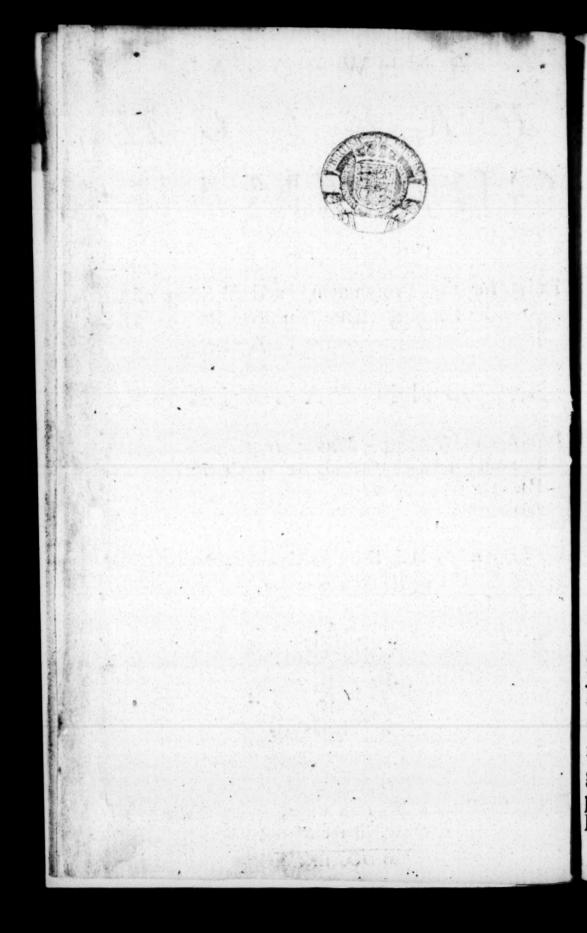
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M.DCC.LXI.



# ALTESSE ROYALE MONSEIGNEUR

# LEPRINCE GUILLAUME,

DUC DE

CUMBERLAND.



ONSEIGNEUR,

A méthode, que suivent les personnes qui ont l'honneur d'enseigner les langues à Votre Altesse Royale, m'a toùs jours paru si bonne, que je n'ai garde, Monseigneur, de vous en proposer une autre. Quand même un célèbre Auteur Aglois n'auroit pas démontré qu'on aprend mieux les langues par l'usage que par la Grammaire, les progrès surprenans, que Votre Altesse Royale a faits, en un âge si tendre, dans

les quatre langues principales, seroient seuls sufisans pour nous en convaincre.

MAIS, MONSEIGNEUR, comme l'intelligence de quelques bonnes règles, peut être d'une très-grande utilité pour se perfectioner dans quelque langue que ce puisse être, je prens la liberté d'offrir à Votre Altesse Royale, un recueil des principales règles qu'il faut observer, pour parler purement la langue Francoise, & pour bien orthographier.

Heureux! Si, par ce petit témoignage de ma reconnoissance, je pouvois, MONSEI-GNEUR, mériter, en quelque sorte, la continuation de vos bontés, & de votre protection.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, avec le plus profond respect,

MONSEIGNEUR,

DE VOTRE ALTESSE ROYALE,



Le très-bumble, & très obeiffant serviteur,

JEAN PALAIRET.

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#### A NEW ROYAL

# French GRAMMAR.

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GRAMMAR is the Art of speaking and writing well a Language.

#### The FIRST PART.

#### ARTICLE I.

The LETTERS of the FRENCH ALPHABET.

A, B, C, D, E F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, Y, Z.

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, x, y, z.

They are thus pronoudced.

aw, bé, cé, dé, ea, ef, gé, aush, ee, je, kaw, ell, em, en, o, pé, qu, er, es, té, u, ve, ex, ee-grek, zed.

#### ARTICLE II.

Letters are divided.

Into VOWELS and CONSONANTS.

The Vowels, ...

A Vowel is a Letter which makes a perfect Sound, or Voice of itself, without the Help of another.

The Confonants,

b, c, d, f, g, b, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, f, t, w, x, z.

They are called Consunants, that is to fay, founding with another, because they cannot make a Sound, or be pronounced without the Help of a Vowel, either before or after any of

A 3

ARTICLE

### ARTICLE III.

Of the Combination of Sounds and LETTERS.

From fome Letters fingly pronounced, or join'd with others, arise Syllables; one, or more Syllables make Words; Words make Sentences; which last make up the whole Language or Speech.

A SYLLABLE is the Sound of one, or more Letters pronounced at one Time; as for Example, there are two Syllables, or two Sounds in a-me, the Soul; four Syllables or four Sounds in en-ten-de ment, the Undertaking; and five in géné-ro si-té, Generosity.

A WORD consists of one or more Syllables; as Dieu, God;

par-ler, to Speak ; pro-me-ner, to walk, &c.

#### ARTICLE IV.

#### Of the PRONUNCIATION.

The Confonants are joined to the Vowels in this Manner.

Ba	bé	be	bi	bo	bu !	Ab.	eb	ib	ob	ub
<b>Qa</b>	cé	ce	ci	co	cu	Ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
Da	dé	de	di	do	du	Ad	ed	id	od .	ud
Fa	fé	fe	fi	fo	fu	Af	ef	if	of	uf
Ga	gé	ge	gi	go	gu	Ag	eg			ug
Ha	hé	he	gi hi	ho	hu	Ah	eh	ig ih	og oh	uh
Ja	jé	je	ji	jo	ju					
Ka .	ké	ke	ki	ko	ku	Ak	ek	ik	ok	· uk
La	lé	le	li	lo	lu	Al	el	il	ol	ul
Ma	mé	me	mi	mo	mu	Am	em	im	om	um
Na	né	ne	ni	no	nu	An	en	in	on	un
Pa	pé ·	pe	pi	po	pu	Ap	ep	ip	op	up
Qua	qué	que			quu				••••	
Ra	ré	re	ri	ro	ru	Ar	er	ir	or	ur
Sa	ſé	fe	fi	fo	fu	As	es	is	OS	us
Ta	té	te	ti	to	tu	At	et	it	ot	ut
Va	vé	ve	vi	vo	vu	-				
Xa	xé	xe	xi	xo	xu .	Ax	· ex	ix	OX	ux
Za	2é	20	zi	20	24	Az	ez	iz	oz	uz

Of the Sound of V o W E L S. | Masculine, Feminine, or Mute,

A in French founds like a in English, in these Words, War, all; Ex.

Voilà. there is. Pâle. Pale, &c. A before an y, or an i

mark'd with two Tittles, is founded e, that is, like the English a in make; Ex.

Pays, or

e

ub

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ug uh

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Pais, Country. Paifan, Cuntryman. égaier, to rejoice. Paier, to pay. Balaier, to sweeep. to flutter. Begaier, Fraier. to beat. éfraier, to frighten. Effaier. to try. Tutaier, to thou. Métaier, A Farmer. Pronounce.

Pé-is, pé-i-san, é-gué-i-er, &c. Except in the following Words, where a keep its as in primitive Sound; as

Paien. Heathen.

Bayonne, a Town in France. Aieul, Grandfather; and those where a is followed by an i mark'd with two points; as in Hair, to bate, &c.

A is smother'd up in the Article la before a Vowel or

an b Mute; as

L'ame, the Soul. L'héroine, the Heroine. Yet we fay,

La onzième, the eleventh.

E is of three Sorts, viz.

and Open.

E MASCULINE is fo called, because it has a strong Sound, and is pronounced to,

1. At the End of Participles

Paffive; as,

Spoken. Parle, given, &c. Donné, Then it is mark'd with an

acute Accent.

2. In Words ending in ex; as in

Speak. Parlez. give, &c. Donnez.

3. When there is no other Vowel in a Syllable, followed by another Syllable in the same Word that begins with

? Vowel; Ex.

Ré-unir. to reunite, Ré-itéré, repeated. Pré-ocupé, prepoffeffect. Cre-e, created. Goddefs, &c. Dé-cse, 4. In Words ending in er;

Parler, to Speak. Colier. a Collar, &c.

Except 1A. in Altier, proud; Amer, bitter; Hiver, Winter; Enfer, Hell.

2. In Monofyllables ending

in er ; as Mer, Sea; Fier, proud, &c.

3. In Latin Words, as

Niger, Jupiter, &c.

In all those Words e is pronounced open, which I have marked with a grave Accent to distinguish it from é Masculine.

E Feminine, or Mute, is fo

called,

uz

ux

called, because it is weakly l'Homme, pronounced, as in these English In sutur Words, love, give, grace; Ex. dic. and I

Ame, Soul; Grace, Grace;

Er.

E. FEMININE is entirely mute.

begins with a Vowel, or b

Notre ami, our Friend. Votre homme, your Man, &c.

2. E is mute betwixt a g and an a, or an o, in the same Syllable; as in

Logea, lodged.
Mangcons, let us eat.
George, George.

Pron. jorge, manjons, &c. E is also mute in these Words, Jean, John; Asseoir, to sit.

3. E is mute at the End of Words, when preceded by a Vowel; but then that Vowel is pronounced long; as in

Année, Year.
Marie, Mary.
Rue, Street, &c.

Rue, L is smother'd up in these Words, le, je, me, te, fe, ce, de, ne, que, jusque, puisque, quoique, presque, lorsque, before a Vowel, or an b mute; Ex. the Child. I Enfant, I love: Taime, m'aimez-vous ? do you hve me ? t'En vas-tu? art thou going? is he going? s'En va-til? c'Est fait, 'tis done.

d'Or, of Gold.

n'Allez pas, don't go.

Qu'a t il, what ails him?

jusqu'au soir, till Night.

l'Homme, the Man.

In future Tenses of the Indic. and I Imp. of the Conjunct. of Verbs ending in ier, and ouer, as remercier, to thank; avouer, to own, &c. cut off the e, and write as you pronounce: Ex. Instead of le remercierai, remercierois. arouerai, avouerois, write and pronounce, Je remercîrai, remercîrois, avonrois, &c. likewise in such Substantives, as remerciement, maniement, divouement. write and pronounce, remercîment, manîment, devoument, &c.

E OPEN, fo called because it is pronounced openly like the ay in the Word Day.

1. E is open in the last Syllable of Words ending in

et, ets, cès, rès; as in

Projet, Project.
Projets, Projects.
Abces, Imposthumes.
Progress, Progress, &c.

2. E is open in the Words of one Syllable; as in

Mès, my; Sèl, Salt; Fèr, Iron. E is open whenever it is

mark'd with a circumflex Accent; as in

Même, felf; Tête, Head.

4. E is open in the last Syllable but one, when the last Syllable of the Word has an e mute, preceded by a Confonant; as in

Père, Father.

il Difère, be differs.

ils Lèvent, they rise, &c.

Cet.

Cet and cette in a common Discourse, are pronounced ft and ste; Ex.

Cette femme. A fe femme.

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&c.

Cet.

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Em and en are pronounced an; Ex.

Empêché, bindered.

Pron. Commant, ampêché, &c. Em, en final, in proper Names and foreign Words, are pronounced as in English; Ex.

Jérusalem, Hy-men, Bethléhem, A-men, &c.

But en final, having e, i, or y before it, is pronounced weaker; as in

Cananien, Cananite.
Pharifien, &c. Pharifee.
En followed by an n founds

harder; as in

Ennemi, Enemy.
Garenne, Warren, &c.
Ennui, Weariness; Pronounce
Annui.

En in the third Person plural of Tenses, sounds like e mute; Ex.

ils Parlent, they speak.

Mangèrent eat.

Donnassent, &c. might give.

Pron. Parle, mangere, donnasse.

En after the Vowel i in the fame Syllable, founds in; V. the Diphthong ie.

I

I Vowel founds both before and after the Consonants like the English ee: Ex.

Il ke; Civil, civil, &c.
But i being joined in the fame Syllable to an m, or to

an n, founds ai; as in

Simple, fimple; Vin, Wine, &c. Pren. Saimple, vain, &c.

Yet i in in followed by a Vowel or b mute, Reeps its primitive Sound; as in

In animé, inanimate.
In-égal, unequal.
In-humain, inhuman.
In-imitable, inimitable.
In-ondé, overflowed,
In utile, useless, &c.

Pron. I-nanime, I-négal,

I-numain, &c.

In keeps the same Sound in fin and divin before a Substantive that begins with a Vowel; Ex.

Fin Or ; Divin Esprit.

Pron. Fi-nor; Divi-nesprit,
When there is betwixt two
Vowels an i marked with two
Tittles, it is then pronounced
like two ii; as in

Moien, Means ; Paier, to

pay, &c.

Pron. Moiien ; Paiier, &c.

O

O is pronounced in French as o in the English Word more; Ex.

Trone, &c. Throne.
O is founded on in this Word Noel, Christmas: Pronounce, Nouel.

U: The Sound of this Vowel can't be well represented in the English Tongue, being A 5

no where to be found in it.

Um and un are pronounced as if they were written eum and eun; Ex.

Humble, humble.
Lundi, Monday, &c.
Pron. Heumble, Leundi, &c.
Note, That you are carefully to distinguish u and i
Vowels, from v and j Confonants, because they differ both in Sound and Shape.

Y

Y is pronounced like the Vowel i. 'Tis now used only in Yvoire.

Yeux,

Yeux,

Yeux,

Yore,

And when it makes a Sound of itself; Ex.

Il Ya,

there is.

Of the Sound of DIPHTHONGS and TRIPHTHONGS.

When two Vowels meet, and form two different Sounds in one Syllable, they are called a Diphthong, and if three, a

Tripththong.

According to this Definition, it is plain, that when two or more Vowels make but one Sound, they cannot properly be called DIPHTHONGS. Therefore I shall divide them into

PROPER or TRUE, and
IMPROPER or FALSE.
The PROPER Dipththongs are,
ia, ić, ieu, io, oua, oué, oui,
ui, oi.

These two Vowels make a Dipththong in

Diable
Fiacre, a Hackney Coach.
Viande, Meat.
Diacre, Deacon.
Fiancer, to betroth. And

their Derivatives.

ié

le makes a proper Diph-

I. In Words ending in tie,

Pitié, Pity; Moitié, balf, &c.

2. In Words of one Syllable; as in

Piè Foot; Ciel, Heaven;
Hier, Yesterday; Bien, well;
Tiens, bold; Vien, come, &c.
And their Derivatives; as in
je Conviens, I agree.
Proviens, proceed.
Soutiens, &c. maintain, &c.

3. In Words ending in ier,

Colier, a Collar.
Métier, a Trade, &c.

1st, Except those Words
where ier is preceded by two
Consonants; as in

Tablier, an Apron.
Sanglier, a wild Boar, &c.
2dly, In the Infinitive ending
in ier; as in

Varier, to vary. Nier, to deny.

4. It makes a proper Diphthong in the fecond Person plural of Verbs; as in you had.

vous Aviez, you had. Auriez, should have. Parlassiez, might speak, &c.

This is a true Diphthong under the Appearance of a

Triphthong; as in

Dieu, God; Lieu, a Place; Pieu, a Stake; Milieu, middle; Yeux, Eyes; Cieux, Heavens; Vieu, old; Aieux, Grandf. Mieux, better; Mathieu, Matth. Essieu, Axel-tree; Monsieur, Sir; Adieu, farewell.

In all other Words ieu is pronounced in Profe like a proper Diphthong; as in

Malicieux, malicious. Précieux, precious, &c. | in

But in Poetry ieu makes two

Syllables; as in

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Malici-eux, Préci-eux, &c.

Foreigners meet with no fmall Difficulty in the Pronunciation of this Diphthong; and the only Way to make it easy, is for them to pronounce at first the i separately from eu, thus; Di-eu, Li-eu, &c. which in a little Time will bring them to the true founding of it at once.

This Diphthong is only to be found in Verbs; as in nous Avions ave had. Should have. Aurions, might have, &c. Euffions, Sion and tion, final are pro-

plural of the Imperfect Tense | nounced in Prose like a Syllable only, tho' there are two Syllables; Ex. Aversion, Aversion. Action, Action.

This Diphthong is only. found in

Pouacre, Quate, Quaille,

a Sloven. a Wad. Sheep.

oué

This is a proper Diphthong only in

Fouet, Mouelle,

a Whip. Marrow.

oui

This is a proper Diphthong

Oui,

beard.

Ui is a proper Diphthong in most Words; Ex.

Lui, be; Suis, am, &c.

But ui is a false Diphthong preceded by a g or a q: then the u is mute; as in.

Guide, Guide. Qui, who. acquired, &c.

Aquis, Pron. ki, aki, &c.

Oi is a proper Diphthong, and founds like an a and an è open;

1. In most Monosyllables; as in

Moi.

Moi, me, Roi, King, Bois, Wood, in boè, &c. 2. When oi is followed by an e mute; as in Soie, Silk. | Proie Prey. Joie, Joy. | Foie, Liver, &c. Except Monoie Money, which is prononneed monai. 3. In Verts and Nouns ending in oir, and oire; as in Voir, to fee. Boire, to drink. Oratoire, Oratory. Rafoir. Razor, &c. 4. In the Present Tense of the Indicative of Verbs; as in je Vois, I fee. Croi. telieve ; this last Word is generally pronounced like an e open in common Discourse; as crè. 5. Oi is a proper Diphthong in most Names of Nations and Countries; as Gaulois. Gaul. Genois, Genoese. Hongrois, Hungarian. Danois, Dane Chinois, Chinese. Suédois, Swede. Artois, Artois, &c. 6. Oi founds oè before g and n: as in Poignard, a Dagger.

Oi before any Vowel is pronounc'd oai i; as in
Voïant, feeing.
Voïons, let us ee.
Joïeux, glad, &c.
Pron. Voai-iant, voai-ions,
joai-ieux, &c.

Hay, &c.

Foin,

Noier, to drown.
Croiant, believing.
Nétoier, to cleanse, &c.
Pron. Néier, créiant, nétéier.

#### IMPROPER DIPHTHONGS.

Aa, ae, ao, ai, aou, au, eau, ea, eai, ee, ei, eo, eoi, eoie, eu, eui, uei, oe, oei, oeu, oi, oo, ou, ue, ui, are improper or false Diphthongs, as having but one Sound.

Aa founds like an â long in
Aaron,
Aage,
Isaac
Baailler
Pronounee and spell.
Aron, àge, Isac, bâiller.

Ae founds like an â long in Caen, a City of France; and like an é in Cæfar, now spelt César.

Ao founds like an a in Paon, a Peacock.

Laon, a City in France.
Faon, a Fawn.
In Faoner, to fawn, a o make two Syllables.

Ai founds like è open in Air, Air; Maître, Master; Laide, ugly; Mais, but, &c. Pron. èr, mêtre, lède, mè.

But

masculine; as in Mai, May, je Sai, I know, Portai, carried, porté. Ferai, will do, alferé, &c. Yet in Vrai, true. Estai, Esay. Délai, founds like an è open. Ai before an I in the same Syllable founds like an a, and the I has a liquid Sound; as in Maillet, a Mallet. Travail, Work. Tailleur, Taylor, &c. Ai founds like e mute in the Imperfect Tense of the Verb faire, to do; Ex. fesois. fefons. Faifons, Faifois, Faifoit, fesions. Faifions, fefiez. Faifiez, Faisoient, fesoient. fefant. Faifant, aou. A is mute in thefe three Words: Satisfied. Saoul. to fill. Saouler, Aout, the Month of August. Pron. Sou, souler, out. Au and eau pron. o; Ex. Auteur, Author. | i oteur. Beau, handsome. | bô, &c.

E is mute in this false Diph-

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&c.

But

But ai Final founds like e foften the Sound of g that goes before it; as in Changeant, changing. Mangea, eat, &c. Pron. chanjan, manja, &c. eai. Eai sounds like an é maseuline; as in Delay; ai je Mangeai, I eat. changed. Changeai, a jackdaw, &c. un Geai, Pron. Mangé, changé, gé, ei Ei founds like ai; as in Plein, full. Reine, Queen, &c. When ei comes before an I, the i is mute, and the I has a liquid Sound; as in Soleil, Sun; Pareil, like, &c. Ee founds like a long é open; as in Seeller, to feal, | feller. Beeller, to bleet, | bêller. eo, eoi E is mute in these false Diphthongs, being only used to soften the g that goes before it; as in Pigeon, Pigeon. George, George. je Mangeois, I did eat. Pron. Pijon, Jorge, mange, &c.

oie, eoie

These false Dipthongs sound thong; and it is only used to like an è open; as in

ils

ile Avoient, they had. | Etoient, were, &c. | Pron. Avè, étè, &c.

eu

Eu is founded like u open, with opening a little one's Mouth in the pronouncing of it; as in

Beurre, Butter.
Pleurer, to aveep, &c.
But u founds like a fingle u

1. In the Participles Passive

of Verbs; Ex.

Eu, bad, vu. Veu, feen, seceu, received, &c. reçu.

2. In the Preter-Indefinites and the Imperfect Tenses deriving from them; Ex.

je Seus, I knew.
Seusse, might know.
Receus, received.
Receusse, might, receive, &c.

Pronounce and Spell,

Sus, susse, reçusse.

3. In verbal Nouns; such as La Veue, the sight.
Doreure, gilding, &c.
Pronounce Vue, dorure, &c.

And in the following words; à Jeun, Fasting. Seur, Sure. Security. Seureté. Affeurer, to affure. Europe, Europe. Eustache, Eustachius. Heureux, happy. Meur, ripe. Meurir, to ripen. Meure, a Mulberry.

were, &c. | Mure, mur, hureux, &c.

eui, or uei.

These two Diphthongs are founded like eu, the i being only used to make liquid the following l; as in

Deuil, Mourning. Orgueil, Pride, &c.

oe

Oe is founded like an é masculine; as in

Oeconome, faving.
Oecuménique, Oecumenical.
Oedipe, Oedipus.
The best Authors spell now,

économe, écuménique, & c.

oei.

Oei founds like eu in
Oeil, Eye.
Oeillade, Look.
Oeillet, Pink.
The I founds liquid.

Oeu founds like eu, and has a confufed Sound; as in Vœu, Vow; Eœuf, an Ox.

Most People now spell the two following Words without an o; beuf, neud.

oi

This false Diphthong is pronounced &;

i. In the Imperfect Tenses of Verbs; Ex.

j'Avois, I had. tu Chantois, thou didst sing. elle Seroit, she should be, &c.

2. In.

Countries; as in French. François, Anglois, English. Ecossois, Scotch. Irlandois, Irifb. Hollandois, Dutch, &c.

3. In the following Words, viz.

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&c.

In

Connoître, to know. Paroître, to appear. Croître, to grow. Croire, to believe.

and their Compounds.

weak. Foible. stiff. Roide. Roideur. Stiffness. to Stiffen. Roideur. Pronounce thus,

Fèble, Rèdir, Rèdeur, rède,

C'c.

Sometimes also it is pronounced è in the following Words cold. Froid. ftraight. Droit, Adroit. dexterous. place. Endroit, narrow. Etroit, je fois. I be. il foit be be. ave be. nous foions.

ye be. vous foiez, Thus, frè, drè, adrè, endrè,

étrè, se, seïons, seïez.

Which Pronounciation however is not to be recommended; it being far better in the five first of these Words to sound oi like oe; and even in the four last, as well as in croitre and croire, &c. especially in a grave and Solemn Speech.

Ou founds like the English

1. In national Nouns and | 00, Ex. Nous, we; Tous, all; Foule, Croud, &c.

When i comes after ou, this i ferves only to give a liquid Sound to the following 1; as

Fenouil, MouiHer,

Fennel. to wet, &c.

ué, ui.

When ue, ui, are false Diphthongs, the w is mute; as in Guerir, to cure; Qui, who, &c.

> Of the Pronunciation of CONSONANTS.

Defore we enter upon the Pronunciation of every Confonant, we must observe the following Rules, which relate both to Pronunciation and Spelling.

1. Confonants and Vowels are not fo strongly pronounced in the common Discourse, as in a grave and folemn

Speech.

2. We generally leave out Confonants in Words where they are not founded; that is, when this can be done without causing any Confusion or Equivocation; as in

Accorder, acorder. Apprendre, aprendre, Abbattre, abatre, avis, Advis, Adjouster, agra agraver, Aggraver, Teite, tems,

Temps, Estre, Scavoir,

être, favoir, &c.

But sometimes we keep useless and mute Letters to distinguish them from others of the same Pronunciation; as in Seur, sure. Sur, upon. Poids, Weight. Pois, Pea. Chœur, Choir. Cœur, Heart. Compte, Ac- Comte, Count.

Ville, Town. Vile, vile.

3. Most final Confonants, especially d, g, p, f, t, x, z, are not pronounced, unless the following Word begins with a Vowel, or b mute.

4. When there are two or three Confonants at the End of a Word, which is followed either by fome Stop, or another Word that begins with a Confonant, we only pronounce the first Confonant, and sometimes none at all; as in those Words that end in st., and some few others: Ex.

Grand garçon, great Boy. Arts mechaniques, mechanical Arts.

Forêts, Forests. Les Ducs de Saxe, the Dukes of Saxony.

Except from this Rule the following Words, wherein the two last Consonants are always pronounced, viz.

Arc, Correct, Musc, Direct, Talc, Christ, Est, Marc, Exact, Zest,

Turc, Indirect, Ouest,

Busc, Mars, God of War, and most foreign Names of Countries, Cities, &c.

Both the final Confonants, are also pronounced in

Parc, Porc, Serf, Nerf, tho' fome make the last indifferent or dubious.

5. Final Confonants are founded in most proper Names derived from another Language; as in

Raab, Isac, Janus, Ajax, David, Davus, Darius,

Cécrops, &c.

Of CONSONANTS in particular.

B

This Letter founds weak when it begins a Syllable; Ex.

Beurre, Butter ; Boete, Box,

&c.

But when b ends a Syllable or a Word, it founds hard like a p, as in

Absous, absolved; Job, Job,

&c.

Pron. Apfous, Jop.
It is mute in Plomb, Lead.
Pronounce Plon.

C.

Ca, ce, ci, co, cu, are founded ka, fe, fi, ko, ku.

The c is pronounced before these three Vowels, a, o, u; like a k: Ex.

Car, for; Coq, Cock; Cube, Cube, Pron. kar, kok, kube.

C founds like a k at the End of Words; as in

Bouc,

Boy.

Korographie,

Bouc, He goat; Roc, Rock, ts. But it is mute in 10' Banc, a Bench ; Blanc, white; nt Clerc, Clerk; franc, free; Ionc, Rush; Almanac, Alare manack. nes Pron. Ban, blan, cler, fran, nion, almana, and a few more. It is mute likewise before a ax, Confonant in us, Bec, Broc, Cotignac, Sac, Estomac, Tabac, &c. as Un sa de blé, a Sack of Corn, ar-C is also mute in donc, then. (except it begins a Period) and in contract, contract. C before e i founds like an ak f; as in le; Certain, certain; civil, civil, ox, Pron. Sertain, fivil, &c. ble C with a Dash under it thus e, founds like an f before a, ard o, u ; Ex. Tab, Deça, on this side. Garçon, Reçu, received, &c. Pron. Defa, garfon, refu. ead. Ch. founds like th, as in the English Word Shamoy; Ex. Chagrin, Shagreen, &c. Ch. is pronounced like a k, are in some Words derived from the Greek; as in fore Bacchus, Bacchus; Echo, 4; Echo; Chaos, Chaos; Christ, Christ; Chretien, Christian; ube; Chœur, Quire. End Pron. Bakus, éko, kaos,

krift, krêtien, kœur.

Chorographie

ouc.

D is pronounced as in English: It is commonly mute at the End of Words; as Nud, naked, Verd, green, Muid, Hogsbead, Bled, Corn, Pied, Foot, pié. These two last Words are now spelt without the d. D founds like a t in Grand, great; Second, Se-When there follows a Vowel, or an b mute; Ex. Grand Orateur : Second Article. Pronounce, Grant-t Orateur, Secon-t Article. D in quand when before a Vowel, and in the third Perfon fingular of the Indicative before il, elle, on, sounds also like at; Ex. Quand on veut, Que vend il? Defend-elle? &c. Pronounce, Quan-ton veut; Que ven-til? Defen-telle? Words; but it is mute in

F is generally founded at the Beginning and End of Clef, Key; Bailiff, Bailiff; Eteuf, a Tennis, ball; Chef, d'œuvre, Master-piece. Pron. Cle, bailli, éteu, ché, d œuvre. F mute is also in the plural of Oeufs Lœufs,

F final

F final before a Vowel founds like v; Ex.

Bœuf à la mode, neuf, écus,

Pron. Beu-va la mode, neuvécus.

G

Ga, ge, gi, go, gu.

Ga, je, ji, go, gu.

G before a, o, u, founds hard; Ex.

Garde, Guard.
Gomme, Gum.
Gueule, Mouth, &c.

G before e, i, is founded

weaker; Ex.

Gémir, to groan. Giroffe, Clove.

G is mute at the End of Words; as in

Long, long; étang. a Pond,

G founds like a k in

Joug, Yoke; Bourg, a Market Town; and in Sang, Blood, in this Phrase, Suer sang & eau.

Pron. Sué fanké eau.

Gn always belongs to one Syllable, and in such case, n becomes liquid; as in

Digne, worthy. Seigneur, Lord, &c.

G is mute in

Signer, to fign, signifier, to fignify, and their Derivatives.

Pron. Siner, finifier, &c.

Doigt, Finger, doit. Vingt, twenty, Legs, Legacy, lé.

G before ea, eo, eu, founds like j, as, in

Obligeant, obliging.
George, George.
Gageure, Wager, &c.

Pron. Oblijant, Jorge, ga-

H

H is not properly a Letter, but only a Mark of Aspiration.

H is mute in French Words derived from the Latin; as in

Honneur, Honour. Homme, Man.

Exhorter, to exhort, &c. Pron. Oneur, ome, exorter.

You must except from this Rule the following Words, wherein b is aspirated, though derived from the Latin.

Héros, Heroe, &c. Hennir, to neigh, &c. Hareng, Herring.

Harpie, Harpy. Halle, Hall.

A Life of Words, wherein h

is aspirated. Haie. hameau, hemnir, Huguenot, hair, haricot, hâle, hors, hoqueton, houx, haper, halebarde, hareng, huée, haneton, huit, houblon, heras, hardi, hanter, harceler, hâte. haillon. hériffer, havre, hideux, houlette, haut, hazard, hanche, hardes. heros. hure, hêtre, hute, heurter. hibou, hurler, heraut, house, hacher, hola, honte, Gc.

etſpirds s in our.

&c. ter. this rds. ugh &c.

&c. ing. rpy. all. n h

1, not, on, rde, n, on,

er, er, tte, he, es,

at. er,

nds ng. rge. &c. ga. lan.

er,

H is afpirated in Holland. la Hollande, la Hongrie, Hungary, &c. Yet we fay in common Difcourfe

Du fromage d'Hollande, Du vin d'Hongrie, &c.

H is mute within the Words; as in

Exhalaifon, Exhalation, Christian, &c. Chretien, Pronounce, Crêtien, &c.

H is also mute in Héroine, Héroique, Hé-

roisme; though it it aspirated in Heros.

This Confonant founds je, or like z in the English Word, Glazier ; Ex.

Joly, pretty; Jour, Day, &c.

K is not a Letter of the French Tongue; yet we use it in proper Names borrowed from other Tongues; Ex.

York, Pékod, Stockholm,

 $\mathfrak{S}_{\mathfrak{c}}$ .

L final is mute in Fufil, Gun; Perfit, Parfley; Outil, Tool; Filleul, Godfon; Linceul, Sheet ; Gentil, genteel; Nombril, Navel; Chenil; a Dog-kennel; Barril, Barrel; Sourcil, Eye-brow. Pron. Fuli, perli, outi, four-

ci, linceu, genti, &c. L founds like u in the fol-

lowing Words,

Neck | cou. licou | licou | mou. fou. Col. Licol, Halter, licou. Mol, mou. Sol, Penny. Fol. mad. fou. Most People Stell now the

three last Words as they are

pronounced.

L final in fol and mol is sounded before a Vowel; Ex. Mol & spongieux, foft and

spongy. Fol amour, foolifb Love. We pronounce and write, Le col de la matrice.

Le col de la veffie. Le col de pertuis, B mol.

L is mute in il, he, before a Confenant, and even before a Vowel, when there is an Interrogation; Ex.

be does. Il fait, Parle-t-il à Madame ? does be speak to Madam?

Pron. I fait, parle-ti à Madame ? &c.

L is mute in

Quelque, Some. Some body. Quelqu'un, Quelconque, what foever. Ils, they. Fils, Son.

Pron. Queque, quequ'un, quéconque, i, fi.

Ils before a Vowel is pronounced, iz; Ex.

Ils ont, Fils obeissans. Pron. iz. ont, fiz obeisfans.

A double // has a liquid Sound (as in the English Word Collier) when there goes an i before it; as in

Piller,

to plunder, Piller. Aiguille, Needle, &c. Except those Words that begin with ill; as unlawful. Illégitime, Illuitre, illustrious, &c.

And the following Words,

Achille, Sybille, Pupille, Argille, Distiller, Sillabe, Camomille, Tranquille, Imbêcille,

We pronounce and spell now, Achile, Sybile, Pupile, Argile, Distiler, Silabe, Camomile, Tranquile, Imbécile.

Except.

Ville. Town. Mille, Thousand. Which we spell with a double *ll*, to distinguish them from

Vile, vile; Mile, a Mile. L has a liquid Sound at the End of Words and Syllables, after ai, ei, eui, oei, uei, oui ;

Ex.

Travail. Work. Soleil. Sun. Deuil, Morning. Oeil Eye. Cercueil, Coffin. Fennel, &c. Fenouil,

And in these Words,

Perfil, Parfley. Brafil, . Brafil. and gentil in Gentil-homme:

But I is mute in the Plural of Gentils-hommes;

Pronounce, Gentis-hommes.

M is founded at the Beginning of a Syllable; as in

Même. Self, &c. A double mm after an a and an o, founds as a fingle m; Ex.

Flamme, | | flame. Comme, | S | come, &c.

M keeps its primitive Sound in some few Words, and Names of Men, Cities, &c.

Hymne, Calomnie, Amnon, Indemnité, Infomnie, &c.

M final founds like n.

In the following Words, Faim, Hunger. fam. Nom. Name. non. Per. onon Parfum, parfun. fume.

Deer. S dain. Daim, Adam, Adam. Adan.

Except in

Stockholm, Abraham, Amsterdam, Jerusalem, &c.

2. M founds like n before

b, m, n, p, f, t; Ex.

Combien, how much. Emmener, to carry away. Colomne, Column. Exemple, Example. Samson. Samfon. Comte, Earl, &c. Pron. Conbien, enmener, Gc.

N keeps its Pronunciation as long as it is initial; as in

Nonante, ninety, &c. But it meets with Alterations

in some Places, and in others, it is intirely loft.

Nn is founded like a fingle n after an a, and o: Ex.

c. ind 72; c. ind nes on, ds, 1. more uch. vay. mn. ple. fon. &c. ner, tion 1 &c. ions ers, le n

An-

Anneau, Ring, | Taneau, Bonne, good, | bone, &c. N is founded weak at the end of Words; as in Mien, mine, fin, fine. Bon, good, mon, my, &c. Except in Amen. Amén, Hymén, Hymen. Examén, Examination. N is founded weak before a Consonant; as in Content, Satisfied, &c. N is founded hard, 1. Before a Vowel; as in Anonime, anonymous. 2. At the end of an Adjective or Pronoun, followed by a Vowel; Ex. fine Gold. Fin or. Bon ami, good Friend, &c. Pron. Fi-nor, bo-nami, N founds weak always in Benin, benign. Malin, malicious. 3. N is founded hard in bien, followed by an Adjective, an Adverb, or a Verb that begins with a Vowel; and in the Word rien followed by a Verb that begins with a Vowel, or the Pronoun autre; Ex. Bién humble, Bién aimer, Bien affez, &c. Pron.

Pron.

Bién-nhumble,
Bién-naimer,
Bién naffez.
On and en follow the fame
Rule,

Pron.
On admire, lon-nadmire,
En Europe, len-neurope, &c,
But elsewhere n is sounded
weak; as in
N'ètre bon à rien.

Voit-on en France. Donnez-en à tous. Fin & delicat.

N is always mute in the last Syllable of the third Perfon plural of Verbs ending in ent; as in

ils Aiment, they love.

Avoient, had.

Aimèrent, loved, &c.

Pron. Aimè, avè, aimère, &c.

But the t is pronounced in Poetry, when a Vowel folz lows; Ex.

ils Boivent ensemble.
Burent un coup.
Aimoient à boire, &c.,
Pron.

Boive-tensemble. Bure-tun coup Aimè-ta boire.

ning of a Syllable; as in

Punir, to punish, &c.

P is mute in the Plural of

Nouns ending in p; Ex.

Coups, Blows

Pron. cou, &c. and before
a Consonant in the singular; as in

Corps, Body,
Compter, to reckon,
Pleautier, Psalter,
Pseaume, Psalter,
Sept, seven,
Sept, seven,
Septième, seventh.

P is founded at the Begins

10	Of the 110
But P founds in	
Cap,	Cape.
Sep,	a Vine.
Baptismal,	baptismal.
Psalmiste,	Pfalmift.
Psalmodier,	
Pfalterion,	Pfalterion.
Septuagenaire,	
Septuagésime,	Septuagesima.
Septante,	Jewenty.
Septentrion,	North.
Ph in French,	as in English,
founds like an f;	Ex.
	Pron.
Phrase, Phr	afe, frase.
Physique, Physique,	icks.   fyfique.
	- Er.
Q	
Qua, que, qu	i, quo, quu,
are sounded,	
Ka, ke, ki, ko	, ku.
Q is sounded a	t the End of
Words; as in	St. China and Co.
Coq, Cock ; C	ing, five.
Q final is m	ute before a
Word that begin	s with a Con-
fonant; Ex.	
Cinq. femmes	, Coq'dinde.
Pron. Cinfemn	
It is also mute	
Laqs,	Snare.
Q is never us	
after which it	is generally
mute; Ex.	
Quelque,	fome.
Quiter,	to quit.
Quoique,	though, &c.
Pron. keke, k	iter, koike.
But you mu	ft except the

following Words, where u is

Aquatique, Quadragenaire.

pronounced ou; Ex,

Equateur, Equation,

Pron Ekouateur, ékhouation, akoatique, kouadragenaire.

R

R between two Vowels is founded fost; as in

Lire, to read. Baron, &c.

R is founded

I. In Monofyllables; as it Car, for, Pour, for, Leur, their, Sur, upon. and is likewise sounded soft.

2. In Words ending in ar,

ard, and art; Ex.

César, Cæsar.
Regard, Look.
Départ, Departure, &c.
3. It is pronounced at the

end of these Words? Ex.

Amer, better.

Enser, Hell.

Desir, Desire.

Soupir, Sigh.

Martyr.

Cancer, Cancer. Hiver, Winter.

Saphir, Saphire. And in proper Names, such

Jupiter, Lucifer, &c.

Oger, | G | Ogé. Didier, | Didié.

R is either founded, or mute. in Nouns in Oir, having more than one Syllable; as in

Miroir, Looking Glass.
Mouchoir, Handkerchief, &c.
R is mute.

1. In the Infinitive of the first and second Conjugation: Ex.

Parler,

Parler, to speak, parlé. Finir, to finish, fini, &c. 2. In Nouns ending in er and ier, that have more than one Syllable; Ex. Danger. Danger, first, &c. Premier, R is mute in Leifure. Louir, Pleafure. Plaifir, 4. In verbal Nouns; as Le dormir, the fleep, &c. Monfieur, Sir. 5. In common Discourse in Sur, upon; Notre, our; Votre, your; Quatre, four; Autre, other. When the next Word begins with a Confonant; Ex. Sur moi, Votre Serviteur, Notre Sœur, autre Quatre guinces, &c. Pron. Su moi, vot ferviteur, not fœur, aut fois, quat guinees, &c. But r is founded when the next Word begins with a Vowel, or b mute; Ex. Sur un mot, votre enfant, Notre ami, autre endroit,

n,

is

ad.

&с.

ir

for,

ton.

ar,

far.

ook.

&c.

the

tter.

Hell.

fire.

ligh.

rtyr.

ncer.

nter.

bire.

fuch

nute.

more

Flafs.

, &c.

the

tion:

arler,

Plaisir honnête, &c.

Pron. Su run mot, vo trenfant, no trami, au trendroit,
plaisir-rhonnête, &c.

C

The f is very subject to vary in its Pronunciation; besides the sound of fa, fe, fi, fo, fu, it has the sound of z.

1. Between two Vowels; as in,

Aise, ease; Rose, Rose, &c. | cible, péril inévitable,

Pron. Aize, roze, 2. In Words before b, v, ?. g, j, as in, Pron. Presbitère, prezbitère. Thisbé thizbé. Transvafer, tranzvafer. Transversal, tranzverfal. Afdrabal, azdrubal. Efdras, ezdras. Difgrace, dizgrace. Transgresser, tranzgresler. dizjoint. Disjoint, and, in the following Words, Pronounce, Tranfiger, tranziger. Transaction, tranzaction. Transitif, tranzitif. Transitoire, | tranzitoire. S is mute at the End of Words; as in they, lls, Ces, thefe, Sans, without, I fan, &c. Except in the following Words; Ex. Une Vis, a Skrew. Agnus, Agnus. Bolus, Bolus. Calus Callofity. Sinus, Sine, and all proper Names, as Venus, Iris, Bacchus, Pallas, Erc.

S is mute after a Confonant that has a strong Sound, such as c, f, l, r, q; Ex.

Sacs ouverts, Chefs invincibles, Perils inévitables, Tréfors immenfes. Cogs admirables.

Pron. Sac ouver, chef invincible, péril inévitable, tré-

for

for immense, coq admirable.

According to our new Way of Spelling, sis generally left out in the Words where it is mute; as in

Pasque, Easter ; Teste, Head,

Fron. and Spell.

Pâque, tête, &c.

S founds like a  $\approx$  at the End of Words, when a Vowel follows, or b mute.

Ex.
Nous-avons,
Vous avez,
Les hommes,
Des honneurs,
Pron.
nou-zavon.
vou-zavé.
lè zomme.
dèzonneur.

A double f founds like a fingle f at the Beginning of a Word: Ex.

Poisson, Fish; Passa, passed, &c.

You must take care of Mistakes, which would be to put a sinstead of an sinstead of an sinstead of an sinstead of an sinstead of the sinstead o

T

T keeps its natural Sound, I. In Words ending in tie, tie, tier; as in

Partie, Part, &c.
Pitié, Pity, &c.
Métier, Trade, &c

Except in

Primatie, Prophétie, Chiromantie. Pron. Primacie, Prophécie, Chiromancie, and fuch like Words in mantie; as also in Names of Countries; as

Dalmatie, &c. where i

2. T is founded in Words ending in tien; as in

Chrêtien, Christian, &c. 3. In Verbs; as in

nous chations, we chaftife, wous fentiez, you felt, &c.

4. T is founded when tion comes after for x; Ex.

Pastion, Bastion.
Digestion, Digestion.
Question, Question.
Mixtion.
Mixture.

Elsewhere t founds like a c in tion; as in

Pron.

Action, Action accion,
Portion, Portion. porcion,
Faction, Faction. faccion,
Fiction, Fiction. ficcion.

T is also sounded like a c in

Séditieux,
Captieux,
Factieux,
Factieux,
Partial,
Initial,
Patient,
Patience,
Pronounce,
fedicieux,
capcieux,
faccieux,
faccieux,
parcial,
inicial,
pacient,
pacient,

Patiemment, paciemment.

T final is sounded in

Fat, Fop, Ouest, West,
Mat, matted,
Rapt, Rape,
Brut, rough,
Est, East,
Huit, eight,

T is founded at the End

of

of most Words, when there follows a Vowel or h mute; Ex.

Dort-il? Savant-homme.

Fort-habile, Puissant ami.

Pronounce,

ords

aftife,

. tion

Alien.

estion.

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xture.

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Weft,

Zenith.

fudith.

Seven.

zeft.

acin

Dor-til? Savan-thomme, For-thabile. Puissan-tami.

Tis mute before a Consonant. and in the Plural of Nouns; as in

Effet dangereux, Puissant Souverain.

Pronounce, effé dangereux, puissan souverain.

Pron.

Etats States létà

Etats, States, étâ, Effets, Effects, effê, Soldats, Soldiers foldâ, je promets, 1 promise promè.

T is mute before a Vowel, or b mute at the end of a Subflantive, when n or r goes before it:

Vent horrible, aterrible Wind, Mort afreuse, a frightful Death.

Pronounce, Ven horrible, mor afreuse, &c.

T is mute in the conjunction et; Ex.

Bon et Sage, savant et honête, prompt et violent

Pronounce, Bon é fage, favan é honête, pron é violent.

T is founded in Cent a hundred, before an adjective, or Substantive, beginning with a Vowel, or b mute: Ex.

Cent écus, a bundred Crowns. Cent hommes, a bundred Men.

Pron. Cen-técus, cen-thommes.

But it is mute before other

Words; as in

Cent onze, a hundred and eleven.

Cent un, a hundred and one.
Un cent ou deux, a hundred
or tavo.

Proncunce, Cen onze, cen un, un cen ou deux.

The Plural of Cent. is spelt without a t: Ex. Cens.

T is always mute in Aspect,
Respect,
Respect,
Respect.

Respect, Respect, Suspect, Suspect, Août, the Month of August.

Pronounce, Aspec, respec, suspec, aoû.

T is founded in wingt before any one of these cardinal Numbers, and their Derivatives; to wit, un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept, buit,

neuf: Ex.

Vingt & un, Vingt trois, Vingt quatre, Vingt cinq, Trente & un.

Pron. Vin-te é un, vin-te deux, vin-te trois, vin-te quatre, vin-te cinq, &c. tren-te é un, tren-te deux, &c.

#### V.

In va, ve, vi, vo, vu, founds the same as in English.

#### X

X founds like ks.

1. At the Beginning of a Syllable; as in

Xerxes, | kserses, ksimenes, ksimenes, lukse, &c.

Texte, | | tekste, | Exprès, | eksprès, & c.

e End

3. At the I	End o	fa Word.						
Ajax,	1 . 1	ajaks,						
Stix,	ice	fliks,						
Phénix,	ino	phéniks,						
Onix,	ron	oniks,						
Borax,	4	boral s.						
X founds like	k bef	ore a c. Ex.						
Excepté,	. lek	cepté,						
Excité,	ek	cité,						
Excellent,		céllent, & c.						
X founds like f in								
		pron.						
Excuser,	e	cuser,						
Excommunier, escommunier,								
Xaintes, saintes.								
X founds like gz when the								
next Syllable begins with a								
Vowel or b mute;								
Exemple,	. e	gxemple,						
Exil,	e   e	gzil,						
Examén,		gzamén,						
Exode,	6 e	gzode,						
Exhaler,	e e	gzhaler, &c.						
	ike d	ouble fin						
S Maixant		S.Maissant						
Soixante,	nce	soissante,						
Bruxelles,	no	bruffelles,						
Auxerre,	ron	ausserre,						
Auxonne,	0	aussonne.						
X founds like a z in								
Deuxieme,		deuzième,						
Sixième,	15	fizième,						
Dixième,	me	dizième,						
Sixain,	non	fizain,						
Dixsept,	040	dizsept,						

dizhuit,

dizneuf.

Dixhuit,

Dixneuf,

X is mute at the End of Words; as in

Aux, to the Deux, two, deû, deû, Dieux, Gods, Dieû, & Dieû, & Except those Words befor mentioned, where x is final.

X founds like z at the End of a Word, when there follows a Vowel or b mute:

Dix écus, ten crown, Six hommes, fix Men. Pron. Di-zécus, fi-zhommes, &c.

Z

Z is founded in viz.

It is always mute at the End of a Word; except it is followed by a Vowel, or an imute, Ex.

Vous avez, You bave,
parliez, did freak,
aurez, will bave,
feriez, fhould be,
prissiez, might take.

It is to be observed, that as the \( \int \) is used to form the Plural of nouns, \( \approx \) final ought to be used only in Verbs, except in some few Words; as

Nez, the Nose; Chez, at of to, Assez, enough, &c.

#### ARTICLE V.

Of the French Way of SPELLING.

WORDS of two Syllables.

Rules concerning Division and Distinction of Syllables.

1. A Consonant, in Words of many Syllables, between two Vowels, is joined to the latter; Ex.

A-mi, Dé-ja, E-té, Fa-ce, A-vec, I-ra, Di-ra, Po-le,

U ne, &c.

2. If a Consonant be doubled, the former belongs to the precedent Vowel, and the other to the following; Ex.

Al-lé, Don-né, Ac-cès, Bar-ré, Som-me, Ap-pas, Braf-sa,

Ton-ne, Cet-te, &c.

3. Confonants, which may be join'd in the Beginning of a Word, are not to be separated in the Middle, otherwise they are to be divided; Ex.

Bla-mé, Hum-ble, Clé-ment, Ra-clé, Bru-ne, A bru-ti,

Fré-re, Co-fre, Phi-lis, So-phi, &c.

4. If there be in a Word a false Diphthong, with a Vowel besides, the salse Diphthong makes a Syllable separated from the said Vowel; Ex.

Plai-e, Jou e, Veu-e, Ou-ir, Vou-a, Nou-e, Dou-er,

Clai-e, Plui-e, Soi-e, &c.

More Words of two Syllables.

An-cièn, Fâ-cheux, Lar-me, Ba-nal, Gar-çon, Ma-tin, Ca-non, Heu-reux, Ni-tre, Dor-mir, Ja-mais, On-guent, En-fant, &c.

Words of three Syllables.

A ban-don, Fa-bu-leux, Bel-li-queux, Ga-geu-re, Cri-ti-quer, Ha-bil-ler, Da-moi-seau, In-ves-tir, E-blou ir, Jointu-re, Li-brai-re, Ra-mas-sant, Mé-moi-re, Su-cu-lent, Né-bu-leux, &c.

Words of four Syllables.

Ac-ca-ble-ment, Be-ni-gne-ment, Cer-ti-tu-de, Da-van-B 2 ta ge,

û,&c, befon

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ta-ge, E-clip-ti-que, Fa-bri-ca-teur, Go-gue-nar-der, Hé-mifphè-re, I-gno-ran-ce, La-men-ta-ble, Mi-ra-cu-leux, Ob-scéni-té, &c.

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Words of five Syllables.

A-bré-vi-a-teur, Ab ju-ra-ti-on, A ca-dé mi que, Blas-phéma-toi-re, Bé-a ti si-que, Bes-ti-a-li-té, Ca-thé cu-mè-ne, Consub-stan-ti-el, Dé li bé-ra-tif, Dé-di ca-toi-re, Ec-clé si as-te, Em-ble ma-ti-que, &c.

Words of fix Syllables.

A-ca dé-mi-ci-èn, Bé né fi-ci a-le, Com-mu-ni-ca-ti ve, Déf in té-res-se-ment, E-ga-li-sa-ti on, Fon-da-men-ta-le-ment, Gram-ma-ti-ca le-ment, His-to-ri-o-gra-phe, In ter-pré-ta-ti-on, La-bo-ri-eu-se ment, Mé tro-po-li-tai-ne, Né go-ci-a-ti-on, &c.

Words of seven Syllables.

Ar-ti-fi-ci el-le ment, Bé-a-ti fi ca ti-on, Con-sub-stan-ti-elle ment, Des-a-van-ta-geu-se ment, Ex com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on, Im-pé-ré-tra-bi-li-té, Ir-ré-con-si-li-a-ble, Per-pen di-cu-laire-ment, &c.

Words of eight Syllables.

In-com pré-hen-si-bi-li-té, Ir re-con-ci-li-a-ble-ment, Misé-ri-cor-di-eu-se-ment, Spi-ri-tu a-li-sa-ti-on, Ir-re-pré-hen-sibi-li-té, A-ris-to-de-mo-cra-ti-e.

#### LESSONS.

Where all the Letters, which must not be pronounced, are distinguished by Italic Letters, and the Syllables separated, for the Easiness of reading.

#### First LESSON.

Die lui je tièns tout. Sans lui, je ne puis rièn. Il tait tout ce que je fais, ét tout ce que je dis. Son œil voit le fonds de mon cœur. Il hait le mal, ét se plaît au bièn. Près

Près de lui, lès Rois sont moins que rien, tant il eft grand. Je ne vis que par lui. Je lui dois ce que j'ai de plus chèr. Sès mains ont fait tout ce que je voi de mès yeux, de Bon, de Beau & de Grand; lès Cieux, l'Air, la Mèr & le Séc. En un mot, tout eft plein de son Saint Nom; il n'est point de lieu où il ne foit.

#### Second LESSON.

Rai-gnez Dieu, Vous, sès Saints, car ri-èn ne dé-faut à ceux qui le crai-gnent.

Qui eft ce lui qui prend plai-sir a vi-vre ét qui ai-me la

lon-gue vie pour voir du bien?

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Près

Fui le mal, fai le bien, cher-che la paix ét la pour-sui.

La sour-ce de la vie est par de vers le Sei-gneur.

Heu-reux eft l'homme que tu re-prends o Dieu, ét que tu in-struis par ta Loi.

Heu reux sont ceux qui gar-dent ce qui est droit ét qui sont

ce qui eft juste en tout tems.

Qui re pond à quei-que discours a vant de l'a-voir ou-i, c'

qu'il dit, lui doit tour nér à honte.

Ne rien di-re qui puif-se fai re de la péi-ne à qui que ce puis-se ê-tre; sen-tir du plai-sir à voir tout le Mon-de content, & a-voir, tou-jours un vrai & ar dent de fir de fai-re do vien a tous, eft ie por-trait d'un hom-me qu'on ne trouve pres-que point.

Men-tir eft un mau-dit vi ce. Nous ne sommes hom-mes

ét nous ne te nons les uns aux au-tres que par la bon-ne foi.

Gra-véz dans vo-tre cœur la ré-gle qu'un sa-ge Prin-ce marqua,

a-vec le doigt, sur lès lè-vres de son Fils. Plu-tôt pé rir que de men tir; & crai-gnéz moins la Mort, que

d' ê-tre ta-ché de ce vi-ce.

#### Third LESSON.

IEU ré-fi-ste aux or-gueil-leux, mais il fait grace aux hum bles.

Nul Ser-vi-teur ne peut ser-vir deux Maî-tres, car, ou il ha-i-ra l'un, ét ai-me-ra l'autre, ou il se tien-dra à l'un & au-ra du mé-pris pour l'au-tre.

au-tre sèr-ment; mais que vo-tre oui, soit oui, & vo tre non, non; voit a-fin que vous ne tom-biéz pas en in roll oui, & vo Ne ju-rez, ni par le Ciél, ni par la Tér-re, ni ne fai-tes au-cun

a-fin que vous ne tom-biéz pas en ju-ge ment

Ne sois pas sur-mon-te par le mal, mais sur-mon-te le mal par le bien.

Ne

Ne vous é ton-nez pas, si u-ne per-son-ne, qui n'a pas le

cœur droit, ne plait ja-mais par-mi d'hon-nè-tes gens.

Si nous voî-ons beau-coup de mal-heu-reux dans ce Monde, c'est par-ce-que nous y voi-ons peu de gens qui se con-si-ent en Dieu.

Quand nous le pri-ons, il veut que nos en trail-les mè-me, s'il est pos-si ble, ai-ent de la voix, & qu'il y ait dans nous un di-vin, qui don ne à nos sou-pirs la force de mon-tér jus-qu'à

Un hom-me qui a l'ésprit bien fait, é-cou-te, a-vec plai-sir ceux qui lui par-lent sur ses dé fauts, ét ne peut sou-frir lès

Un mot, é-cha-pé mal à pro pos, cau-se sou-vent du désor-dre, & de longs re-pen-tirs; pen-sez donc, a-vant de par-ler.

Qu'il ne vous en-tre ja-mais dans l'ésprit que vous a-voz du mé-ri-te. Soi-ez le seul qui n'en sa che rien, et qui n'en

di-le mot.

Solez bien a-pris, & mo-def-tes- Laif-fen di-re quand vous a.vez dit: don-nez le loi-sir aux au-tres de vous ré-pon-dre, & ai-éz la for-ce de vous tai-re, lors-qu'ils par-lent.

Si vous n'é-tes pas con-tent au-jour-d'bui, vous ne le se-réz peut-ê-tre par de vo-tre vi-e; Pour-quoi ce-la, di-rez vous?

C'ést que vous n'é-tes pas sou-mis aux or-dres du Ciel.

Su-por-téz le châ-ti-ment a-véc ré-spect, ét a-véc un és-prit hum-ble, & ne laif-fez pas â-ba-tre vo tre cou-ra-ge, et votre ver-tu sous la péi-ne: sou-ve-néz vous que le Séi-gneur ef un bon Pere, qui chá-tie ceux qui lui sont chèrs, & qu'il ai me.

Si vous vouléz pé-chér, chèr-chéz un lieu où Dieu ne vous puil-se voir, ét quand vous l'au-rez trou-vé, fai-tes ce que vous

vou-drez.

#### ARTICLE VI.

Of Elision and Insertion.

E Lision is the cutting | begins with a Vowel, or an h a Monosyllable, when it is

Elision is mark'd by an Afollowed by a Word that postrophe, that is nothing else

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but a Comma fet above the empty place of the Vowel put out.

The final Vowels that fuffer Elision, are these three, a, e, i, in the following Words only: Ex.

Le, de, ce, fe, je, me, ne, te, thus mark'd, que, fi,

L', d', c', f', j', m', n', t', qu', s'. See Page 4.

A fuffers also Elision in la before any Word beginning with a Vowel, or an b mute, See Page 3.

I fuffers Elifion only in the Word si before it and its; Ex.

S'il vient, if be comes.

S'ils viennent, if they come. E Feminine is always drowned at the end of other Words before a Vowel or b mute, but its Elision is never mark'd with an Apostrophe: write,

Grande armée, Arme à feu, Livre inutile, Pauvre homme.

and pronounce,

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h

Alfe ut

Gran-darmée, Ar-ma feu, i-vrinutile, pau-vrhomme.

E Feminine in the Word grande, great, is sometimes oft before a Confonant, and tien an Apostrophe is necesary; as in

A grand' peine, with much

ado. La plus grand' part, the greatest part.

Pas grand' chose, no great matter.

great Fear. Grand' Peur, Grand' Messe, high Mass. La grand' chambre, great Chamber.

Ma grand' mère, my grand Mother, &c.

In an Interrogation, where the Nominative Pronouns are transposed, that Transposition ought to be marked by an Hyphen, otherwise called a Division, (thus-) Ex.

Vient-il? does be come? Que dit-elle? what does

She Say? Shall we go? Irons-nous? But when the third Person of Verbs ends with a or e, a t ought to be inferted betwixt two byphens, in order to foften

the Pronunciation: Ex. Parla-t-elle? did she speak? Va-t-on? do they go? Mange t-il? doth he eat? When the Verb is in the

fecond Person singular of the Imperative Mood, an f is inferted before y or en; as in,

go thou thither. Vas-y, Prens-en, take some on't, &c. An Hyphen serves also to join two or more Words together; as,

very fine. Tres-beau, C'est-à-dire, that is to fay. Arc-en-ciel, Rain-bow, &c.

#### ARTICLE VII.

Of Stops, MARKS, and CAPITAL LETTERS.

THE Stops are used to shew what Distance of Time must be observed in reading. And they are so absolutely necessary for the better understanding of what we write and read, that without a strict Attention to them, all Writing would be confused, and liable to many M. scon-structions.

Their Characters are thus,

a Comma \_\_\_\_\_\_

a Colon \_\_\_\_\_\_ a Period, or full Stop \_\_\_\_

a Note of Interrogation

a Note of Administration =-!

A Comma (,) marks the little Pauses one makes in a Discourse; both to grace it, and to make it clear to the reader.

A Semicolon (;)' marks a short Member of a Sentence; which tho' it has a sense of itself, yet contributes towards the making up of a compleat Period.

A Colon (:) marks a Sense that seems to be compleat; but so that something may still be added to it.

A Period, or full Stop (.) fliews that the Sense of the Sensence is full.

A Note of Interrogation (?) is used when a Question is asked.

A Note of Admiration (!) where one admires, or cries out for Wonder; it serves also to express Grief, Pain, and other violent Passions.

A Parenthesis () incloses within its two Figures a Sentence by itself, which may be either used, or omitted, and yet the sense remain entire.

Two inverted Commas (") are used in the Margin of Books to mark Quotations, and several Points (....) of a Dash (—) serve to denote a Reticence, or a Sense that is impersect.

An Obelisk + is used, as well as the Asserism \* to refer the Reader to the Margin.

An Index, of the Fore-finger pointing, fignifies that Passage to be very remarkable against which it is placed.

A Caret ( ) is placed underneath the Line, and notes that some Letter, Word, or Sentence, is lest out by Mistake, and must be taken in exactly where it points,

If any Word at the end of a Line, for want of Room,

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# Of Stops, Marks, Capital Letters, and Accents.

or Conveniency, must be di- | Beginning of a Speech, vided, let it be done with this Mark (-) Ex. --- Sentence.

Capital Letters are used,

Thing treated of, and in the and Profession.

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2. After a full Stop, and after a Note of Interrogation, or Admiration.

3. For the first Letter of 1. In the Beginning of a proper Names, and Nouns of Title, in the Beginning of a | Dignity, Nouns of Science, Art

#### ARTICLE VIII.

Of ACCENTS.

THE ACCENT is the Raising of one's Voice, or a remarkable Sound of one of the Syllables of the Words we pronounce.

There are three Sorts of Accents;

Acute, Grave, and Circumflex. The Acute Accent (') is used on an é masculine ending a Syllable; Ex.

Prémédité, épeler, &c. The Grave Accent (') is placed on an e open; as in Procès, après, excès, &c.

It is never used in the Middle of Words, but when e ends the Syllable, except on the last Syllable ending with an s.

We also mark with a Grave Accent the following Adverbs, VIZ.

Là, there, çà, bit ber, De là, thence. Où, where. and the Particle à, to, er at, to distinguish them from these Words,

La, the A, has, of, or from the, De lay come on, ça,

The Circumflex Accent ( ) is put on a long Vowel, when either a Vowel or an f mute has been firuck off; Ex.

Aage, age, Beeler, bêler, Estre, être, Le nostre, le nôtre, Levostre, le vêtre, De.

#### ARTICLE IX.

#### Of POINTS.

POINTS are used to prevent the wrong Pronunciation of Vowels joined together, which fometimes are Diph thongs, and fometimes are not. Therefore when many Vowe!s joined together form two Syllables, two Points are to be mark'd upon the Vowel that begins the latter Syllable.

E, i, u, are the Vowels on which the two Points must be

mark'd; Ex.

No el, Po-ete, Tu-er, Ru-er, Ifra el, Jou-er, Isma-ël, Salu-ër, Lou-ër, &c. Except é masculine and e mute final; Ex. Salu-é, ru-é, tué, jou-é, lou-é. Salu-e, ru-e, tu-e, jou-e,

lou.e, &c.

E mute serves only to lengthen the found of the n, and the two Points ought to be mark'd on neither of these two Yet we mark'e mute final with two Points in the Words.

Ambiguë, aiguë, redarguë, cigue.

Ca-in, La-ique, Lou-is, Ha-îr, Mo-îse, Réjou-îr, Na if, Efa-ie, Ru-iner, Pa-is, Obe-ir, Athé-isme, &'c.

Ré-uffir, Ema-us, Sa-ul, Ré-unir, Efa-u, &c.

#### ARTICLE X.

Of the French Quantity.

Uantity in Words is the Length, or Shortness, in the pronouncing of a Syllable; from hence arise two Sorts of Syllables, long, or short, according as the Vowel they are com-

posed of, is founded long, or short.

The Quantity and Measure of Syllables are of so valt Extent, that it would both bear and require a volume to reduce them to certain and distinct rules, which would only puzzle the Learner; and so I think it more proper to advise him to read with Care, and before a critical Ear, our most celebrated Poets, who will, with delight, instruct him in all those Niceties.

## The Second PART.

HE French Tongue is composed of NINE Kind of Words, viz.

1. The ARTICLE, - l'Article.

- le Nom.

2. The Noun, — le Nom. 3. The Pronoun, — le Pronom.

7. The Conjunction, — la Conjonction. 8. The Preposition, — la Préposition.

9. The INTERJECTION, - l'Interjection.

#### ARTICLEI

#### Of the ARTICLE.

THE following Words are called ARTICLES; they are put before Nouns to shew their Gender, Number, and Cafe; viz.

Masculine. Feminine. Comm.

la, l', { the, of the, from the, or some. les, des, Le, l' de la, de l', Du, de l'

Au, à l'. à la, à l', aux, to the.

of, from, or some. De to.

To which may be added the Numeral Un, une — a, an, or one. Des.

#### ARTICLE II.

#### Of the Noun.

A Noun is a Word that expresses a Thing without any Circumstance, either of Time or Person, as, Dieu, God, Bon, good, fignifies a Thing subsisting of it-Maison, House, Grand, great, self; Ex. Homme, Man, Beau, fine, &c. 1.

A Noan is divided into SUBSTANTIVE, and ADJECTIVE.

I A NOUN SUBSTANTIVE Art.

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Art. Noun Subst. Le Soleil. the Sun. La Femme. the Woman. Un Arbre. a Tree, &c. which the Word chose, to Thing, cannot be added in good Sense; Ex.

Le Soleil chose, the Sun Thing, &c .- is Nonsense; therefore Soleil, Sun, is a Sub-

Stantive.

A Noun Subflantive is subdivided into

PROPER and COMMON.

A Proper Noun is the particular Name of any fingular Thing; as,

George, George, Anne. Anne. Londres, London, &c. A Common or Appellative Noun is that which is applicable to all things of the fame Kind; Ex.

La Maison. the House. Une Ville, a Town, &c.

2. A Noun Adjective expresses the Quality of any Thing;

lovely, Aimable. Sad, &c. Trifte, to which the Word chofe, thing, may be added in good Sense; Ex.

Annable chose, a lovely Thing.

Trifte chose, a fad Thing, &c are agreeable to Sense and Reafon; therefore Aimable, lovely, Trifte, fad; are Adjectives.

There are four Things called Accidents to be considered in Nouns, viz.

The GENDER. The NUMBER.

The CASE. OF DECLEN. SION.

The COMPARISON.

#### Of the GENDER.

The Gender is properly that which shews the Difference of Sexes

There are three Genders in French.

The MASCULINE, The FEMININE. The COMMON.

1. The Masculine is mark'd by le, or un, Ex.

the King. Le Roi. Un homme, a Man, &c.

2. The Feminine is mark'd by la, or une; Ex.

the Queen. La Reine, Une Maison, a House, &c.

3. The Common is mark'd by le or la, un or une; Ex.

the Handle, Le manche. La manche. the Sleeve. Un enfant, a Child, &c.

Une

Although the primitive and proper Use of Genders be only to diffinguish one Sex from another; yet the French, like the Greeks and Latins, observe that distinction even in inanimate Things, amongst which there is neither be or she; so that there is not one Noun in French, but what is either Masculine, Feminine, or Common.

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### RULES

To know the Genders of SUBSTANTIVES.

1. NOUNS proper to Males are of the Masculine Gender;

Un Capitaine, a Captain; un Renard, a Fox, &c.

La fentinelle, the Centry.
La patrouille, the Patrol.
Gardes, Guards; as

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Les gardes Françoises, the French Guards; speaking of Regiments of Guards.

We say also,

La St. Jean, La St. Michel, &c. That is, by Compendium,

La fête de St. Jean, the Feast of St. John, &c. 2. Names of Days, Months, and Seasons are Masculine; as

Lundy dernier, last Monday. | Mars est froid, March is cold. Mardy prochain, next Tuesday. | L'Eté est chaud, the Summer is Yet we say, (hot.

La mi Mars,
La mi-Avril,
Une belle Automne,

the Middle of March,
the Middle of April,
a fine Autumn.

3. Names of Irees are Masculine; as, Un chêne, an Oak; un Poirier, a Pear-tree, &c.

Une ébène, an Ebony. Une yeuse, a Holm-oak.
Une épine, a Thorn. Une vigne, a Vine.
Une viorne, a wild Vine. Une palme, a Branch of a Une ronce, a Bramble. Palm-tree.

4 Adjectives, used as Substantives, are Masculine; as, Le rouge, red. | Le noir, black, &c.

5. Infinitives and Prepositions, used as Substantives, are Mas-

Le manger, Eating, &c. | Le devant, the Fore-part, &c. 6. Nouns compounded of a Verb and a Noun, are Masculine,

Un tourne-broche, a Jack. | Un casse-noisette, a nut-crac-7. Proper Names of Towns are Masculine; as, [ker, &c.

Paris est beau, Paris is fine,
Londres est grand, London is large, &c.
But they are Feminine when ville goes before; as,
La ville de Paris, the City of Paris,
La ville de Londres, the City of London, &c.

Except

Except,

La Haye, La Ferté, La Rye, &c.

8. Most Part of the Letters of the Alphabet are Masculine;
as a, e, i, o, u, y, b, c, d, g, j, k, p, q, t, v, x, z.

f, h, l, m, n, r, which are Feminine.

Besides the Nouns before mentioned, the following Nouns ending with any of these Letters, viz. a, b, c, d,  $\acute{e}$ , f, g, i, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, f, t, u, x, z, are of the Masculine Gender: Example.

xampte.	
a. Un sofa;	a Sofa, &c.
b. Du plomb,	Lead, &c:
c. Un fac,	a Bag, &c.
d. Le froid,	the Cold, &c. ]
é. Un coté,	a Side, &c.
f. Un œuf,	an Egg, &c.
g. Le sang,	the Blood, &c.
	be Broom, &c.
1. Du fil,	Ibread, &c
m. Le parfum,	the Perfume.
n. Un pain,	a Loaf, &c.
o. Un zéro,	a Cypher, &c.
p. Du drap,	_Cloth, &c.
q. Un coq.	a Cock, &c.
r. Le danger, t	
f. Un tapis,	a Carpet, &c.
t. Le front, the	
u. Un mantea	
s. Un prix,	a Price.
Le choix,	the Choice.
Un fix, a fix,	
Un dix, a ten,	in gaming.
z. Le nez,	the Nose.
~, Le nez,	

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These are of the Feminine Gender.

a Key.
a Ship.
Thirft.
an Ant.

are or the M	ajculine Genaer:
La Loi,	the Law.
La Foi,	Faith.
La merci,	Mercy.
m. La faim,	Hunger.
n. La main,	the Hand.
La fin,	the End.
Une chanson,	a Song.
Une Leçon,	a Lesson.
La Façon,	the Fashion:
La rançon,	the Ransom.
La boisson,	the Drink.
La moisson,	the Harvest.
r. La chair.	the Flesh.
La cour,	the Court.
Une cuilliere,	a Spoon.
La mer,	the Sea.
Une tour,	a Tower.
f. Une vis,	a Screav.
Une fouris,	a Mouse.
Une brebis,	a Sheep.
Une fois,	once.
t. Une dent,	a Tooth.
Une forét,	a Forest.
La mort,	Deails.
La nuit,	the Night.
La part,	the Share.
La hart,	the Faggot band.
Une dot,	a Dowry.

the Skin.

Virtue.

the Voice.

La

the Water.

the Bird-lime.

u. La Peau,

x. La voix.

La vertu,

La glu,

L'eau,

m al

25

La paix,
La croix,
La noix,
La poix,
La toux,

Peace.
the Cross.
the Walnut.
the Pitch.
the Cough.

Besides the Nouns above mentioned, the following are also of the Feminine Gender.

1. Nouns proper to Females:

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La

La Reine, the Queen. La belle Héléne, the beautiful (Helena, &c.

2. Nouns in ion; as, La Religion, Religion.

La Satisfaction, the Satisfac-(tion, &c.

3. Nouns in tié and té, deriving from the Latin in tas; as,

La piété (PIETAS) Piety. La charité, (CHARITAS) Charity. &c.

La prison, the Prison.
La maison, the House, &c.

# Except,

Un tison, a Firebrand.
Un horison, a Horison.
Un oison, a young Goose.
Du poison, Poison.
5. Nouns in eur; as,
La douleur, Grief.
La pudeur, Basbfulness, &c.
Cage, im rage, nage paume, are of der.
2. All the lowing List line Gender.

Except,

Un bonheur, good Luck.
Un malheur, a Misfortune.
Un honneur, an Honour.
Un deshonneur, a Dishonour,
Le cœur, the Heart.
Le chœur, the Choir.
Le labeur, Labour, &c.
6. Nouns in ée; as,

Une armée, an Army.
Une epée, a Savord, &c.
Finally, Nouns in e Feminine,
or Mute, are of the Feminine.
Gender; as,

La France, France.
La barbe, the Beard.
Une puce, a Flea, &c.

Except,

1. Nouns ending in age, ége, uge, acle, éme, aume, ome, isme.

Examples.

Le courage, Courage, &c.
Un Colége, a College, &c.
Le déluge, the Flood, &c.
Un Oracle, an Oracle, &c.
Le batême, Baptism, &c.
Un Tôme, Balm, &c.
Un fophisme, a Sophisme, &c.

Cage, image, page, plage, rage, nage (à la nage) crême, paume, are of the Feminine Gender.

2. All the Nouns of the following List are of the Masesline Gender.

Cimetière, Branle, Abîme, Bréviaire, Cinabre, Ale. Bufle, Cintre, Acte, Busque, Cirque, Adverbe, Buste, Cistre. Adultère, Cloître. Albâtre, Cable, Cadavre, Clistère, Amble, Code, Cadre, Ambre. Amphithéatre, Caducée, Codicile, Calibre, Cofre, Ancêtres, Angle, Calice, Colifée, Colique, Calme, Anniversaire, Antidote, Cancre, Colosse, Colure, Antimoine, Caffre, Cantique, Antre, Comble, Apogée, Commerce, Capuce, Caractère. Compte, Apophtegme, Concile, Apostume, Cartulaire, Arbre, Caprice, Conclave, Caroffe, Concombre, Archipélage, Arrhes, Cartouche, Cone, Congre, Article, Capricorne, Confistoire, Artifice, Casque, Afme, Catalogue, Conte, Aftragale, Cataplâme, Contraste. Aftre, Catherre, Controle, Conventicule, Aftrolabe, Cautére, Afile, Corolaire, Centre, Cothurne, Atre, Cercle, Auditoire, Cerne, Coude, Age, Chancre, Couple, Augure, Change, Coûtre, Balustre, Chanvre, Couvercle, Batistère, Chapitre, Crane, Bénéfice, Charme, Crépuscule, Beurre, Chef-d'œuvre, Crible, Biévre, Crime, Chifre, Binocle, Chile, Crocodile, Ciboire, Cube, Binome, Biffexte, Cidre, Cuivre, Cierge, Bitume. Culte, Blâme, Cilice, Cicle. Bouge, Cigne, Cimeterre,

Cilindre, Décalogue, Délire, Dépilatoire, Defastre. Defordre, Dialecte. Dialogue, Diamétre, Diaphragme, Dictame, Dictionaire, Digeste, Dilatoire, Diocèse, Disque, Distique, Divorce, Dogme, Dogue, Domaine, Domicile, Double, Doute, Dromadaire, Echange, Edifice, Eloge, Empire, Empirée, Entousiasme, Entracte, Ephémère, Epicicle, Epiderme, Epilogue, Epifode, Epitalame, Equilibre, Equinoxe, Esquisse. Evangile, Exemplaire,

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Exercice, Exode. Faîte, Falte, Feutre, Fleuve. Fifre, Formulaire, Foie, Froncle, Frontispice, Genevre, Génie, Génitoire, Genre, Germe, Gefte, Gingembre, Glaire, Glaive, Globe, Glossaire, Golfe, Goufre, Cando Grimoire, Haire, Havre, Hélébore, Hémisphère, Hére (jeu) Hemistiche, Hiérogliphe, Homicide, Horoscope, Himénée, Hipocondre, Hipocriphe, Hipotame, lable, Jaspe, eune, Incendie,

Inceste, Indice, Infecte, Interméde, Interrègne, Interstice, Intervale, Inventaire, Jusquiâme, Laboratoire, Labirinthe, Lange, Lemme, Légume, Leurre, Libelle. Lierre, Lievre, Limbes, Limites, Linge, Lître, Livre, Lobe, Logarithme, Logogirp..., Lombes, Louvre, Lucre, Luminaire, Lustre, Maléfice, Manifeste, Manipule, Marble, Martire, Masque, Massacre, Mausolée, Mensonge, Mérite, Merle, Mécompte,

Mélange, Météore, Meuble. Meurtre. Microcosme, Microscope, Ministère. Modèle, Module, Monastère, Monde, Monitoire, Monopole, Monstre. Mufle, Muge, (poiffon) Philtre, Murmure, Muscle. Myrte, Mystère, Navire, Négoce, Nitre, Nombre. Obélifans Obole, Observatoire, Ofice. Ongle, Oprobre, Opuscule, Oratoire, Orbe, Ordre. Organe, Orge, Orifice, Orle, Pacte, Pampre, Panache, Pantamètre, Paradoxe.

Parafe, Paragrafe, Parricide, Parterre. Participe, Patrimoine, Peigne, Pentagone, Péricarde. Péricrane, Périgée, Péritoine. Pessaire. Peuple, Phare, Phlegme, Plâtre, Planisphère, Pléonasme. Poeme, Poivre, Pole, Polipe, A UICHE, Pore, Porphire, Portique, Pouce, Poudefoie. Préambule, Précepte, Prêche, Précipice, Préjudice, Prélude, Prépuce, Presbytère, Prestige, Prétexte, Prétoire, Principe, Prodige,

Trapèse, Rombe, Sommaire, Proeme. Trèfle, Programme, Romboide, Songe, Triangle, Prologue, Rôle. Soufle. Trigliphe, Promontoire, Rosaire, Soufre, Pronostique, Triomphe, Rouable, Spectre, Trône, Prône, Rustre, Squélette, Trophée, Protocle, Sable. Stade, Sternutatoire, Tropique, Prototipe, Sacerdoce, Stile, Trouble, Proverbe. Sacre. Tumulte, Pupitre, Sacrifice, Stigmate, Tuorbe, Sacrilège, Suaire, Purgatoire, Tyrse, Salaire, Quatre, Subfide, Vacarme, Rable. Salpêtre, Sucre, Vafe, Râle, Suplice, Sanctuaire, Vaudeville. Réfectoire, Sandaraque, Suppositoire, Refuge, Ventre, Sanne, Simbole, Ventricule, Régime, Scandale, Sinode, Verbe, Sinonime, Regitre, Scapulaire, Verre, Tarande, Règne, Sceptre, Vertige, Regule, Shirre, Tartre, Relâche, Vésicatoire, Télescope, Ségle, Vestiaire, Réliquaire, Séminaire, Terme, Vestibule, Remède, Territoire, Sepulcre. Vestige, Renne, Service, Tertre, Vice, Séxe, Repaire, Testicule. Vignoble, Siécle, Texte, Repertoire, Vinaigre, Théatre. Reproche, Signe, Tigre, Ulcère, Silence, Reptile, Volume, Timbre, Requisitoire, Simple, Titre, Uretère, Reste, Simulacre, Zèle, Réve, Singe, Tonnere, Tore, Zéphire. Reûme, Sinople, Zodiaque. Rome, Solftice, Torfe,

Besides several proper Names of Mountains, Rivers, &c. and others of Arts and Sciences, which are omitted here for shortness.

Nouns Apjective being to express the Quality of the Substantive, ought therefore to follow the Gender of these, and be sometimes Masculine, and sometimes Feminine; to which Rurpose the following Rules will be of great Use.

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### RULES

To know the Genders of Adjectives.

nute, are of both Genders, or Common; as,

Jeune, sage, aimable, Ex.
Un jeune homme, a young Man.
Une jeune semme, a young

2. Adjectives of the Mascuine Gender, ending with these Vowels, é, i, u, or one of these Consonants, d, l, n, r, s, t, do generally form their Feminine, by adding an e mute;

Examples.

E. Affuré, e, affured, &c.

I. Joli, e, pretty, &c.

U. Absolu, e, absolute, &c.

D. Grand, e, great, &c.

D. Grand, e, great, &c. L. Géneral, e, general, &c.

N. Plein, e, full, &c.
R. Amer, e, bitter, &c.

R. Amer, e, bitter, &c. 5. Gris, e, gray, &c.

T. Parfait, e, perfedt, &c,

Exceptions.

Mafc. Fem. Beau, belle, fine. 1 Fou. folle, mad. Mou, molle, Soft. Nouveau, nouvelle, new. These four Adjectives have a double Il in the Feminine, because they are spelt

Bel, fol, mol, nouvel, before a Substantive that begins with a Vowel, or b mute.

Masc. Fem.
Verd, te, green,
Nud, e, naked.
Crud, e, raw.

Nouns in eil double the l; Ex.

ble, Ex.
Pareil, le, like.
Vermeil, le, Vermilion.
Gentil, le, genteel.
(Woman. Some Nouns double the n; as

Bon, ne, good.

Benin, gne, benign.
Malin, gne, malicious,
These three double the s; viz.

Gras, se, fat. Bas, se, low.

Epais, se, thick.
Yet we fay,

Frais che, fresh.
Absous. te, absolved.
Dissous, te, dissolved.
Tiers. ce, third.

Tiers, ce, third.
3. Adjectives Masculine in c,.
form their Feminine in be; as

Sec he, dry.
Franc, he, frank.
Blanc, he, white.

Exceptions.

Public, que, publick.

Grèc, que, Greek.

Turc, que, Turkish.

Caduc, que, Decaying.

4. Adjectives in f change that Confonant into we for the forming of their Feminine; Ex.

Neuf, ve, new. quick. Vif, ve, Pensif. pensive. we. Short. Bref, ve, Actif. ve, active. 5. Ad5. Adjectives Masculine ending in x, make their Feminine by changing x into se; Ex.

Masc. Fem.

Heureux, se, bappy.

Jaloux, se, jealous, &c.

Exceptions.

Doux, ce, fweet. Faux. se, false. Roux, se, red. Prefix, e, prefixed.

Vieux, ille, old. We say vieil, before homme, in this Phrase only; as,

Crucifier le vieil homme, to crucify the old Man.

6. Long, long, forms its Feminine by adding ue, thus,

Long, ue, long.
7. Some Nouns, though Subflantives by nature, become
fometimes Adjectives; Ex.

Mafc. Fem.

r laterer. Plateur, se, Liar. Menteur, se, Imitator. Imitateur, rice, Maid. Puceau, lle, Je, Tiger, Tigrefs. Tigre, Twin. Jumeau, lie, 8. On the contrary some

Adjectives become sometimes Substantives; Ex.

Un Politique, a Politician.
Un Poltron, a Coward.
Une Précieuse, a precise
Woman.

Of the NUMBER.

Nouns Substantives, in respect of Number, are distinguished into

SINGULAR and PLURAL.

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The Singular denotes one fingle Thing; as,

Une maison, a House,
Le Jardin, the Garden,

La femme, the Woman.
The Plural denotes more than one Thing, and is formed by the Addition of an s; as,
Les jardins, the Gardens.

Des hommes, Men.
Des maisons, Houses, &c.
Exceptions.

1. Singular Nouns ending in s, x, or z, are still the same both in the Singular and Plural.

Examples.

Singular,
Le bras, the Arm. les bras.
Une noix, aWalnut. des noix.
Le nez, the Nose. les nez.

2. Most Nouns fingular ending in al or ail, make aux in their Plural; Ex.

Singular.

Mal, Evil.
Canal, Canal.
Cheval, Horse.
Travail, Work.

Maux, Evils.
Canaux, Canals.

Chevaux, Horses. Works.

But the following Words follow the general Rule, and make their *Plural* with the Addition of an s, thus,

Singular. Plural.

Bal, Bals. Fatals.

Naval, Navals. Poitral, Poitrals.

Mail,

Mails.

Détails.

Serrails.

Portails.

Evantails.

Mail,

Détail,

Serrail,

Portail,

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Evantail,

Epouvantail, Epouvantails. Atirails. Atirail, 3. Nouns ending in au, eu, and ou, take an x instead of an s to form their Pheral; Ex. Singular. Hat. Chapeau, Place. Lieu. Cabbage. Chou, Plural. Hats. Chapeaux, Places. Lieux, Cabbages. Choux. 4. Nouns of several Syllables ending in nt, form their Plural by changing t into s; Ex. Singular Child. Enfant, prudent, Prudent, Lover. Amant, Plural. Children. Enfans. Prudens, prudent. Lowers, &c. Amans, But Monofyllables, and words where c comes after a Vowel, follow the general Rule; Ex. Singular. a Tooth, Dent, a Bridge. Pont, Forêt, a Forest. Plural. Teeth. Dents, Bridges. Ponts, Forests. Forets, 5. Nouns compounded with mon and ma, take mes in the ] Plural; Ex.

Monsieur, Sir; messieurs.
Ma-demoiselle, Madam; mes(demoiselles.
6. Nouns of Cardinal Numbers are still the same in the Plural; Ex.

Deux, two. | Cinq. five. Trois, three. | Huit, eight, &c. But add an s in

Vingt, twenty.

Millier, thousand.

Million, million.

Milliar, bund. of mil.

Milliars.

7. The Plural of the following Words is formed thus;
Singular.

Oeil, Eye.
Aieul, Grandfather.
Loi, Law.
Ciel, Heaven.

Yeux, Eyes.
Aieux, Grandfathers.
Loix, Laws.

Cieux, Heavens. Yet we fay,

Ciels-de-lit, Testerns of Beds.

Arc-en-ciels, Rainbows.

Oeils-de-beuf, Ovals; a Word

used in Architecture.

Note, That there are in French fome Words only used in the Singular, and others that have only the Plural; Ex.

Singular.
Paix, Peace.
Or, Gold.
La faim, Hunger, &c.
Plural.

Pleurs, Tears. Vèpres, Vespers. Ténèbres, Darkness, &c.

Of

1. Nominative. | 4. Accufation

minations, we make use Articles to express the various

But instead of different Te

Yet because the Distinction

The DATIVE; and the

Plural.

mark them with their prope

of Cases is of great Use in the

Syntaxis, we will borrow the

The Nominative.

5. Vocative.

6. Ablative

2. Genitive.

Senses of a Word.

three from the Latin.

The GENITIVE,

3. Dative.

N.

G.

D.

N.

G.

D.

N.

G.

D.

N.

G.

D.

# Of the CASE,

### DECLENSION.

THE Declension of Nouns is the manner of turning | and changing them according to their feveral Significations both in the Singular and Plural.

Nouns in Latin have fix diflinet Terminations, called Cafes.

viz.

Articles. Our Nominative will answer to the Nominative, Accusation and Vocative of the Latins, fave only that the Vocative in Fren has no Article. Our Genitive to their Genitive and Ablative; and

Our Dative to theirs.

Singular.

le Roi,

# DECLENSIONS of COMMON NOUNS.

# Of the Masculine Gender.

the King. | Les Rois,

Gen.	Ab. du Roi,	of, or from	Des Rois,	of, or from the
Dat.	au Roi,	the King.	Aux Rois,	to the King
N. Ac	l'Ange,	the Angel.	Les Anges,	the Angel

G. Ab. de l'Ange, of, or from Des Anges, of, or from th the Angel. Angels

D. à l'Ange, to the Angel. Aux Anges, to the Angel

G

the Kings

Sin

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ichjion.	45
1 Plus	ral.
Des Hommes,	of, or from the
	Men.
Aux Hommes,	
ine Gender.	
	the Queens.
Des Reines,	of, or from the
Aufu Daines	Queens.
Aux Reines,	to the Queens.
Les Etoiles,	the Stars.
	of, or from the
	Stars.
Aux Etoiles,	to the Stars.
	the Herbs.
Des Herbes,	of, or from the
	Herbs.
Aux Herbes,	to the Herbs.
NOUN	
uline Gender.	
	ral
	s, or fome Kinge
De Rois.	of, or from some
	Kings.
A des Rois, to	
	Kings.
Des Anges,	Angels, or some
D'Anges	Angels.
D'Anges,	of, or from some
A des Anges	Angels.
A des Anges,	Sin-
	Les Reines, Des Reines, Aux Reines, Les Etoiles, Des Etoiles, Aux Etoiles, Aux Etoiles, Aux Etoiles, Aux Herbes, Des Herbes, Des Herbes, Aux Herbes, A

Singular. Plural. N. Ac. un Homme, a Man. Des Hommes, Men, or fo G. Ab. d'un Homme, of, or D'Hommes, of, or from fo from a Man. D. à un Homme, to a Man. | A des Hommes, to Men, Of the Feminine Gender. Plural. Singular. N. Ac. une Reine, a Queen. Des Reines, Queens, or fa G. Ab. d'une Reine, of, or from De Reines, of, or from Que a Queen. to a Queen. A des Reines, D. à une Reine, N. Ac. une Eglise, a Church. | Des Eglises, Churches, or s G. Ab. d'une Eglisc, of, or from D'Eglises, of, or from Church a Church. D. a une Eglise, to a Church. A des Eglises, to Church N. Ac. une Huitre, an Oister. | Des Huitres, Oisters, or se of, or D'Huitres, of, or from Oift G. Ab. d'une Huitre, from an Oister. D. à une Huitre, to an Oister. | A des Huitres, to Oisters, & DECLENSION of Some Common Nouns w

the Articles du, de la, de l' Singular. Masculine. Singular .. Feminine.

N. Ac. du Pain, G. Ab. de Pain,	fome Bread, of Bread.
D. à du Pain,	to Bread,
N. Ac. de l'Arger	it, some Silver.
G Ab. d'Argent,	of Silver.
D. à de l'Argent	, to Silver.

Some Med De la Viande, De Viande, of Met A de la Viande, to Med

Some Gra De l'Herbe, D'Herbe, of Gra A de l'Herbe, to Gra

Non

Gei

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Some M

to Que

# DECLENSION of proper Names of the Masculine and Feminine Gender.

N. Ac. Antoine, G. Ab. D'Antoine,	Anthony. of, or from Anthony.
D. A Antoine,	to Anthony.
N. Ac. Anne, G. Ab. D'Anne,	Ann. of, or from
D. A Anne,	Ann.
	Helena. of, or from Helena.
D. A Hélène,	to Helena.
	G. Ab. D'Antoine,  D. A Antoine,  N. Ac. Anne, G. Ab. D'Anne,  D. A Anne,  N. Ac. Hélène, G. Ab. D'Hélène,

# Of the COMPARISON of ADJECTIVES.

The Comparison of Adjectives is the Way of increasing, or aising their Signification by certain Degrees; which are three.

1: The Positive. 2. The Comparative. 3. The Superlative. First, The Positive lays down the natural Signification of the Adjectives; as,

Noble; noble; grand, great, &c.

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r for

Difter

5, &

2.

Secondly, The Comparative raises it to a higher Degree, by omparing it to the Positive, which in French is performed by the Adverb plus, more; Ex.

Plus noble, nobler, or more noble; Plus grand, greater, &c. There is also another Comparative which lessens the Significa-

Mel on, by the Help of the Particles, moins and si; as,

Ma Il est moins noble que moi, He is less noble than I.

Ma Il n'est pas si grand que vous, He is not so tall as you.

There is a third Comparative, which equals the Signification; y the Help of the Conjunction aussi, as or so; Ex.

Gra It est aussi noble que vous, He is as noble as you.

Gra Thirdly, The Superlative raises the Signification as high as

DI diblute, and Definitive.

The Superlaisve Absolute is that, which expresses only the Quality of a Thing in the highest Degree, and is formed with the Adverbs très, fort, insiminent, extrèmement, &c. Ex.

C'est un homme très-dangereux, He is a very dangerous Man, C'est une semme fort agréable, She is a very agreeable Woman.

Dieu est infiniment grand, God is infinitely great, &c.

The Superlative Definite raises a Thing above all others; which is performed by adding the Articles le, or la, to the Comparative; Ex.

Le plus honnête homme du monde, The honestest Man in the World,

La plus belle femme de la ville, The handsomest Woman in the City, &c.

## EXCEPTIONS.

The following Adjectives go from the Rule.

Positive,	Comparative,	Superlative.
Mafc. F.	Masc. F.	Le meilleur, 1.2.2.0
Bon, ne, good,	Meilleur, e, better	La meilleure, Stoe begi
Mechant, e, ill,	Pire,	Le pire, la pire,
or	Plus méchant, e > 5	Le plus méchant,
Mauvais, e, bad,	Plus mauvais, e ) ?	La plus méchante,
	Moindre less.	Le, or la moindre, )
Petit, e, little,	Plus petit, e, leffer.	La meilleure, Streeter, Le pire, la pire, Le plus méchant, La plus méchante, Le, or la moindre, Le plus petit, La plus petite,
		La plus petite,

There are some past Participles, which are compared with the Adverb mieux, instead of plus; Ex.

Bien dit, well said. Mieux dit, Le mieux dit, Bien sait, well made. Mieux sait, Le mieux sait.

\* Now to know when these Participles are to be thus Ac. compared, you must observe whether the Adverb bien, well before the Poptive, signifies the Quality, or Quantity, as it were really does in the foregoing Examples; but if bien stands G. for very much, or extreamly, then the Participles follow the Rule; Ex.

Bien aime, well beloved, or very much beloved.

Plus aimé, le plus aimé, &c.

ARTICL

an

Ac

N.

D.

Sing.

#### ARTICLE II.

# Of PRONOUNS.

The Pronoun is a Word that is used instead of a Noun, to avoid the too frequent Repetition of this, which would be troublefome, and unpleasant; as,

My name, I fay, je, I.
Thy name, I fay, tu, thou. His name, I fay, il, be. Her name, I fay, elle, fle.

·ld.

&c.

e thus , well , as i ftand ow th

So instead of faying, le livre de PIERRE, the Book of PETER; we fay, Son livre, His Book, &c.

Pronouns are divided, accord-

ing to their Signification, into feven Sorts, viz.

- I. PERSONAL.
- 2. Possessive.
- 2. DEMONSTRATIVE,
- 4. REIATIVE,
- 5. INTERROGATIVE,
- 6. NUMERAL, 7. INDEFINITE.

# Of PRONCUNS PERSONAL.

Personal Pronouns are those that fignify the Person in a positive, and definitive Manner; they are declined with the Articles de and a.

Sin	ngular.	Plural.	
G. Ab. $D.$	Moi, or je,  De moi, of, or from me.  A moi, moi, me, to me.  Moi, me,  me.	De nous, A nous, nous,	of, or from us. to us. us.
D.	Toi, or tu, thou. De toi, of, or from thee. A toi, toi, te, to thee. Toi, te, thee.	A vous, vous,	of, or from you.
N. G. Ab. D. Ac.	Lui. or il, he. De lui, of, or from him. A lui, lui, to him. Lui, le, him.	Ils, or eux, D'eux, A eux, leur, Eux, les,	f, or from them to them. them.
N.	Elle, She.	Elles	They.

C 2

Sing. Plur. of, or from them. G. Ab. D'elle, of, or from ber. | D'elles, A elle, lui, A elles, leur, to ber. to them. Ac. Elle, la, ber. Elles, les, them.

Singular and Plural.

G. Ab. De foi, of, or from one's felf, himself, berself, themselves. D. A foi, or fe, to one's felf, &c. Soi, or se, one's felf, &c.

Plural. Singular. Moi-même, Nous-mêmes, our felves. myfelf. Toi-même, your felous thyfelf. Vous-mêmes, Lui-même, Eux-mêmes, bimfelf. themfelves Elle-même, Elles-mêmes, berfelf. Soi-meme, one's felf.

# 2. Of PRONOUNS POSSESSIVE.

Pronouns Possessive are so called, because they shew the Pos fession of a Thing. They are either Conjunctive, or Absolute D. and Relative.

1. The Conjunctive, or Pronouns Possessive construed with a Sub

flantive, are used like Adjectives Mon livre, my Book; Ma jug		oat, &c.		D.
EXAM	P L E	s.		ofe
Singular.		Plural.		of
	Comm.			
N. Ac. Mon, my.	Mes,			mBo
G. Ab. De mon, of, or from my.	De mes,	of,	or from	77.)
D. A mon, to my.	A mes,		to	
Fem.				
N. Ac. Ma, my.	Mes,			27]
G. Ab. De ma, ef, or from my.	De mes,	of,	or from	200
D. A Ma, to my.	A mes,		to	
Mafe.				
N. Ac. Ton, thy.	Tes,			th
G. Ab. De ton, of, or from thy. D. A ton, to thy.	De tes,	of,	or from	th
D. A ton, to thy.	A tes,		to	th

G.

Fem. N. Ac. Ta, G. ab. De ta, of, or from thy.	Tes, thy.
G. ab. De ta, of, or from thy.	I les.
G. ab. De ta, of, or from thy.	D.
	De tes, of, or from thy
D. A ta. to thy.	A tes to the.
Masc. N. Ac. Son, bis, or her.	Ses, bis, or ber.
G. Ab. Defon, of or from his &c	De fes, of, or from his, or her.
D. A fon, to his, or her.	A fes, to bis, or ber.
Fem.	
N. Ac. Sa, bis, or ber.	Ses, bis, or ber.
G. Ab. De fa, of, or from bis, &c.	De fes, of, or from his, or her.
D. A fa, to his, or her.	A fes, to bis, or ber.
Mon, ton, son, are also	
Course	1 Comm
N. Ac. Notre, our.	Nos, our.
G. Ab. De notre, of, or from our.	De nos, of, or from our.
D. A notre, to our.	A nos, to our.
	1_
N. Ac. Votre, your.	Vos, your.
of G. Ab. De votre, of, or from your.	De vos, of, or from your,
ut D. A votre, to your.	A vos, to your.
inh N. Ac. Leur, their.	Leurs, their.
G Ab. De leur, of, or from their	De leurs, of, or from their
D. A leur, to their.	De leurs, of, or from their. A leurs, to their.
of; Ex.	bfolute, or Relative Pronouns, are ion, relating to a Thing spoken i, c'est LE MIEN? Is that Your
n n	
E X A M	IPLES.
2	l Di i
Singular.	Plural.
waje. rem.	Masc. Fem.
N. Ac Le mien, la mienne.	그 그들이 그렇게 되었다. 그는 그렇게 되었다는 그들은 그 전에 살아왔다. 그는 그들은
the state of the s	from mine.
n to the D. An mien, à la mienne.	Aux miens, aux miennes, to
	사이를 하면 하는 것이 되었다. 이 사람이 되었다면 하는 것이 되었다면 하는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없다면 하는데 없다면 하는데 없다면 하는데 없다면 하는데 없다면 하는데 없다면 없다면 없다면 하는데 없다면 하는데 없다면
C C	3 Singular.

Singular.  Masc. Fem.		lural.
N. Ac. Le tien, la tienne.	Mafc.	
		es tiennes, thine.
G. Ab. Du tien, de la tienne.		s tiennes, of, or from thins.
D. Au tien, à la tienne.	Aux tiens, au	ax tiennes, to
N. Ac. Le fien, la sienne.	Les fiens, les	fiennes, bis, or hers.
G. Ab. Du sien, de la sienne.		from bis, &c.
D. Au sien, à la sienne.		ax fiennes, to bis, or bers.
Singular.		lural.
Masc. Fem.	Comm.	
N. Ac. Le nôtre la nôtre.	Les nôtres,	ours
G. Ac. Du nôtre, de la nôtre.	Des nôtres,	of, or from ours
D. An nôtre, à la nôtre.	Aux nôtres,	to ours
N. Ac. Le vôtre, la vôtre.	Les vôtres,	yours
G. Ab. Du vôtre, de la vôtre.	Des vôtres,	of, or from yours
D. Au vôtre, à la vôtre.	Aux vôtres,	to yours
	Les leurs,	theirs
N. Ac. Le leur, la leur.		
N. Ac. Le leur, la leur. G. Ac. Du leur, de la leur.	Des leurs,	of, or from theirs

D

N G.

D

fe:

DA

# 3. Of PRONOUNS DEMONSTRATIVE.

Proneuns Domonstrative are so called, because they snew a Person, or a Thing.

Ce and Celui are Conjunctive Pronouns, and are used to shew

both Perfons and Ibings.

Singular.	riurai.	
Mafe.	Comm.	
N. Ac Ce this,	Ces,	thefe.
G. Ab. De ce, of, or from this.	De ces, of, or fr	om the fe.
D Ace to this	A ces	to thefe:

Cet is used instead of ce before mesculine Nouns beginning with a Vowel or b mute; Ex.

7

e. or

c. is,

rs. rs.

rs. rs.

irs.

iew

refe.

hese. hese:

Of Prof	nouns.	51
Singular.	Sin	gular.
N. Ac. Cet argent, this money.		this man.
G. Ab. De cet argent, of, or	De cet homme	e, of, or from
from this money.		this man.
D. A cet argent, to this money.		to this man.
Singular. Fem.	Pl Pl	lural.
Fem. N. Ac. Cette, this.	Ces,	thefe.
G. Ab. De cette, of, or from this.	De ces,	of, or from thefe.
D. A cette, to this.	A ces,	to these.
N. Ac. Celui. be, or bim		they, or those.
G. Ab. De celui, of, or from bim.		of, or from those.
D. A celui, to him.	A ceax,	to those.
N. Ac. Celle, she, or her. G. Ab. De celle, of, or from her. D. A celle, to her	Celles.	they, or those.
G. Ab. De celle, of, or from ber.	l'e celles.	of, or from thise.
D. A celle, to her	A celles,	to those.
After the fame manner are de Celle-ci, this: and Celui-là, Ce Proneuns.  Ceci and cela are Abfolute of to shew Things only; Ex.	elle-là, that; w	hich are Absolute
	Sin	noular
Singular. N. Ac. Ceci, this.	N. Ac. Cela.	that.
G. Ab. De ceci, of, or from this.	G. Ab. Decel	a. of or from that.
D. A ceci, to this.	D. A cela	a, to that.
Of Pronoun	S RELATIV	V E.
Pronouns Relative are those ference which a Moun has to w	which shew the	e Relation or Re-
N. Qui, who.	Sing. a	and Plural.

N. Ac. Quoi, G Ab. De qui, of, or from autom. G. Ab. De quoi, of, or, from ou dont, or aubofe. ou dont, what, or whose. D. A qui, to rubom. D. A quoi, to rubat. Ac. Que, whom, or what.

Plural. Singular. Mafc. Mafc. Fem. N. Ac. Le quel, la quelle. Les quels, les quelles, aubich. G. Ab. Du quel, de la quelle, Des quels, des quelles, of, or on dont. from which, or whose. D. Au quel, à la quelle. Aux quels, aux quelles, to which,

# Of PRONOUNS INTERROGATIVE.

Pronouns Interrogative are those that are used in asking a Que. stion, which are but three in French, viz.

Qui, who? Quel and Lequel, which? Quoi and Que, what? Qui, Lequel, and Quoi are absolute, and Quel, Conjunctive.

Sing. and Plural. Mafc. and Fem.

N. Ac. Qui? aubo, or whom? G. Ab. De quei? of, or from G. Ab. De qui? of, or from aubom? D. to whom? A. A qui?

Sing and Plural. N. Quoi, or que? what?

what? D. A quoi? to what? Que? rubat?

There is this Difference betwixt qui a Relative, and qui at Interrogative, that the first makes que in its Accusative, whereas in the other the Nominative and the Accufative are the same.

Singular. Mafc. Fenn. N. Ac. Quel? quelle? G. Ab. De quel? de quelle?

Plural. Mafc. Fem (what? Quels? quelles? aubich, or De quels? de quelles? of, or from which, &c.

A quel? à quelle? A quels? à quelles? to which. &c. Lequel, laquelle, which ! is also used like an Interrogation; Ex. Lequel aimez-vous mieux? Which do you love best.

## Of PRONOUNS NUMERAL.

Numeral Pronouns are used to express the Number and Quan-We generally reckon nine of those Pronouns. tity.

every. | Nul, le, none, no. Chaque, no body, no man. Chacun, e, every one. | Personne, any body. Tout, e, all, every. many, several. | Aucun, e, any, or no body. Plufieurs, none. Peu, little, or few. | Pas un,

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Que.

nat!

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bat?

bat?

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hat?

b, or

f, or

&c.

Ex.

Quan-

e, 110.

man.

body.

body.

none.

7 Of

Cela, celui-là, celle-là, —that.

Singular,

7. Of PRONOUNS INDEFINITE. Indefinite Pronouns fignify a Person or Thing in a general and unlimited Sense. There are twelve of them, viz. I. L'un, e. one. 16. Quel que, what soever. Some. 7. Quoi que, les uns, les unes, other. 8. Quelque, the other. 9. Quelconque, others. 10 Certain, e, 2. Autre, what foever. l'autre, certain. autrui. Somebody. 11. Même, Selt, Same. 3. Quelqu'un, e, le même, la même, the same. 4. Quiconque, 5. Qui que ce soit, Swhosower. 11. Tel, le, All these Pronouns are declined with the Particles de and a, except these three, l'un, l'une, les uns, les unes; le même, la même, les mêmes; l'autre, les autres; which are declined with le and la. And these two, certain and tel, which are declined either with the Article un, or the Particles de and à. Quelqu'un, makes quelques uns in the Plural. Quiconque, qui que ce soit, and quoique, have no Plural. A Table of PRONOUNS for those that don't learn: by the Grammatical Way. Plural. Singular. Moi, or me, me. Vous, \_\_\_\_\_you, or je. Tu, --- thou. Toi, or te, -- thee. 11,— he, or it.
Lui,— him, or her.
Le,— him, or it. Ils, elles,——— Eux, elles, les, leur, -them. Elle, or la, she, ber, or it. this, or it. | Ces, ceux, ci, celles-ci, thefe. Cet, cette, ceci, celui-ci, celle- Ceux, celles, they, or those: 

5

21			
Singular.		Plural.	
Mon,	ma.		- my.
Ton,	ta.		- thy.
Son,	fa.		- bis, her, or its.
Notre,		Nos,	
Votre,		Vos,	
Leur,		Leurs, —	- their.
Le mien, la	mienne.	Les miens, le	s miennes. mine.
Le tien, la ti		Les tiens, les	
Le fien, la fi			ennes, hisown, &c.
Le nôtre, la		Les nôtres,	- ours.
Le vôtre, la		Les vôtres,	yours.
Le leur, la l		Les leurs,	- theirs.
Du quel, de Quel, quell Aucun, aucu Que, Qui, Quoi,	what.	ls, des quelles, quelles, quelles, Peu, Plusieurs, Tout, e,	dont, of the which, which, or what, any, or some little, or few many, several
Quelqu'un,		Tel, le,	Such
Chaque,		Autre,	other
Chacun, e,		Antroi	
	each one.		other:
Quiconque, Personne,	who foever.		other:

#### AR TICLE IV.

Of VERES.

VERB is the chief Word in a Sentence, and fignifies the Action, Paffion, or Being of a Thing, and may be conjugated, or have its Endings changed in a good Sense with a Noun, or Pronoun in the Nominative Case before it, and without a Nominative Case, it cannot make Sense; as the Words, parle, donnes, mangeons, &c. I know the Word parle, speak, &c. is a Verb, because it signifies the Action of a Thing, and can be conjugated in good Sense with a Nominative before it; thus,

Verb.

Subj

Verb. Je parle, Tu donnes, Nous mangeons,

Verb. I Speak. thou giveft. que eat, &c.

### The Verbs are divided into

I. ACTIVES. 2. PASSIVES. 3. NEUTERS.

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C.

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6. REFLECTED. 7. RECIPROCALS.

4. REGULARS.

8. PERSONALS. Q. IMPERSONALS.

S. IRREGULARS,

1. A VERB ACTIVE is that which expresses an Action hat passes from the Agent to the Patient; that is, from the subject that does, or produces an Action, to that which suffers. or receives it, and is therefore sometimes called Transitive; as,

Je mange un poulet. I eat a Chicken.

Dieu châtie le méchant, &c. God chaftifes the wicked, &c.

2. A VERB PASSIVE expresses the Suffering, or Reception of an Action; as,

Je fuis honoré,

I am bonoured.

He was taken, &c. Il fut pris,

3. A NEUTER VERB is that, which denotes either the being or the manner of being of a Thing; Ex. le suis, I am; je demeure, I remain; je cours, I run, &c.

4. REGULAR VERBS are those whose Conjugation follows the general Rule.

I REGULAR VERBS are those whose Conjugation does not follow the general Rule, either by different Terminations, or by Want of some of their Moods, Tenfes, or Perfons.

6. REFLECTED VERBS are Active Verbs, that reflect the Action upon the Subject that produces it; Ex.

S'aimer. Se louer, To love one's felf. To praise one's felf.

7. RECIPROCAL VERBS are Active Verbs, which denote an Action reciprocally returned from one Subject to the other; Ex.

S'entr'aimer, to love one another.

8. Personal Verbs are those that are conjugated by those Pronouns, called Personal; Ex.

Sim-

50 Dist	attions.
Singular.	Plural.
Singular.  1. Je parle, I speak.	1. Nous parlons, que speak
2. Tu parles, thou speakest.	2. Vous parlez, re speak
3. Elle } parle, be, or { speaks.	3. Elle parlent, they speak
	hofe that are conjugated only by
the third Person of the Singular;	Ex,
Il pleut, it rains; il grele, it	bails; on dit, 'tis faid, &c.
Moods, and the fifth the Particip	ef Parts; four of them are called
2. Imperative,	3. Conjunctive, 4. Infinitive.
A Mood expresses the differ	ent Ways an Action is done
by;	
The Indicative expresses	an Action simply, directly, and
absolutely; as,	the danced; ils parleront, the
j aime, Apole, ene damon, j	(will speak.
The IMPERATIVE ferves to	ommand, or forbid; Ex.
Qu'il parle, let him speak; ne	courez pas, don't run, &c.
The Conjunctive is fo call	그리는 경기를 하고 있는데 무슨 사람들을 하는 사람들이 되었다면 하는데 그리고 있다면 그녀를 먹는데 그래요?
1. Because it is generally u	sed with Conjunctions before it;
fuch as,	
Que, that; quoique, altho; aj	in que, to the end that, &c.
2. Because it never makes a co	ompleat Sense, unless it be joined
with the Indicative, either befor	e or after; Ex.
Ind. Conj.	
Je ne croi pas qu'il vienne.	I don't think he will come.
Je vous assure qu'il en feroit bien aise.	I assure you he would be glad of it.
	2. No. 10 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12
presses the Adion without any	determinate Signification, and ex-
or Person. It has in French but	two Tenfes; viz.
The Present; Porter,	to carry.
The Perfect; Avoir porté,	
and it is construed with the of	her Moods, by which only it is
determined; Ex. Indicat. Infin.	
le veux parler,	I will speak.
Je voudrois porter,	I would carry, &c.
	derived from the Infinitive Mood.
	The

The Indicative Mood has seven Tenses, or Times, viz.
The Present,
The Impersed,
The Impersed,
The Preterpersed Definite,
The Future.

The Preterperfect Indefinite,
The Tenjes shew when the Actions are done, so that there are properly but Three; viz.

The Present, the Preter, or Time post, and the Future.

Those seven Tenses are divided into four Simple, and three Compound.

The four simple Tenses are,

1. The Present, which shews that something is now a doing; as,

Je parle, I speak, or I am speaking.

z. The Imperfect, which shews that something was then a doing, or present at that Time, which we speak of; as,

J'écrivois quand vous entrâtes, I was writing when you came

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3. The Preterperfect Definite, which expresses a precise and determined Time; as,

Je parlai hier à votre père, I spoke yesterday to your Father.

Observe that this Tense is never used to signify an Action done the Day we speak in.

4 The Future, which shews that something is to come; as, J'ecrirai ma lettre demain, I shall write my Letter to-morrow.

The three compound Tenses are those that are compounded with the three first Simple Tenses of the Verb avoir to have, and être, to be; and the Participle passive of the Verb; Ex.

1. J'ai diné, I bave dined. | 1. Je suis venu, I am come.

2. J'avois diné, I had dined. 2. J'étois venu, I was come. 3. J'eus diné, I had dined. 3. Je fus venu, I was come.

1. The Preterperfect Indefinite, or first Compound Tense, is that which shews that something is intirely done and past, without mentioning any precise Time; as,

J'ai écrit ma lettre, I have written my Letter.

Or else it expresses an Action done the same Day one speaks in; as.

J'ai mangé un poulet ce matin, I have eaten a chicken this

2. The 1st Preterpluperfect. or second Compound Tense, is that which shews that something had been done before another Thing that was done and past; as,

J'avois diné quand vous vintes. I bad dined when you came.

3. The

3. The 2d Preterpluperfect, or third Compound Tense, shews also that something had been done before another Thing that was done and past, and besides it has a precise and determined Signification; Ex.

Nous eûmes achevé notre We had made an end of our Work

ouvrage dans trois jours de in three Days Time.

tems,

Those are the seven Tenses, or Times of the Indicative Mood.

The IMPERATIVE Mood has but one Tenfe, which relates both to the Present and the Future.

The Conjunctive Mood has feven Tenfes, viz.

Three Simple, and four Compound.

1. The Fresent, or first simple Tense, has sometimes also a Future Signification; Ex.

Quoique je parle, Afin que vous aimiez, Though I speak.
That you may love.

2. The first Imperfect, or second Simple Tense, called by some uncertain is commonly construed with the Impersect Tense of the Indicative; Ex.

Si tu parlois, je parlerois;

If thou didft speak, I should speak.

3. The second Impersect, or third Simple Tense, is derived from the Preterpersect Definite of the Indicative; Ex.

Bien que j'aimasse, Quoique je portasse, Though I loved.
Though I carried.

The four Compound Tenses are those that are formed of the three Simple Tenses of the Conjunctive Mood; and of the Future of the Indicative of the Verb Avoir, and the Participle past of the Verb that is to be conjugated; Ex.

### Auxil. Part.

1. The Preterperfect, j'aie aimé, I bave loved.
2. The 1 Preterpluperfect, j'aurois aimé, I bad loved.

3. The 2 Preterpluperfect, j'eville aimé, I bad loved.

4. The Future, j'aurai aimé, Ishall have loved.

The Infinitive Mood has but two Tenfes;

One Simple viz. The Present; Ex.

Donner. to give

The other Compound, viz. The Preter, Ex. Avoir donne, to have given.

# Of PERSON'S.

There are three Persons in Verbs, as in Pronouns; Ex.

		Sing.				Plur.	
	Je do	onnes,	I give.	1.	Nous o	donnons,	we give.
3.	Il ou Elle	donne,	he or gives.				

# Of NUMBERS.

Every Tense in the three first Moods has two Numbers;

The Singular; as, je donne, I give, &c. And the Plural; as, nous donnons, we give, &c.

# Of the CONJUGATIONS.

The Conjugation is the due Distribution of the several Parts of Verbs, viz. Moods, Tenses, Persons, and Numbers.

There are four different Conjugations in French, which are diffinguished by the Termination of the Infinitive.

The First .	) (	er;	as,	Donner,	to give.
The Second	(makes the)	ir;	as,	Bâtir,	to build.
The Third	(Infinitive in )	oir;	as,	Recevoir,	to receive.
The Fourth	) (			Rendre,	to render.

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ved. ved. ved. The first Auxiliary, or Helping-Verb.

AVOIR, to have.

The Participle Paffive, Eu, had.

	INDIC	ATIVE.		
The Prese	ent.		reterp. I	Indefinite.
J' ai,	1 have.		i	· 1 bave
bolu as,	thou haft.	Tu a	s	thou bast
Sil ou }	e or l has		1	be has .
Elle 5 4,	be & bas.	Nousavor	ns E	we baves
		Vous aver	The state of the s	je bave
Nous avons,	we have.			they have
¿ Vous avez,	ye have.			and and
Ils ou } ont,	they have.		W	pluperfect.
The Imper	fed.	J' a	vois	
l' avois.	I bad.	Iu a		thou hadst
Tu avois,	thou hadft.	II a		be bad
Il avoit,	be bad.	Nous avi	ions (	rue had
	we bad.		viez	ye bad
	ye bad.	Ils avo	ient J	they had
Ils avoient,				
		The 2	d Prete	rpluperfect.
l' eus,	A Definite.  I had,  thou hadst.  be had.	J'	eus	I had
Tu eus,	thou hadft.	Tu	eus	thou hadst
ll eut,	be had.	II	eut .	be bad
Nous eûmes,		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O	mes ( 3	we bad
Vous entes,	ye had.	Vous et		ye had
Ils eurent,			rent	they had
N. B. eu, is to				(ac) au
0:	1 08	Future.	n	1
Sing.	, ,,,,		P	iur.

	0		
J'aurai,	I shall or will have.	Nous aurons,	we will have.
Tu auras,	thou wilt bave.	Vous aurez,	ye will have.
Il aura,	be will have.		they will have.
	IMPER	ATIVE.	
	Sing.	Plu	r.
Aie,	bave, or bave thou.	Aions,	let us bave.
Qu'il ait,	let him have.	Aiez,	bave, or have yt.
		Qu'ils aient,	let them have.
			Con-

### CONJUNETIVE.

The Present.

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pave.

pave.

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ve 12.

bave.

3 N-

That Due I have, or I may have. thou mayest have. Tu aies, Il ait. he may have. Nous alions, we may have. Vous ailez, ye may have. | Vous auriez they may have. Ils aient,

The 1 Imperfect.

aurois, I should, avould, or could have. Tu aurois, thou fould A have. he should have. auroit, Nous aurions, we should have. Vous auriez, ye should have. Ils auroient, they (hould have.

The 2 Imperfect.

Que That J'eusse, I bad, should, would, could, or might have, &c. Tu eusses, thou mightest have. ll eût be might have. Nous eussions; we might have. Vous eussiez, ye might have. eussent, they might have.

The Preterperfect.

Qurique Altho' J'aie, 1 have Tu aies, thou baft Il ait, he bas .. we have Nous aiions, Vous aiiez, ye have Ils aient, . they have

The 1 Preterpluperfect. Tho' Quand 1 Should aurois . Tи aurois

11 auroit Nous aurions Ils auroient

thou shoulds he should we should & ye should they should

The 2 Preterpluperfect.

That Que eusse -Ihad Tu thou hadft eusles It eût be bad . we had Nous euffions ve had Vous eussiez Ils eussent. they had

The Future.

When Quand I shall have, or I have aurai . Tu thou bast auras 11 he has\_ aura Nous aurons we have Vous aurez ye have Ils they have auront J

INFINITIVE.

Present. Avoir. to bave. Preter. Avoir eu, to have had.

Participles.

baving. Present. Aiant. Pret. act. Aiant eu, having had. Pret. paff. Eu, e, s, es, bad.

The

The Second Auxiliary, or Helping Verb.

ETRE, to be.

The Participle past. Eté, been.

# INDICATIVE.

	The Prefe	nt.	The Preterperf. Indefinite.
Ie	fuis,	I am. !	IJ' ai j I have
Tu	ès,	thou art	Tu as thou hast
Il	eft,	be is.	II a be has
Nous	fommes,	ave are.	Nous avons ( we bave s
Vous	étes,	ye are.	Vous avez ye have
Ils	font,	they are.	Ils ont I they have
	The Imper	fect.	The 1 Preterpluperfect.
I,	étois,	I was.	J' avois I bad
Tu	étois,	thou wast.	Tu avois thou had?
Il	étôit,	be was.	Il avoit be had
Nous	étions,	we were.	Nous avions & we had
Vous	étiez,	ve were.	Vous aviez je had
Ils .	étoient,	they were.	Ils avoient I they had
1	he Preterp.	Definite.	The 2 Preterpluperfect.
Je	fus,	I was.	J' eus 7 I had
Tu	fus,	thou wast.	Tu eus thou hadst
11	fut,	be rvas.	Il eut be bad
Nous		we were.	Nous eûmes we bad
Vous	futes,	ye were.	Vous eûtes ye bad
lls	furent,	they were.	Ils eurent ) they had

### The Future.

	Sing.	Plur.	
Je ferai, Tu feras, Il fera,		Nous ferons,	we will be. ye will be. they will be.

IMPE-

The Helping Verbs. IMPERATIVE. be. or be thou. Soyons, let us be. Sois, Soyez, let him be. be, or be ye. Qu'il foit, Qu'is foyent, let them be. CONJUNCTIVE. 1. Preterpluperseft. The Present. That Quand Tho' Due aurois ' I sould fois, I be, or may be. ru thou mayest be. thou shouldst fois aurois 11 he should ? foit, he may be. auroit we fould ? Nous aurions ( 5 lous folions, we may be. ous foilez, ye may be. Vous auriez ye should ? they should Ils auroient J foient, they may be. 2. Preterpluperfect. 1. Imperfect. Que I should be. That ferois, eusse 1 had thou shouldst be. u Terois, feroit, be should be. Tu eusles thou hadft II eût be bad . Yous ferions, we should be. Nous euffions we had s ous feriez, re should be. Vous eussiez feroient, they should be. ye had Ils eussent ... they bud 2. Imperfect. Future. That Quand e fusse, I were, or might be.

When aurai 7 I shall, or I have Tu auras thou bast aura be has Nous aurons we have Vous aurez ve bave auront they bave

INFINITIVE. Etre, Pret. Avoir été, ta have been.

Participles. Present. Etant, being. Pret. Act. Aiant été, having been. Pret. paff. Eté, been. Of

thou wert, &c. l'u fusses, fût. be were. Nous fussions, que quere. Vous fuffiez, ve were. fussent,

they were.

The Freterperfect.

Quoique Altho' Ibave aie thou baft aies he has ait Nous aiions we baves Vous aiiez ve bave lls aient they have

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d id.

d A been.

d

d

be. l be.

PE-

be.

# Of the REGULAR VERBS.

The Verbs of the first Conjugation end in ER; as DONNER, to give.

Part. paffive, Donné, given.

	Present	'INDIC			rfect I	ndefinite.
Je Tu Il	donne, donnes, donne,	I give thou givest. be gives. we give.	l,	ai	7	1 have thou hast he has
Vous	donner, donner, donnent,	we give. ye give. they give.	Vou	s avez	1	we have ye had they have

Imperfect. Je donnois, I did give, or I gave. Tu thou didst give.
he did give. donnois, Il donnoit, Nous donnions. we did give. ye did give. Vous donniez, Ils they did give. donnoient,

Preterperfect Definite. Je donnai, I gave, or did give Tu donnas, thou gaveft. Il donna, be gave. Nous donnames, we gave. Vous donnâtes, ye gave. Ils donnerent, they gave.

Ils donneront,

I. Preternlunerfect

Qu'i

Vou Ils

Tu

Nou Vou

Ils

Tu

Voi

Ils

No

Vo

		Piu	Periece.
J'	avois -	1	I had
Tu	avois		thou hads
II	avoit	né,	be bad ;
Nous avions			we bad
Vou	s aviez	0	ye bad
Ils avoient		1	they had

2. Preterpluperfect.

ľ	eus -	, .	1 had
J' Tu	eus	1	thou hadft
11	eut	Je,	be bad ;
Nous eûmes		don	we had
Vou	s eûtes	0	ye bad
lls	eurent.	)	Whey had

	Fut	ure.		
Je	donnerai,	I will, or shall give,		
Tu.	donneras,	thou wilt give.		
11	donnera,	he will give.		
No	as donnerons,	we will give,		
Vou	is donnerez,	ye will give,		

they will give.

IMPERA.

### IMPERATIVE.

Singular. Donne, give, or give thou. let him give. Qu'il donne,

Plural. Donnons, let us give. Donnez, give, or give ye. Quils donnent, let them give.

CONJUNCTIVE.

Present. That I give, or I may donne, e Tu donnes, thou mayest he may donne, we may 50 Nous donnions, Vous donniez, ye may donnent, Ils they may

1. Imperfect. le donnerois, I Bould donnerois, thou shouldst be should a

donneroit, Nous donnerions, we should so Vous donneriez, ye should Ils donneroient, they should

Tu

Sixon.

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given.

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2. Imperfect.

200 That I might donnasse, donnasses, thou mightest Tu  $\Pi$ donnat, he might & Nous donnassions, we might bo ye might Vous donnassiez, donnassent, they might Ils

Preterperfect.

Altho' Quoique Ibave aie thou baft ales be bas = ait Nous aiions we have so Vous anez ye have lis they have aient

1. Preterpluperfect. Quand Tho' I had, or aurois Isbould Γu aurois thou shoulds : 11 auroit be should ? Nous aurions we should ? Vous auriez Ils auroient they should

2. Preterpluperfect.

Que That eusse I bad Tu euffes thou hadit II eût be bad = Nous eussions ave bad so Vous eussiez ve bad lls eussent they bad

Future.

Quand When Ishall have aurai or I have thou hast auras aura he bas : Nous aurons que bave sa Vous aurez re have Ils auront they have

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Donner, to give. Pret. Avoir donné, to have gi-Participles. Pref. Donnant. giving. Pret. act. Aiant donné, baving Pret. paff. Donné, e, s, es, given.

N. B.

# Of the Regular Verbs.

N. B. The Learner should spare no Pains to know this Ver perfectly well, there being above two thousand and seven hundre Verbs of this Conjugation.

The Verbs of the fecond Conjugation end in IR; a BATIR, to build.

Part. paffive, Bati, built.

		INDIC	ATIVE.		
Prefent.			Preterperfect Indefinite.		
Te	bâtis,	I build.	J'ai	I have	
Γu		thou buildest.	J' ai Tu as	thou baft	
Il	bâtit,	be builds.	ll aˆ	be bass	
Nou	s bâtissons,	ave build.	Nous avons	we have	
Vou	s bâtiffez,	ye build.	Vous avez	ye bave	
lls	bâtissent,	they build.		they have	
	Impo	erfect. t			
Te		I build, or did	1. Preterplu	perfect.	
20	During,	build.	J' avois	1 bad	
To	bâtiffois,		Tu avois	thou hadft .	
		he did build.	Il avoit	be bad;	
The state		we did build.	Nous avions	we bads	
			Vous aviez	ye had	
-		ye did build.	Ils avoient	they had	
115	batissoient,	they did build.		inty nu	
	Preterperfe	ect Definite.	2. Preterple	merfe@	
Te	bâtis,	1 built.	J' eus	I had	
Tu	bâtis,	thou buildedft.	Tu eus	thou hadst	
Il		he built.	111	he hads	
Not	as bâtimes,	que built.	Nous eûmes	ne had	
	as bâtites,		Vous eûtes	ye bad	
Ils				they bad	
				end can	

Future.

Puisse May Tu bâtirai, bâtirai,

Nous bâtirons, Vous bâtirez, Ilsé bâtiront, I shall, or will build.
thou wilt build.
he will build.
we will build.

we will build.
ye will build.
they will build.

ls

### IMPERATIVE.

Sing.
Bâtis, build, or build thou.
U'il bâtisse, let him huild.

Plural.
Bâtissons, let us build.
Bâtissez, build, or build ye.
Qu'ils bâtissent, let them build.

CONJUNCTIVE.

build.

Que That

le bâtisse, I may build.

Tu bâtisse, thou mayest build

l bâtisse, he may build.

Nous bâtissens, we may build.

Vous bâtissez, ye may build.

ls bâtissent, they may build.

1. Impersect.

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I M-

le bâtirois, I should build.
In bâtirois, thou shouldst
build.
I bâtiroit, he should build.
Nous bâtirions, we should build.
Vous bâtiriez, ye should build.
Is bâtiroient, they should

2. Imperfect.

Que That

Je bâtisse, I might build.

Tu bâtisses, thou mightest
build.

Il bâtis, he might build.

Nous bâtissiez, we might build.

Vous bâtissez, ye might build.

Ils bâtissent, they might build.

Preterpersect.

Quoique Although aie Ibave Tu thou baft aies 11 ait be bas= Nous aiions we have ? Vous aiiez ye have they have aient

N. B. Of this Conjugation there are about two hundred Verbs

I. Preterpluperfect.

Quand Iho'

J' aurois I should have

Tu aurois thou shd. have

Il auroit is he shd. have

Nous aurions we shd. have

Vous auriez ye shd. have

1s auroient they skd. have

2. Preterpluperfect.

Que That eusse I had Tu eusies thou hadft. eût be bads 11 Nous euffions 3 we had Vous euffiez ye had they had Ils eustent

Future. When I shall have Quand or I bave aurai Tu thou baft auras II aura be bas Nous aurons 2 we have Vous aurez ve have Ils they have auront

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Bâtir, to build.
Pret. Avoir bâti, to hawe built.
Participles.

Pref. Bâtissant, building, Pret. act. Aiant bâti, baving built.

Pret. poff. Bâti. e, s, es, built.

The

The Verbs of the third Conjugation end in OIR; as RECEVOIR, to receive.

Particip. paff. Reçu, received.

### INDICATIVE.

INDIC	ATIVE.		
Present.	Preterperfect Indefinite.		
Je reçois, I receive.	J' ai I have		
Tu reçois, thou receivest.	Tu as thou bast		
Il reçoit, he receives.	Il a be has		
Nous recevons. we receive.			
Nous recevez, we receive.	Vous avez ye have		
Ils reçoivent, they receive.	Ils ont they have		
Imperfe&.			
[ ! received.	1. Preterpluperfect.		
Je recevois, I did receive, or	J' avois 1 kad		
	Tu avois thou hads		
Tu recevois, thou didst receive.  Il recevoit, he did receive.	Il avoit s be had		
	Nous avions 2 we had		
Nous recevions, we did receive.	Vous aviez ye'bad		
Vous receviez, ye did receive. Ils recevoient, they did receive.	Ils avoient they had		
	i		
Preterperfect.	2. Preterpluperfect.		
Je reçus, I received.	I ' eus I had		
Tu reçus, thou receiveds.	I u eus thou hadst		
Il reçut, he received.	Il eut s he had		
Nous reçumes, we received.	Nous eûmes & we had		
Vous reçutes, ye received.	Vous eûtes ye had		
Ils requrent, they received.			

uture.

	ruti	ure.
Je Tu	recevrai,	I shall, or will receive.
Tu	recevras,	thou wilt receive.
 11	recevra,	be will receive.
	recevrons,	we will receive.
Vous	recevrez,	ye will receive.
Ils	recevrent,	they will receive.

Qui

No Voi Ils

Je Tu Il

### IMPERATIVE.

Singular.
Reçoi, receive, or receive thou.
Qu'il reçoive, let him receive.

thou. Recevez, receive, or relet him receive. Qu'ils reçoivent, let them reConjunctive. (ceive.

Present.

That Que le reçoive, I receive, or I may Tu reçoives, thou mayest he may reçoive, Nous recevions, ve may ? Vous receviez, ye may Ils reçoivent, they may 1. Imperfect.

31

ad

th.

ad

ad

ad

ad

ad

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ad

ad :

had\*

bad

A PE

Je recevrois, I should Tu recevrois, thou shouldst I recevroit, he should

Nous recevries, we should so ye should so lis recevrient, they should a. Imperfect.

Que That
le reçusse, I might
la reçusse, thou mightest
l reçut, he might

Nous recussions, we might to vous recussion, ye might is recussion, they might The Preterpersect.

Quoique Although
l'aie I have
I'aies thou bast
l'ait be has

Nous aiions we have a ye have a ls aient they have

1. Preterpluperfect.

Plural.

Recevons, let us receive.

Quand Tho'

J' aurois I fhould

Tu aurois thou fhould had

Il auroit be should had

Nous aurions we should had

Vone aurier we should

Vous auriez ye should !!

Ils auroient they should !

2. Preterpluperfect.

Que That

J' eusse I had

Tu eusses thou hadst

Il eût he had

Nous euffions
Vous euffiez

Vous euffiez

Ve had

ye had

they had

Future.

Quand When
I' aurai I have
Tu aurae thou hast
Il aura he has

Nous aurons
Vous aurez

Vous aurez

Ils auront

INFINITIVE.

Pref Recevoir, to receive.

Pret. Avoir reçu, to have reParticiples. [ceived.

Pref. Recevant, receiving. Pret. Act. Aiant reçu, having received.

Pret. paf. Reçu, e, s, es, received.

D The

The Verbs of the fourth Conjugation end in RE: as RENDRE, to render.

Particip. paff. Rendu, rendered.

Q Je Til No Ils

Je

Tu II No Vo Ils

Je Tu Il Noi Voi Ils

Tu II Nou Vou

IMPI.

	1	INDIC	AT	IVE.		
	Pref	ent.		Preterper	fe& I	ndefinite.
Je Tu	rends,	I render.	J' Tu	ai as		I have thou hast
11	rend,	be renders.	II	а	rendu,	be bas
Nou	s rendons,	we render.	U - 1	s avons	rer	we have
	s rendez,			s avez		ye have
Ils	rendent,	they render.	Ils	ont		they have
	Impe	rfect.		1. Pret	erpluj	perfect.
Te	rendois.	I did render.	l,	avois		1 bad
Tu		thou didst render.	Tu	avois		thou badft .
II.		be did render.	11	avoit		
Nou	s rendions,	we did render.		s avions	rendu,	
Vou	rendiez.	ye did render.	Vou	s aviez		ye bad.
		they did render.	Ils			they had
	Preterperfe	& Definite.		2. Pret	erplu	perfect.
Te	the state of the s	I rendered.	ľ			
Tu	rendic	thou renderedst.	Tu	eus		thou badst
II	rendit.	be rendered.	ii.	eut		be had?
					nçu,	ide
No	is rendimes,	we rendered.	No	as eûmes	ren	we had?
	s rendites,			as eûtes		ye bad'
	rendirent		Ils	eurent		they had

# Future.

Je Tu Il	rendrai, rendras, rendra,	I shall, or will render. thou wilt render. he will render.
Vou	is rendrons, is rendrez, rendront,	we will render. ye will render. they will render.

# IMPERATIVE.

Singular. Rends, render, or render | Rendons, Qu'il rende,

Plural. let us render. thou. | Rendez, render, or render ye. let him render. | Qu'ils rendent, let them render.

# CONJUNCTIVE.

### Present.

Que		That
Je	rende	I may
Tu	rendes	thou mayest
II .	rende	be may 3
Nous	rendions	we may ?
Vous	rendiez	ye may .
Ils	rendent	they may

1. Imperfect.

rendered.

d.

d

d

I/t

id ?

ad ?

ad

ad

Je rendrois, I sould, would. or could. Tu rendrois, thou Shouldest rendroit, be should ? we should a Nous rendrions, Vous rendriez, ye Should ? Ils rendroient, they should

2. Imperfect.

Que That le rendisse I might Tu rendisses, thou mighteft rendît, be might Nous rendiffions we might Vous rendissiez ye might ? rendissent they might Preterperfect.

Quique Altho' aie I bave Tu aies thou baft ? ait be bas Nous aiions we have : Vous aiiez ye have aient they have

1. Preterpluperfect.

Quand I ho' aurois I Should have thou shaft . have z aurois auroit i he shd. have Nous aurions we shd. bave Vous auriez ye Shd. have? Ils . auroient they shd. have

2. Preterpluperfect.

Que		That
J' eusse Tu eusses		Ibad
Tu eusses	t.	bou hadft :
ll eût	'n	he had
Nous eussions	Pu	we had ?
Vous eussiez	rendu,	ye had?
Ils eussent		they had
E.		9

1 - 1 - 1	CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF THE	armi c	•
Quan	d		When
J,	aurai		I have
Tu	auras		
11	aura	· 1	thou has a be has
Nous	aurons	rendu,	we have
Vous	aurez	re	Je bave &
	auront		they have
	T		ACTOR OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN

INFINITIVE.

Present. Rendre, to render. Preter. Avoir rendu. to bave Participles. rendered. Present. Rendant, rendring. Pret.act. Aiant rendu, baving rendered. Pret.paff. Rendu, e, s, es, rendred. Verbes les plus nécessaires de la première Conjugaison, q Réguliers.

The most necessary Verbs of the first Conjugation, and Regular.

Arriver, to arrive. Accabler, to oppress. Accepter, to accept. Accorder, to grant. Acheter, to buy. Achever, to end. Accuser, to accuse. Aider. to belp. Aimer. to love. Adorer, to worship. Appeller, to call. to bring. Aporter, Apliquer, to apply. Aquiter, to acquit. to ftop. Arrêter, Affurer, to affure. Avaler, to fwallow.

Badiner, to play the fool. to kifs. Baifer, Balayer, to fweep. Baptifer, to christen. Blamer, to blame. to wound. Bleffer, Broncher, - to ftumble. Brifer, to beat in pieces.

Cacher, to bide.
Cacheter, to feal.
Caffer, to break.
Caufer, to talk.

to burn.

Brûler,

Changer, 10 change.

Chanter, to fing. Chaufer, to warm. Chercher. to look for. Commander, to command. Commencer, to begin. Compter, to reckon. Consoler, to comfort. Conferver. to pre-Serve. Corriger, to correct. Couper, to cut.

Danser, to dance. Déchirer, to tear. Declarer, to declare. Déjeuner, to break- 1 faft. to ask. Demander, Deshabiller, to undress. Dérober, to feal. Defirer, to desire. Diner, to dine Donner, to give. Domter, to tame.

Echaufer, to warm Eclairer, to light. Ecouter, to bearken. Efacer, to blot out.

Efraier, to frighten. Elever, to raise.

Embarrasser, to trouble, Empêcher, to binder, H

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Emprenter, to borrow.
Enfeigner, to teach,

Envoier, to fend, Epargner, to spart, Eprouver, to try, Espérer, to hope,

Estimer, to value, Etonner, to astonish. Eviter, to shun.

Excuser, to excuse.

Expliquer, to explain.

Fâcher, to vex.
Favoriser, to favour.
Féliciter, to wish jos.
Fermer, to shul.
Fraper, to slrik.
Froter, to rub.
Fricasser, to fry.
Fumer, to smook.

Gagner, to gain.
Garder, to keep.
Gâter, to fpoil.
Geler, to freeze.
Goûter, to tafte.
Gouverner, to rule.
Graver, to engrave.

Grater, to feratch.
Grêler, to hail.
Gronder, to feeld.

Habiller, to dress. to ven-Hazarder, ture. Honorer, to bonour. Hefiter, to flammer. Humilier, to bumble.

to imitate. Imiter, Ignorer, to be ignorant of. Importuner, to trouble. to print. Imprimer, ncommoder, to trouble. ouer, to play. to throw. etter, rriter, to provoke. to judge. uger, to Swear. urer,

iß.

un,

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jog.

but.

rike.

rub.

fry.

noak.

gain.

keep.

Spoil.

reeze.

tafte.

bail foold.

Ha-

Laister, to leave. Lasser, to tire. Laver, to wash. ier, to tie. livrer, to deliver up. ouer, to praise. ouer. to bire.

lâcher, to chew. Manger, to eat. lanier, to bandle. larcher, to walk. larier, to marry. lêler, to mix. lenacer, to threaten. rule. lener, ravi. to lead. lepriser, to despise. ratch

Mériter, to deserve. Monter, to go up. Montrer, to Show. Moucher, to blow the nofe. Mouiller, to wet.

Nager, to Swim. Négliger, to neglect. to Inow. Neger, Nétoier, to clean. Nier, to deny. Noier, to drown. Nouer, to tie. Nommer, to name.

to oblige. Obliger, Ocuper, to busy. to offend. Offenser. Oprimer, to oppress. Ordonner, to order. Oter, to take away. to forget. Oublier,

Payer, to pay. Pardonner, to forgive. Parler, to Speak. Partager, to divide. Paffer, to pass. Percer, to pierce. Pefer, to weigh. Piller, to flunder. Plier, to bend. Pleurer, to weep. Porter, to carry. Posséder, to possels. Prêcher, to preach.

to lend. Prêter, Prier, to pray.

Quereller, to quarrel. Quiter, to quit.

Racommoder, to mend. Raconter, to relate. Railler, to jeer. Reculer, to go back. to look Regarder, upon. Rencontrer, to meet.

to falute. Saluer, Sauter, to jump. Sécher, to dry. to subscribe. Signer, Souper, to Sup. Soupirer, to figh. to befeech. Suplier,

to endea-Tâcher, wour. Travailler, to avork. Tirer, to draw. Tomber, to fall. Tromper, to deceive. Tu.r, Tonner, to thunder. Trouver, to find.

Vanter, to praife. Veiller, Venger, to revenge. Voiager, to travel.

Promener, to walk.

Verbes les plus necessaires de la seconde Conjugaison et Reguliers.

The most necessary Verbs of the second Conjugation and Regular.

E Abolir. to abolish. Eblouïr, to dazzle. Abrutir, to befot. Eclaircir. to clear. Accomplir, to ac-Elargir, to widen. complifb. Endurcir, to barden. Adoucir, to fweeten. Engloutir, to absorb. Affermir, to faften. Enrichir, to enrich. Agir, to act. Ensevelir, to bury. Aigrir, to anger. Etrecir, to ftraigh. Amortir, to quench. ten. to anni-Anéantir, Etablir, to fettle. bilate. to faint. Evanouir, Apauvrir, to grew F poor. Finir, to finijo. Aplaudir, to applaud. Fournir, to furnish. Affortir, to match. Fleurir, to flourish. Affcuvir, to fatisfy. Frémir, to tremble. Affujettir, to subject. to w. Avertir, Garantir, to warrant. to banish. Banir, Garnir, to furnish. to build Bâtir. Gémir, to groan. to blefs. Bénir, Guerir, to cure. Blanchir, to whiten. H Hair, to bate. Chérir, to cherifb. I to choofe. Choisir, Investir, to invest. Convertir, to con-Jouir, to enjoy. vert. Divertir, to divert. | Languir, to languish.

Meurir, to ripen, Meurtrir. to bruile. Munir, to flore. Nourrir, to nourifo. Obeir, to obey. Pâlir, to grow pale. Périr, to perilb. Polir, to polish. Pourrir, to corrupt. Refroidir, to grow cold. Réjouir, to rejoice. to fill Resplendir, to shine. Retentir, to resound. to succeed. Rêuffir, to feize. Saifir, Subir, to undergo. Ternir, to tarnifo. to grow Vieillir, to unite. Unir,

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The Verbs of the 3d Conjugation, and Regular, are but 5. viz.

Recevoir, to receive. Décevoir, to deceive. Concevoir, to conceive. Devoir, to owe.

Apercevoir, to perceive.

Tous les Verbes Réguliers de la 4me Conjugaison.

All the Regular Verbs of the fourth Conjugation.

to go down.	Répandre,	to Spread.
		to answer.
		to break.
		to bend.
		to Shear .
		to twift.
to loje.	Vendre,	to fe.l.
to render.		
	to cleave. to melt. to bite. to bang. to lay eggs. to loje.	to go down.   Répandre, to cleave   Répondre, to melt.   Rompre, to bite.   Tendre, to bang. Tondre, to lay eggs.   Tordre, to lose.   Vendre, to render.

# Their Compounds are,

ale.

ish. lish. upt.

oice.
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The

		A. C.	
Condécendre,	to condescend.	Reperdre,	to lose again.
Confondre,		Corrompre,	to corrupt.
Se Morfondre,		Interrompre,	to interrupt.
Refondre,	to melt again.		to unbend.
Remordre.	to bite again.		to understand.
Dépendre,		Etendre,	to Aretch out.
Rependre,	to bang again.		to pretend.
Suspendre,		Retondre,	to Shear again.
Correspondre,	to correspond.		to tavist again.

You must observe, that this last Conjugation is not so regular as the rest, and that all the Verbs having an i before n in the Penultima, or last Syllable but one, of the Infinitive; as Joindre, to join, Peindre, to paint. &c. take a g before that n in the Penultima of the Tenses which have more than one Syllabe; except the Future of the Indicative, and the first Imperfect of the Conjunctive. And besides, those Verbs form the Participle passive by changing dre of the Infinitive into 1; as from joindre, to join, comes joint, joined, &c. as you shall see in the following Examples.

# JOINDRE, to join.

Part. paffive.

Joint, joined.

# INDICATIVE.

	Prese	nt. I
Te	joins,	1 join.
Tu	joins,	thou joinest.
II	joint,	be joineth.
Nou	s joignons,	we join.
Vou	s joignez,	ye join.
Ils	joignent,	they join.
	Imper	
Je		I joined, or did
		join.
Tu	joignois,	thou didft join. ]
11	joignoit,	he did join.
Nou	s joignions,	we did join.
Vou	s joigniez,	ye did join.
lls	joignoient,	they did join.
	Preterperfec	
Je		I joined, or did
		join.
Tu	joignis,	thou joinedst.
11	joignit,	be joined.
No	is joignîmes,	
Voi	is joignîtes,	ye joined.
	joignirent,	they joined.

r P	ai	tect I	I bave
J' Tu	as		thou haft.
11	a		be bas
Nou	savons	joint,	we have
	avez	.م	ye bave
Ils	ont		they

Qu'i

Que Je Tu Il Nou Vou

Ils

Je Tu Il Nou

Vou Ils

Que Je Tu Il Nou

Vou:

Tu II Nou Vou

1. Pret	erplu	perfect.
I' avois		I bad
Tu avois		thou hadft.
Il avoit		be bad?
Nousavions	joint,	we had?
Vous aviez	2.	ye bad
Ils avoient	,	they had

2. Preterp	luperfect.
J' eus	Ibad
Tu eus	thou hadfly
Il eut .	be bad?
Nous eûmes	we bad
Vous eûtes	ye had
Ils eurent,	they had

# Future.

Je .	joindrai,	I Mall, or will join
Гu	joindras,	thou wilt join.
Il	joindra,	be will join.
Nous	joindrons,	ave will join.
	joindrez,	ye will join.
	joindront,	they will join.

Singular. Joins, join, or join thou. Qu'iljoigne, let him join. Plural.

Joignons, let us join.

Joignez, join, or join ye.

Qu'ils joignent, let them join.

### CONJUNCTIVE.

Que That
Je joigne, I may join.
Tu joignes, thou mayest join.
Il joigne, he may join.
Nous joignions, we may join.
Vous joigniez, ye may join.
Ils joignent, they may join.

1. Imperfect.

Je joindrois, I should
Tu joindrois, thou shoulds
Il joindroit, he should
Nous joindrions, we should
Vous joindriez, ye should
Ils joindroient, they should

2. Imperfect.

Que That
Je joignisse, I might
Tu joignisses, thou mightest
Il joignit, he might
Nous joignissions, we might
Vous joignissions, ye might.
Ils joignissent, they might

Preterperfect.

Quoique
| Although
| I have
| I have
| Although
| I have
| I

1. Preterpluperfect. Tho' I should have Quand or I had aurois thou hadfi o. Tu aurois 11 be had ? auroit we had? Nous aurions Vous auriez ve bad Ils they had auroient, 2. Preterpluperfect.

Que That euffe Ibad Tu eusses thou badft 11 eût be bad Nous euflions we had a Vous eussiez ye bad they had euffent Future.

When Quand Ihave aurai Tu thou baft. auras 11 aura he has 3 Nous aurons we have & Vouz aurez ye bave lls auront they have INFINITIVE.

Present. Joindre, to join. Pret. Avoir joint, to have joined.

Present. Joignant, joining:
Pret act. Aiant joint, having joined.

Pret.paf. Joint e, s, es, joined.

Of the Conjugation of PASSIVE Verbs.

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The Conjugation of Passive Verbs is very easy, and consist (both in English and in French) only in the joining of the Participle Passive, or Past, of any Verb to be conjugated to the Auxiliary Etre, to be, through all its Moods, Tensus, Numbers, and Persons; but you must observe, that in French, the Participle varies according to the Difference of Gender and Number.

# Etre porté, to be carried.

I	NDICATIVE	
Singular.	Present.	Plural.
Je suis Properties I am Tu est State thou art Il est Portée, she is Elle est Portée, she is	Nous fommes Vous étes Ils font Elles font porté	ge are
Imperfect. J'étois	, &c. )	I was
Preterperf. Def. Je fus, Preterperf. Indef. J'ai été		I have been
1 Preterpluperf. J'avois 2 Preterpluperf. J'eus é		I had been
Future. Je fera	i, &	I shall be

After the same Manner are conjugated the Imperative, Conjunctive, and Infinitive Moods.

# Of the Conjugation

# Of NEUTER and COMMON Verbs. NEUTER and COMMON Verbs, such as

Badiner, to p'ay the Fool. | Engraisser, to fatten.
Pâlir, to grow pale. | Rougir, to redden, &c. are altogether conjugated like Active Verbs.

together con	jugated like Active	Verbs.	
	Except these fourteer	Neutral Verbs, viz.	
Arriver,	to arrive.	Mourir,	to dit.
Entrer,	to go, or come in.	Accourir,	to run to.
Monter,	to go, or come up.	Partir,	to depart
Aller,	to go.	Venir,	to come
Paffer,	to pass, or go by.	Retourner,	to return
			Tom

romber, to fall. Décendre, to come down.
ortir, to go, or come out. Naître, to be born.
And their Compounds; such as

Remonter. Retomber. Revenir. Redécendre, &c.

Repasser. Resortir. Devenir.

Whose Compound Tenses are conjugated with the Auxiliary

Etre, as the Passive Verbs, and not by the Verb Avoir; as you

see in the following Example.

# MONTER, to go, or come up.

Part. paff. Monté, gone up.

tten.

al-

die.

n to.

bart.

turn.

### INDICATIVE.

Present.——— Je monte, &c.
Impersect. — Je montois, &c.
Preterpersect Definite. — Je montai, &c.
Preterpersect Indefinite. — Je suis monté, &c.
1. Preterplupersect. — J'étois monté, &c.
2. Preterplupersect. — Je sus monté, &c.
Future. — Je monterai, &c.

IMPERATIVE.

Singular. Monte, Qu'il monte.

Plural. Montons, Montez, Qu'ils montent.

### CONJUNCTIVE.

Present. — Que je monte, &c.

1. Impersect. — je monterois, &c.

2. Impersect. — Que je montasse, &c.

Preterpersect. — Quoique je sois monté, &c.

1. Preterplupersect. — Quand je serois monté, &c.

2. Preterplupersect. — Que je susse susse

### INEINITIVE.

Present. — Monter.
Pret. — Etre monté.

# PARTICIPLES.

Prefent. — Montant.

Pret. active. — Etant monté.

Pret. passive. — Monté, e, s, es.

Note, 1. That Paffer, Monter, and Sortir, with their Compounds, are fometimes conjugated with the Auxiliary A VOIR,

and we fay, J'ai paffe, j'ai monté, j'ai forti, &c.

2. In these Verbs, as in the Passive, the Participle, varies, according to the Difference of Gender and Number, except when it comes before the Infinitive of another Verb, where it remains still the same; Ex.

Il est alle voir, he is gone to see; Elle est alle voir, she is gone

3. These fix Verbs, Aller, Venir, Sortir, Accourir, Mourir, Naître, are not only irregular in that they are conjugated with the Auxiliary E T R E, but do also depart from the Rule in several Tenses, as you shall see in the Conjugation of Irregular Verbs.

# The Conjugation of REFLECTED Verbs.

A Reflected Verb is nothing but an Active Verb, whose Action returns upon the Agent that produces it; as,

Je me leve, I rise. | Tu te promènes, thou walkest, &c. Now this Restection of the Action is mark'd with these personal

Pronouns,

Je

lève.

Me, te, se, in the Singular, Nous, Vous, se, in the Plural; but so that its compound Tenses are formed with the Auxiliar, ETRE.

# SE LEVER, to rife. Part. paff. Levé, rifen.

# INDICATIVE.

### Present.

Tu	te	leves, —	———— thou risest.	
Il	Se	lève,	be rifes.	
Nou	s nou.	levons, -	we rife.	
Vou	s vou	s lèvez, -	ye rise.	
		lèvent, -	they rife.	
	,	Printer of the second	Imperfect.	
Je	me	levois	I rose, or did rise.	
			thou didft rife.	
			be did rife.	
		and the state of t	- we did rife.	
			ye did nife.	
			they did rife.	

# Preterperfect Definite.

Te	me	levai,	- I did rife, or I rofe.
Ju	te	levas,	thou didst rife.
Il	Se	leva,	be rose.
Nous	nous	levâmes,	- we rose.
Vous	vous	levâtes,	ye rose.
Ils	se .	levêrent, -	- they rofe.

# Preterperfect Indefinite.

Te me	fuis levé, - I have, or I am rifen.
Je me Tu t'	ès levé, thou art risen.
Il s'	est levé, be is risen.
Nous nous	fommes levés,
Vous vous	étes levés, ye are risen.
Ils se:	font levés, — they are risen.

# 1. Preterpluperfect.

Te	m'	étois levé,	· I had, or I was rifen.
Je Tu	ť'		thou wast risen.
n	3'		- be was rifen.
Nous	nous		- we were rifen.
Vous	vous	étiez levés,	ye were rifen.
	s'	étoient levés, -	they were rifen.

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# 2. Preterpluperfect.

le m	e fus levé —	- I had, or I was rifen.
Je m		- thou wast rifer.
II fe	fut levé, -	- be was risen.
Nous no	us fûmes levés, -	- we were risen.
Vous vo	us fûtes levés, -	ye were risen.
lls se	furent levés -	they were rifen.

# Future,

Je me	léverai I shall	, or will rife, or arife.
Je me Tu te		thou shalt rife.
Il se	lévera,	- be shall rife.
Nous nous	léverons,	we shall rise.
Vous vous	léverez,	ye shall rife.
Ils se		-they shall rise.

# Of the Refletted Verbs.

# IMPERATIVE.

Lève toi,	- rife, or rife thou.
Qu'il se lève, -	let bim rise.
Levons-naus,	rise, or rise ye.
Qu'ils se lèvent,	- let them rife.

# CONJUNCTIVE.

# Present.

Que		That
	lève,	I rife, or I may rife.
le me Tu te	lèves,-	thou mayest rise.
II /e	lève,	be may rife.
Nous nous	lèvions,—	
Vous vous	lèviez, -	- ye may rife.
Ils se	lèvent,-	- they may rife.

# 1. Imperfect.

Je me Tu te	léverois, —	- I should, or would rife.
Tu te	léverois,	thou fouldst rife.
11 /e	léveroit,	be should rife.
Nous nou		
Vous vou	s léveriez, —	ye should rife.
Ils se	léveroient, -	- they should rife.

# 2. Imperfect.

Que		That
	me	levasse, - I should, would, or might rife.
Je Tu	te,	levasses, thou mightest rise.
Il	fe	levât, he might rise.
Nous	nous	levassions, we might rise.
Vous	ขอนร	levassiez, - ye might rise.
Ils	Se	levassent,they might rife.

# Preterperfect.

Quoique	Although
	fois levé, I have, or I be risen.
Je me Tu te	fois levé, - thou be'ft risen.
Il se	foit leve, be be risen.
Nous nous	foiions levés, ave le risen.
Vous vous	foiiez levés ye be risen.
Ils se	soient levés,

	-		
1.	Prete	rplup	erfect.

Quand		Though
Je me	ferois levé,——	- I were rifen.
Tu te	ferois levé,	thou wert rifen.
II /e	feroit levé,	be were rifen.
Nous nous	ferions levés,	we were risen.
Vous vous	feriez levés,	- ye were risen.
Ils se	seroient levés,	- they were rifen.

### 2. Preterpluperfect.

Que		That
	fusse levé,	- I were rifen.
Je me Tu te		- thou wert risen.
11 . se		be were risen.
Nous nous	fussions levés,	we were rifen.
Vous wous	fuffiez leves,	ye were rifen.
Ils se	fussent levés, ——	they were risen.

### Future.

Quand	When
le me	feral levé, - I have, or shall have rifen.
Tu te	feras levé, - then frait have rifen.
11 fe	fera levé, - be shall have rifen.
Nous nous	ferons levés, we shall have rifen.
Vous vous	ferez levés, ye shall have rifen.
Ils se	feront levés, they shall have rifen.

# INFINITIVE.

Pref. Se levant,——— rifing. Pret. act. S' étant levé, — being rifen. Pret. pass. Levé, e, s, es, —— rifen.

Note, That there are four Neutral Verbs, which become reflected by the Addition of the Particle en, viz.

S'en aller, to go away. S'en fuir, to run away. S'en courir, to run. S'en retourner, to return.

When I come to the Irregular Verbs, I shall give you the Conjugation of S'en aller, as an Example of the rest.

# Of RECIPROCAL Verbs.

A Reciprocal Verb, which is often confounded with the Reflected, expresses the Return of the Action upon the several Subjects that produce it; and therefore it is properly used in the Plural only; as,

S'entre battre, — to beat one another. S'entr' aimer, — to love one another.

Reciprocal Verbs are conjugated like the Reflected; Ex.

S'entr' A I M E R, to love one another. Part. Paff. Entr' aimés, loved one another.

INDICATIVE.

# Present. Nons nous entr'aimons, — ye love one another. Vous vous entr'aimez, — ye love one another. Ils s'entr'aiment, — they love one another. Impersect. Nous nous entr'aimions, — we did love one another. Vous vous entr'aimiez, — ye did love one another. Ils s'entr'aimoient, — they did love one another. Preterpersect Definite. Nous nous entr'aimâtes, — we loved one another. Vous vous entr'aimâtes, — ye loved one another. Ils s'entr'aimèrent, — they loved one another. Preterpersect Indefinite. Nous nous sommes entr'aimés, — we have loved one another. Vous vous étes entr'aimés, — we have loved one another. Ils se sont entr'aimés, — they have loved one another. I. Preterplupersect. Nous nous étions entr'aimés, — we had loved one another. Vous vous étiez entr'aimés, — we had loved one another. Ils s'étoient entr'aimés, — ye had loved one another. Future. Nous nous entr'aimerons, — we shall love one another. Future. Nous nous entr'aimerons, — we shall love one another. Vous vous entr'aimerons, — ye shall love one another. Vous vous entr'aimerons, — ye shall love one another. Vous vous entr'aimerons, — ye shall love one another. Vous vous entr'aimerons, — ye shall love one another.

IMPERATIVE.

CON

Que No

Voi

Ils

Nou Vou Ils

Que

Nou Vou

lls

Quoi Nov

Vou

Quan Nou

Vou

lls

Que

Nou

Vou

lls

Qua. Nou

Vou Ils

Prese Pret.

Prese

Pret. Pret.

# CONJUNCTIVE.

Que		That
	entr'aimions,	-we may love one another.
Vous grous	entr'aimiez	ye may love one another.
		they may love one another.
	1. Impe	
Nous nous	entr'aimerions,	- we should love one another.
Vous wous	entr'aimeriez,	ye should love one another.
Ils s'	entr'aimeroient,	- they should love one another.
	2. Impe	
Que		That
Nous nous	entr'aimaffions,-	-we might love one another.
Vous vous	entr'aimaffiez,	ye might love one another.
lls s	'entr'aimassent,	——ye might love one another. ——they might love one another.
	Preterpe	rfect.
Quoique		Although
Nous nous	foiions entr'aimés,	-we have loved one another.
Vous vous	foiiez entr'aimés,	ye have loved one another.  they have loved one another.
Ils fe	foient entr'aimés, -	-they have loved one another.
	1. Preterpl	uperfect.
Quand		Though
	ferions entr'aimes, -	we had loved one another.
Vous wous	feriez entr'aimés	ye had loved one another.
lls le	feroient entr'aimés	they had loved one another.
0	2. Preterple	uperfect.
Que		That
Nous nous	fussions entr'aimés, -	- we had loved one another.
		ye had loved one another.
		they had loved one another.
	Futu	
Quand		When
Nous nous	ferons entr'aimés,	- we have loved one another.
Vous wou	s ferez entr'aimés.	ye have loved one another.
Ils fe	feront entr'aimés.	-they have loved one another.
PreCent	INFINI	
Prelent.	S'entr'aimer,	to have loved one another.  to have loved one another.
Tict.		
Present.	Partici	
Prot - O	S'entr'aimant,	loving one another.
Prot m		baving loved one another.
r. Pret. paff.	Entraimes, es,-	loved one another.
W.		Of

Of the Way of conjugating Verbs with an Interrogation, with a Negative, with an Interrogation and Negative together, and with these Particles en and y.

1. The Way to conjugate a Verb with an Interrogation, is to put the Nominative or Personal Pronoun, after the Verb, in the Simple Tenses; and after the Auxiliary in the Compound ones; as,

Parle je? do I speak ? 1 Parles-tu? dost thou Beak? Parle-t-il? does be speak? Parle-t-elle ? does she speak? Parlons-nous? do we speak? Parlez-vous? do ye speak? Parlent-ils? do they Speak ? Parlent elles? do they Speak? did I speak? Parlois-je? &c. did I speak? Parlai je ? &c. Ai-je parlé ? have I spoken? As-tu parlé? bast thou spoken? A-t il parlé? bas be spoken? Avons-nous parlé? bave we Spoken? Avez-vous parlé? bave ye Spoken? Ont-ils parlé? bave they Ont-elles parlé? Spoken?

Me lève-je? do I rife! doft thou rife! Te leves-tu? Se lève-t-il? does be rife! Se lève-t-elle? does she rife! Nous levons-nous? do we rife! Vous levez-vous? do ye rife? Se lèvent-ils? do they rife! Se lèvent-elles? Me levois-je? &c. did I rife! Me levai-je? &c. did I rife! Me suis je levé? have I rifen, or did I rife? T'ès-tu levé, didft thou rife? S'est il levé? did be rife? Nous fommes-nous levés? did he

ift

Au.

Ne

Ne

Ne

Ne

N'a

1'4

Ne

Ne

1

terr

Per

25,

J' Tu

11

Elle

Nou

Nou

Nou

Nous fommes-nous levés? did

we rife?

Vous étes-vous levés? did ye

rife?

Se font-ils levés? did thy

Se font-elles levées? \( \) rift?

2. To conjugate a Verb with a Negative, the French commonly use these two negative Particles, NE and PAS; the first of which goes betwixt the Personal Pronoun and the Verb; and

Pron. Verb.

Je ne parle pas, ---- I do not speak.

Tu ne parles pas, ---- thou dost not speak.

Il ne parle pas, ---- be does not speak.

Elle ne parle pas, ---- she does not speak.

Nous ne parlons pas, - - - we do not speak. Vous ne parlez pas, - - - - ye do not speak. Ils are parlent pas, - - - they do not speak.

3. When there is an Interrogation with a Negative together. the Particle Ne goes before the Verb and the Auxiliary, and Pas fter the Verb and the Pronoun in the Simple Tenses; and after the Auxiliary and the Pronoun in the Compound ones; as, Ne parle je pas? do not I speak?

do we not speak? Ne parlons-nous pas? Ne me lève-je pas ? do I not rife? Ne nous levons-nous pas? do we not rife? N'ai je pas parlé? have I not spoken? - bave we not spoken? N'avons nous pas parlé? Ne me suis-je pas levé? did I not rife?

П

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61 61

len,

fet fe ?

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fe?

dye ife!

they ife ?

om. firft

and

When

Ne nous sommes-nous pas levés? - did we not rife, &c. Note, That the Imperative Mood cannot be used with an Interrogation, but with a Negative it may; Ex.

Ne parle pas, freak not: Ne te lève pas, do not rife. let bim not Speak. Qu'il ne parle pas Qu'il ne se lève pas, - let him not rife, &c.

4. These two Particles E N and Y, come between the Personal Pronouns and the Verb, used without an Interrogation,

Plural.

Singular. en parle, I speak of it. Nous en parlons, we speak of it. Tu en parles, thou speakest | Vous en parlez, ye speak of it. of it. en parle, he speaks of it. Ills en parlent, { they speak of it. Elles } en parlent, { they speak of it. 11 Elle I have spoken of it. en ai parlé, Nous en avons parlé, - - we have spoken of it. \_\_\_\_ I carry thither, or into it. y porte, -Nous y portons, -- ave carry thither, or into it. - I have carried thither, or into it. y ai porté,

Nous y avons porté, - we have carried thither, or into it.

In the Imperative Mood, they run thus, do you speak of it. | Portes-y, carry thou thither Parlez-en. Qu'il en parle, let him speak | Qu'il y porte, let him carn thither. let us speak of it. | Portons y, let us carry thither, Parlons-en. Sometimes these two Particles go together: as. I carry some of it thither. I'y en porte, - I have carried some of it thither. J'y en ai porté, -If the Negatives be joined with these Particles, they must all be placed in the following manner, Je n'en parle pas I speak not of it le n'y porte pas, I carry not thither - I have not spoken of it Je n'en ai pas parlé, —— Je n'y ai pas porté —— I have not carried thither. fe n'y en porte pas, I carry none of it thither. I have carried none of it thither. Je n'y en ai pas porté But if the Verb be used with an Interrogation, then EN and Y are thus placed. N'en parle-je-pas? do I not speak of it? N'y porte-je-pas? do I not carry thither? N'en ai-je pas parlé? have I not spoken of it? bave I not carried thither. N'y ai-je pas porté N'y en ai-je pas porté? \\ bave I not carried some of it thither? The conjugating of a Verb with an Interrogation, a Negative, and these Particles EN and Y, is, as you may see, one of the greatest Difficulties that Foreigners meet with, in learning French.

# Of VERBS IRREGULAR.

Irregular Verbs are those, whose Conjugation does not follow the general Rule, either by different Terminations, or by want of some of their Moods, Tenses, or Persons.

1. Irregular Verbs of the first Conjugation.
This Conjugation has but one Irregular Verb, viz. Aller, to go; and its Compound, s'en aller, to go, or to go away; which follows the form of Resiected Verbs in its neutral Signification, as we have hinted before.

AL.

Vou

ls

did

'alla

alla

lous

lous

ous

# ALLER, to go.

Part. Paff. Allé, gone.

INDICATIVE.

# Present.

e vais, I go, or am going.
Tu vas, thou goeft.
I va, he goes.
Vous allons we go.
Vous allés, ye go.
Is vont, they go.

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L.

### Imperfect.

did go, or was going, &c.

# Preterperfett Definite.

I went, &c.

'allai, as, a; âmes, âtes, èrent.

# Preterperf. Indef.

thou art.

left be is. is we are so they are they are

### 1. Preterpluperfect.

etois I was
thou quaft
etoit be was
ous étions we were
ous étiez ye were
s étoient bestelle ye were

# 2. Preterpluperfect.

Je fus I had, or I was
I'u fus thou wast
Il fut he was
Nous fûmes
Vous fûtes
Ils furent beywere

### Future.

I shall, or will go, &c.

J'irai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

### IMPERATIVE.

Va,
Qu'il aille,
Allons,
Allez,
Qu'ils aillent,

go, or go thou.
let him go.
go, or go ye.
let us go.
let us go.
let them go.

# CONJUNCTIVE.

Present. Que, That I may go, &c. J'aille, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

# 1. Imperfect.

I should go, &c.
J'irois, rois, roit; rions, riez,
roient.

# 2. Imperfect.

Que, That I might go, &c. J'allasse, asses, at; assions, assiez, assent.

Preter.

### Preterperfect.

Altho' Quoique fois I am Te Tu fois ! thou art foit " be is a II. Nous foiions Vous foiiez ve are Ils foient they are

1. Preterpluperfect.

Tho' (been Quand I were, or bad ferois Te Tu ferois of thou wert feroit = be were we were Nous ferions Vous feriez ye were lis feroient a they were

2. Preterpluperfect.

Que That (been fusse I were, or bad fuffes '5 thou wert. Tu II fût be were. Nous fussions we were Vous fussiez ve were Ils fussent they avere

Future.

When 9nand ferai I am, or shall be le Tu thou art feras 'o' TI fera be is Nous ferons que ares Vous ferez re are feront 7 lls they are

ous

ous

ous

ous

ous

ous

a tu'il

llor

llez

u'il

### INFINITIVE.

Pres. Aller, to go, Pres. Etre allé, so be gom,

Participles.

Pref. Allant, going.
Pret. act. Etant allé, being gont.
Pret. paff. Allé, e, s, es, gont.

# S'en ALLER, to go, or to go away.

### INDICATIVE.

Present. I go, or am going. vais, le Tu t'en vas. - thou art going. va, s'en he is going. we are going. Nous nous en allons, Vous vous en allez, ye are going. s'en vont, they are going. Imperfect.

I did go, or I was going away, &c. Je-m'en allois, ois, oit; ions, iex, oient.

Pri

Preterperfect Definite.

I went, or I went away, &c.

Je m'en allai, as, a; âmes. âtes, èrent.

71			Pret	erperfect	Indef	inite.		
	m'en	fuis .				I am gone,	or gone an	way.
1	t'en	ès	ii ii		-	_	thou art g	one.
	s'en	eft	et .		-		be is	
ous	nous en	fomme	s .		-		we are	
ous	vous en	étes	allés	-			ye are	
	s'en	font	न				they are	
			ı.	Preterp	luperfe	a.		
	m'en	étois			-	I was gone,	or gone an	way.
u	t'en	étois	lié				thou wast	
	s'en	étoit	a .				be was	
ous	nons en	étions	•				we were	
ous	vous en	étiez	lés				ye were	
S	s'en	étoient	F				they were	
13.		1-7-2-15	2.	Preterp	luperfe	et.		
	m'en	fus	_			I was gone,	or gone as	way.
u	t'en	fus	je,				thou waft	
	s'en	fut	<b>d</b> _		_		he was	
ous	nous en	fûmes			-		we were	
ous	vous en	fûtes	lés				ye were	
S	s'en	furent	ਕ .	A. Daling			they were	
				77				9

Future.

I shall, or will go, or go away, &c.
Je m'en irai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

one,

gone.

Pri

I M P E R A T I V E.

at-en,

"il s'en aille,

let him go, &c.

let us go, &c.

lez-vous-en,

"ils s'en aillent,

let them go, or go go goway.

CONJUNCTIVE.

Present.

That I may go, or go away, &c. Que je m'en aille, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

# Of Verbs Irregular.

1. Imperfect. I should, or would go, or go away, &c. Je m'en irois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

2. Imperfect.

That I should go, or might go away, &c. Que je m'en allasse, asses, at; assions, assien, assent.

Preterpe	
Quoique.	Altho'
le m'en sois	- I am gone, or gone awa
Tu t'en sois =	- thou art go
Il s'en soit "	be is gon
Nous nous en soiions	- we are go
Vous vous en soilez	ye are go
Ils J'en soiient d	- they are go
1. Preterp	luperfect.
Quand	Tho'
le m'en serois	I were gone, or gone away
Tu t'en serois = -	- thou wert got
Il t'en seroit de	be were gn
Nous nous en serions	- we were go
Vous vous en seriez	ye were god
Ils s'en seroient d'	- they were go
2. Preter	luperfect.
Que	That
Je m'en fusse	I avere gone, or gone away
Tu t'en fusses = -	thou wert gon
Il s'en fût	be were gon
Nous nous en fussions	— we were gon
Vous vous en fussiez	ye were gon
lls s'en fussent de	- they were go
Futus	76
Quand	When
m'en serai	- I am gone, or gone awa
Tu t'en feras " -	thou art gon
Il s'en fera de	be were gon
Nous nous en serons	we are gon
Vous vous en serez 2	ye are got
lls s'en seront	they are go

INF

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Id Je

l'et

I	N	F	1	N	1	T	1	V	F.

Pres. S'en aller. \_\_\_\_\_ to go, or to go away. Pres. S'en être allé, \_\_\_\_ to be gone. Participles.

S'en allant, -

Pret. act. S'en étant allé, - being gone. Pret. paff. Allé, e, s, es, \_\_\_\_ gone.

Note, That though Envoyer to fend, be a regular Verb, yet the Future is now, j'enverrai, I shall send, instead of j'envoirai, and the first Imperfect of the Conjunctive, j'enverrois, I should fend, instead of j'envoirois, &c.

# 2. The Irregular Verbs of the Second Conjugation.

BOUILLIR, to boil. Part. Paff. Bouilli, boiled.

INDICATIVE. le bous, s, t, I boil, &c. Nous bouillons, es, ent; boil, &c.

e gon

e goz

awa t gon

re 200

re gon

re gon

re gon

e awa

ert gon

ere gon

are gon are gon

are gon

INF

I did boil, or I was boiling. le bouillois, ois, oit, ions, iez, oient.

I boiled, &c. Je boullis, is, it; imes, ites, irext.

I have palion l'ai avois l'eus

I shall, or will boil, &c. le bouillirai, ras, ra, rons, rez, font.

IMPERATIVE. Bous, boil, or boil thou.

Qu'il bouille, let bim boil. Bouillons, let us toil. Bouillez, boil, or boil ve. Qu'ils bouillent, let them boil.

CONJUNCTIVE. That I may boil, &c. Que je bouille, es, e; ions, iez,

I should, &c. Je bouillirois, rois, roit; rions, ricz, roient.

That I might boil, &c. Que je bouilliffe, ifes, it; iffroms, iffiez, iffent.

P. perf. l'aie i I have : I P. plup. J'aurois & I had D I bad -2 P. plup. Jeusie I Ball Future. ]'aurai bave 3

INFINITIVE. Pref. Bouillir, to boil. Pret. Avoir bouilli, to bare boiled. Participles. boiling. Pref. Bouillant, Pret. act. Aiant bouilli, baving boiled. Pret. paff. Bouilli, es, e, boiled.

> Its Compound is, Rebouillir, to boil again

COURIR, to run. Part. paff. Couru. run. INDICATIVE. I run, &c.

Je cours, s, t; ons, ez, ent.

I did run, or I was running. le courcis, ois, cit; ions, iez, oient.

I ran, or did run, &c. Je courus, us, ut; umes, utes, urent.

I have run, &c. l'ai, avois, I had run, &c. I had run, &c. l'eus,

I shall, or will run, &c. le courrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE. Cours, run, or run thou. let bim run. Quil coure, let us run. Courons, Courez, run, or run ye. Qu'ils courent,

CONJUNCTIVE. That I may run, &c.

Que je coure, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should, &c. Je courrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might run, &c.

Je couruse, uses, ût; ussions, uffiez, uffent,

Je

Je

1 /

2 1

**Je** 

Qui

Que

I have P. perf. l'aie 1 P. plup J'aurois I had : 2 P. plup. l'eusse I had Future. J'aurai I Shall bave

INFINITIVE. Present. Courir, to run. Pret. Avoir couru, to have run.

Participles. Pref. Courant, running. Pret. act. Aiant Couru, baving

Pret. paff. Couru, e, s, es, run. Its Compounds are conjugated after the same manner;

fuch as, Di/courir, to di courfe. Encourir, to incur. Parcourir, to run over. &c. to have recourse to. Recourir, to Succour. ecourir, to concur; but Concourir,

Accourir, to run to, is conjugated, like those neutral Verbs, of which we have spoken before; let them run. | viz. with the Auxiliary Etre.

Part paff. Couvert, covered.

INDICATIVE. Prefent . le couvre, es, e; ons, ez, ent.

Imperfect. I did cover, &c. le couvrois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

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&c.

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os, of

fore;

Etre.

OU

Preterperfect Definite. I covered, &c. le couvris, is, it; imes, ites, irent.

I had ? P. perf. J'ai 1 P. Plup. J'avois 2 P. Plup. J'eus

Future. I shall, or will cover, &c. le couvrirai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE. Couvre, cover, or cover thou. Qu'il couvre, let him cover. let us cover. Couvrons, Couvrez, cover, or cover ye.

CONJUNCTIVE. Present. That I may cover, &c. Que je couvre, es, e; ions, iez,

Qu'ils couvrent, let them cover.

1. Imperfect. I should cover, &c. ent.

COUVRIR, to cover. | Je couvrirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

> 2. Imperfect. That I might cover, &c. Que Je couvrisse, isses, it; isfions, iffiez, iffent. l'aie P. Perf. I bave . 1 P. plup. J'aurois 2 P. plup. J'eusse I Shall 3 J'aurai Future. bave

INFINITIVE. Present. Couvrir, Pret. Avoir couvert, to have covered.

Participles. Present. Couvrant, covering. Pret. act. Aiant couvert, baving covered. Pret. paff. Couvert, e, s, es,

covered. And fo are conjugated its Compounds, viz. Decouvrir, to discover. Recouvrir, to cover again.

And these three Verbs. Offrir, te offer: Ouvrir. to open. Souffrir, with their Compounds,

CUELLIR, to gather.

Part. paff, Cueilli, gathered.

INDICATIVE.

I gather, &c. Je cueille, es, e; ons, ez, ent. I did I did gather, or I was gathering, &c. | P. perf. J'aie
ing, &c. | 1 P. plup. J'aurois

Je cueillois, ois, oit; ions, iez,
oient. | Future. J'aurai

Je cueillis, is, it; imes, ites, Pref. Cueillir, irent. Pret. Avoir cu

J'ai S I have paragram
J'avois III I had so

I shall, or will gather, &c.
Je cueillerai, ras, ra; rons,
rez, ront.

I M P E R A T I V E.

Cueille, gather, or gather thou.

Qu'il cueille, let him gather.

Cueillons, let us gather.

Cueillez, gather, or ga-

Qu'ils cueillent, let them gather.

Conjunctive.

That I may gather, &c.

Que je cueille, es, e; ions, iez,
ent.

I should gather, &c.
Je cueillerois, rois, roit; rions,
riez, roient.

That I might gather, &c. Que Je cueillisse, isses, is ifsions, issez, isset.

ther- P. perf. J'aie i I have

Sc. I P. plap. J'aurois I had;
iez, 2 P. plup J'eusse I had;
oient. Future. J'aurai B I shall?
have

Pref. Cueillir, to gather.

Pret. Avoir cueilli, to have gathered.

Participles.

Pref. Cueillant, gathering. Pret. act. Aiant cueilli, having gathered.

Pret. paff. Cueilli, e, s, es, gathered.

And so conjugate its Com-

pound, Recueillir, to gather together.

DORMIR, to fleep. Part. paff. Dormi, flept.

INDICATIVE.
I fleep, &c.

Je dors, s, t; mons, mez, ment.

I did fleep, or I was fleeping. Je dormois, ois, oit; ions, iez,

I flept, or I did fleep, &c. Je dormis, is, it; îmes, îta, irent.

J'ai I have flept, &c.
J'avois I had flept, &c.
I'eus I had flept, &c.

I shall, or will sleep, &c. Je dormirai, ras, ra; rons,

rez, ront.

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oient.

IMPERATIVE. Dors, Scep, or Step thou. Oa'il dorme, let bim fleep. let us fleep. Dermons. Dorniez, fleep or fleep ve. Qu'ils dorment, let them fleep.

CONJUNCTIVE. That I may fleep, &c. Que le dorme, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should sleep, &c. le dormirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might fleep, &c. 0,00 Je dormiffe, iffes, ît; iffions.

ifficz, iffent. P. perf. I bave : l'aie I had 1 P. plup. J'aurois ..

2 P. plup. J'eusse I had . Future, l'aurai I shalls bave

INFINITIVE.

Present. Dormir, to fleep. Pret. Avoir dormi, to bave Slept.

Participles. Present. Dormant, fleeping. Pret. a.T. Aiant dormi, bawing

flept. Pret. paff. Dormi, Slept. And fo are conjugated its Compounds,

Endormir, to make fleep. S'endormir, to fall afteep. Se rendormir,

to fall afleep again.

FAILLIR, to fail.

Part. paff. Failli, failed.

INDICATIVE. Preterperf. Definite. I failed, &c.

Je faillis, is, it ; imes, îtes, irent.

l'ai I have F l'avois I bad & 3 l'eus

CONJUNCTIVE.

2. Imperfect. That I fhould, or might fail.

Que je failliffe, iffe, it ; iffions, iffiez, iffent.

P. terf. T'aie I have i I P. plup. J'aurois I bad D 2 P. plup. J'eusse I hade Future. l'aurai I skall

INFINITIVE. Present. Faillir, to fail.

Pret. Avoir failli, to bare failed.

Participles. Pret. act. Aiant failli. having failed. Pret. paff. Failli, e, s, es, failed.

Défaillir, to faint, is little used, except in the Infinitive.

FUIR, to fiy.

Part. paff. Fui, fled.

INDICATIVE.

Ifly, &c.

Je fuis, s, t; ons, ez, ent.

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&c. &c.

C. rons, ront. I M.

I did fly, or I fled, &c. Je fuiois, ois, ois; ions, iez,

I fled, or I did fly, &c. Je fuis, e, t; mes, tes, rent.

l'ai I have fled, &c. J'avois 🖹 I bad fled, &c. l'eus I had fled, &c.

I shall, or will fly, &c, je tuirai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE. Fuis, fly, or f.y thou. Qu'il fuie, let bim fiy. Fuions. let us fiy. Fuiez, fly, or fly ye. Qu'ils fuient, let them fiy.

CONJUNCTIVE. That I may fly, &c. Que je fuie, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should fly, &c. Je fuirois, reis, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might fly, &c. Que je fuife, Les, t; fions, fiez, Sent. I bave . P. perf. J'aie I P plup. J'aurois & I had 5 2 P. plup. J'eusse I shall 3 Lucure. l'aurai

INFINITIVE. Fref. Fuir, to fly. Pret. Avoir fui, to have fled.

Participles. Pref. Fuiant, flying. oient. Pret. act Aiant fui, bavin feed, Pret. paff. Fui, fied.

> Its Compound is, S'en fuir, to run away.

> > Conjugated thus,

Je m'en fuis, tu t'en fuis, il s'en fuit; 1.0us nous a fuions, &c.

HA-IR, to bate.

Part. paff. Ha-i, bated.

INDICATIVE.

Je hai-s, s, t, I hate, Ca Nous ha-if-fons, ez, ent, w hate, &c.

I did hate, or I hated, &c. Je ha-isso.s, ois, oit; ions, it,

I hated, or I did hate, &c. le ha-is, is, it; imes, ite, I have bated, &c l'ai J'avois 'E I had hated, &c

I shall, or will hate, &c. Je ha-irai, iras, ira; irons irez, ironi

Jeus

bave

IMPE

I had bated, &c

J

Je

Je

Je

Qu

Qu

IMPERATIVE.

Hais, bate, or bate thou. Qu'il ha iffe, late bim bate. let us bate. Ha-issons, Ha-iffez, bate, or bate ye. Qu'ils haissent, let them bate. The rest is conjugated like Bâtir.

MOURIR, to die.

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IMPE

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Part. paff. Mort, dead.

INDICATIVE.

meurs, s, t, I die, &c. le Nous mourons, rve die. ve die. Vous mourez, they die. lls meurent,

I did die, &c.

Je mourois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

I died, &c.

Je mourus, us, ut; umes, utes, went.

I am dead, &c. Je suis etois I was dead, St. Je fus I was dead, &c.

I shall, or will die, &c. le mourrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE. Meurs, die, or die thou. Qu'il meure, let bim die. let us die. Mourons, Mourez, die, or die ye.

CONJUNCTIVE.

Que That meure, es, e; I may die. le Nous mourions, que may die. Vous mouriez, ye may die. Ils meurent, they may die.

I should die, &c. Je mourrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might die, &c.

Je mouruse, uses, út; ussions, uffiez, üffent.

P. perf. Je fois v I am . 1 P. plup. Je serois I were 2 P. plup. Je fusie I were\_ Future. je ferai # I shall bed

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Mourir, to die. Pret. Etre mort, to be dead. Participles.

Present. Mourant, dving. Pret ad. Etant mort, being dead.

Pret paff. Mort, e, s, es, dead.

Se mourir, to be dying, is a reflected Verb, used only in the Present and Imperfect Tenjes, thus,

I am dying, &c.

le me meurs, tu te meurs, il se meurt, &c.

I was dying, Sc. Quils meurent, let them die. Je me mourois, tu te mourois, OUIR, to hear.

Part. paff. Oui, heard,

INDICATIVE.

I hear, &c. J'ois, s, t; ons, ex, ent.

Preterperfect Definite.

I heard, or did hear, &c. J'ouis, is, it; imes, ites, irent.

J'ai gi I have heard.
J'avois a I had heard.
I'eus a I had heard.

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I might hear. Que j'ouisse, isses, ît; issons, issez, issent.

P perf. J'aie 3 I bave 3
1. Pplup. J'aurois 2 I bad 2
2 P. plup. J'eusse 2 I bad 5
Future. J'aurai 2 I shall 5
bave 3

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Ou-ir, to hear.

Pret. Avoir oui, to have heard.

Participles.

Pret: act. Aiant oui, having heard.
Pret. pass. Oui, e, s, es, heard.

PARTIR, to go away, &c.

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away.

Part. paff. Parti, gone away.

INDICATIVE.

I go away, &c.
Je pars, s, t; tons, tez, tent.

I did go away, &c.
Je partois, cis, oit; ions, iez,
oient.

I went away, &c.
Je partis, is, it; imes, îtes, irent.

Je suis l'avent or l'am J'étois E l'avas Bosses Je sus d'avas Bosses

I shall or will go away, &c. Je partirai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.
Pars, go away.
Qu'il parte, let him go away.

Partons, let us go away.
Partez, go ye away.
Qu'ils partent, let them go

Conjunctive.

That I may go away, &c. Que je parte, es, e; ions, icz, ent.

I should go away, &c.
Je partirois, rois, roit; rions,
riez, roient.
That

That I might go away, &c.
Que Je partisse, isses, it; ifsions, issez, issent.

Je fois S I be for it le fusie it le fusie

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Partir, to go away.
Pret. Etre parti, to be gone
away.

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Participles.

Present. Partant, going away.
Pres. act. Etant parti, being
gone away.
Pres. past. Parti. e. s. es. gone

Pret. paff. Parti, e, s, es. gone away.

After the fame Manner are tonjugated,
Départir,
to impart.
Répartir, to answer again, or

to go back again.

PUIR, to flink.

This Verb is chiefly used in the Indicative Present, and sometimes in the Singular of the Impersed, and the Particible present, in aut; as,

INDICATIVE.

Present.
I stink, &c.
Je pus, s, t; ons, ez, ent.

Imperfect.
I did stink, &c.
le puois, ois, oit.

Puer, is more in use than Puir, in the Infinitive; but instead of either, we generally use Sentir mauvais.

We must observe, that Bênir, to bless, which is a regular Verb, has two Participles passive, viz. Bini, and Benit, the first of which is properly said of a Divine, and the other of a buman Blessing; as,

Cet homme est beni de Dieu, That Man is blessed by God. Du pain benit, ballowed

Bread.

QUERIR, to fetch.

This Verb has nothing in use but the Infinitive; nor that neither, unless there goes before it one of these three Verbs. Ailer, Venir, Enveyer, its Compounds are,

Conquerir, to conquer.

Aquerir, to acquire.

Requerir, to require.

Which are thus conjugated.

AQUERIR, to acquiro.

Part. paff. aquis, acquired.

INDICATIVE.
Paquiers, s, t, I acquire, &c.
Nous aquerons, we acquire.
Vous aquerez, ye acquire.
Ils aquièrent, they acquire.
E 5

I did acquire, or I acquired. J'aquerois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

I acquired. &c. J'aquis, is, it; imes, ites, irent.

I shall, or will acquire, &c. J'acquerrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

I M P E R A T I V E.
Aquiers, acquire, or
acquire thou.
Qu'il aquière, let him acquire.
Aquerons, let us acquire.
Aquerez, acquire, or
acquire ye.
Qu'ils aquièrent, let them

acquire.

Conjunctive.

Que That
J'aquiére, res, re, I may
acquire, &c.
Nous aquerions, que may acq.
Vous aqueriez, ye may acq.
Ils aquierent, they may acq.

I should acquire, &c.
J'aquerrois, rois, roit; rions,
riez, roient.

That I might acquire, &c. Que j'aquisse, isses, ît; issions, issez, issent.

P. perf. J'aie 3 I have
1 P. plup. J'aurois 1 I had
2 P. plup. J'eusse 1 I had
Future. J'aurai 2 I shall
have

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R

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J

Pref. Aquerir, to acquire, Pret. Avoir aquis, to base acquired,

Participles.
Present. Aquerant, acquiring,
Pret act. Aiant aquis, baving
acquired.

Pret. paff. Aquis e, es, acquired.

After the same Manner is conjugated Requerir; but Conquerir, in the Present Tense, both of the Indicative and Conjunctive, has but the first and second Persons Plural; thus,

Nous Conquerons, Vous Conquerer, Que Nous Conquerions, Vou Conqueriez. And in the Imperative, Conquerons, Conquerez.

All the rest as in Aquerir.

Se REPENTIR, to repent.

INDICATIVE.

Je me repens, I repent.

Tu te repens, thou repentel.

Il se repent, he repentelh.

Nous nous repentons, we repent. Vous vous repentez, ye repent. Ils se repentent, they repent.

I did repent, or I repented. Je me repentois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

I re-

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I repented, &c.

Je me repentis, is, it; îmes,
îtes, irent.

Je me suis si I have is in le m'étois si I had is in le me suis si I had is in le me suis le me repentirai, ras, ra; rons. rez, ront.

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; ions, , oient. 1 reI M P E R A T I V E.

Repens-toi, repent thou.

Qu'il se repente, let him repent.

Repentons-nous, let us repent.

Repentez-vous, repent ye.

Qu'ils se repentent, let them repent.

Conjunctive.

That I may repent, &c.

Que je me repente, es, e; ions,
iez, ent.

I should repent, &c.
Je me repentirois, rois, roit;
rions, riez, roient.

That I might repent, &c. Que je me repentisse, isses, ît; isses, isses, isses, isses.

Je me sois
Je me serois
Je me fusse
Je me fusse
Je me serai

I have
I had 5
3
I had 5
3
I shall 5
bave

Pref. Se repentir, to repent.
Pret. S'être repenti, to have repented.

Participles.

Present. Se repentant, repenting.

Pret. act. S'étant repenti, having repented.

Pret. pass. Repenti, e, s, es, re-

# SAILLIR, to leap.

This Verb is feldom used, except in the Infinitive and Compound Tenses. Its Compounds

Asfaillir, to affault.
Tresfaillir, to ftart up,
are thus conjugated.

ASSAILLIR, to affault.

Part. paff. Affailli, affaulted.

INDICATIVE.

Nous affaillons, ez, ent, we offault, &c.

I did affault, &c. J'affaillois, ois, oit; ions, iez,

I assaulted, &c, J'assaillis, is, it; îmes, îtes, irent.

J'ai
J'avois
J'eus

I have by
I had in
I had in
I had in
I had in

I fhall,

I shall, or will assault, &c. J'assaillirui, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

Conjunctive. That I may affault, &c.

Que L'assaille, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should assault, &c. J'assaillirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might assault, &c. Que J'assaillisse, isses, it; issions, issez, issen.

Preterp. J'aie I have

1 P. plup. J'aurois I had s

2 P. plup. J'eusse I had s

Future, J'aurai I shall bave

bave

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Assaillir, to affault.

Pret. Avoir assailli, to have affaulted.

Participles.
Present. Assaillant, assaulting.
Pret. act. Aiant assailli, having assaulted.
Pret. pass. Assailli, e, s, es, assaulted.

SENTIR, to feel, to finel.

Part. paff. Senti, felt. or finelt.

INDICATIVE.

I feel or I finell, &c.

Je fens, s, t; tons, tex, tent.

I did feel, or, did smell, &c.
Je sentois, ois, oit; ions, ien,
oien,

I felt, or smelt, &c.
Je sentis, is, it; imes, itu,
iren,

J'ai I have felt, or j'avois is S I have felt, or I had felt, or

I shall, or will feel, or fmell. Je sentirai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

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YERATIVE.

Sons, feel, or fmell thou.

Qu'il fente let him feel, &c.

Sentons, let us feel, &c.

Sentez, feel, &c.

Qu'ils fentent, let them feel, &c.

Conjunctive.

That I may feel, or smell.

Que

Je sente, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should feel, or smell, &c. Je sentirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might feel, or smell, &c. Que je sentisse, isfes, ît; issons, isfeez, issent.

P perf. J'aie 3 I have 3 I P plup. J'aurois I had 3 I have bave

INFI-

#### INFINITIVE.

Pres. Sentir, to feel, or smell. Pret. Avoir fenti, to have felt.

Participles.

Present. Sentant, feeling, &c. Pret. act. Aiant fenti, having felt, &c. Pret. paff. Senti, e, s, es, felt, or smell.

Its Compounds, as, Confentir. to confert. Presentir, to have a forefight of. Ressentir, to be sensible of, and Mentir, to lie, are conjugated fter the same Manner.

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SERVIR, to ferve.

Part. paff. Servi, ferved.

INDICATIVE.

I ferve, &c.

e fers, s, t; vons, vez, vent.

I did ferve, or I ferved, &c.

oient.

I served, &c,

e servis, is, it; îmes, îtes, îrent.

ai I have s avois 1 had I bad & eus

I shall, or will serve, &c. e servirai, ras, ra; rous, rez, ront. Desfervir,

IMPERATIVE.

ferve, or ferve Sers, thou.

Qu'il serve, let bim ferve. Servons, let us serve. Servez, ferve, or ferve

Qu'ils servent, let them ferve.

CONJUNCTIVE. That I may serve, &c.

le ferve, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should, or would ferve, &c. Je fervirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might ferve, &c. Que je servisse, isses, ît ; issions, iffiez, iffent.

P. perf. l'aie I have 3 1 P. plup. J'aurois 3 1 bad D 2 P. plup. J'eusse '5 I had & Future. J'aurai & I Mall bave 3

INFINITIVE.

e lervois, ois, oit; ions, iez, Pref. Servir, to ferve. Pret. Avoir fervi, to bave ferwed.

Participles.

Present. Servant, ferwing. Pret. ad. Aiant fervi, having Served. Pret. poff. Servi, e, s, es, ferved.

And fo is conjugated its Compound.

to take away. SOR-

3

SORTIR, to go out.

Pret. paff. Sorti, gone out.

INDICATIVE.

I go out, or I am going out. Je iors, s, t; tons, tez, tent.

I did so out, &c.
Je fortois, ois, oit; ions, iez,
oient.

I went out, &c.

Je fortis, is, it; îmes, îtes, îrent.

Je suis I am gone out, &c.
J'étois I was gone out, &c.
Je sus I was gone out, &c.

I shall, or will go out, &c. Je sortirai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Sors, go out, or go thou

Qu'il forte, let him go out.
Sortons, let us go out.
Sortez, go ye out.

Qu'il's fortent, let them go out.

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I may go out, &c.

Que je forte, is, e; ions, iez,
ent.

I should go out, &c.
Je soruirois, rois, roit; rions,
riez, roient.

That I might go out, &c. Que je sortisse, isses, it; issen, issez, issen,

Je sois 3 I be
Je serois 3 I were
Je suffe 2 I were
Je serai 2 I shall be

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Sortir, to go out.

Pret. Etre lorti, to be gone out.

Participles.

Present. Sortant, going out,
Pret. act. Etant sorti, being

Pret. paff. Sorti, e, s, es, gone out.

Its Compounds are,
Resortir, to go out again,
Ressortir, to be under
Jurisdiction.

Asfortir, to match.

But these two last Verbs are regular, and are conjugated like bâtir.

TENIR, to hold.

Part. paff. Tenu, held.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Je tiens, 1 hold

Tu tiens, 1 hou holden

Il tient, he hold

Nous tenons, we hold Vous tenez, ye hold Ils tiennent, they hold

Imper

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Imperfect. I did hold, or I held, &c. le tenois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

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Imper

Preterperfect Definite. I held, or I did hold, &c. le tins, s, t; mes, tes, rent.

I have l'ai P. perf. 1 bad I P. plup. l'avois 2 P. plup. J'eus I bad & Future.

I shall, or will hold. le tiendrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE. Tiens, hold, or hold thou. let bim bold. Qu'il tienne, Tenons, let us hold. Tenez, bold, or bold ye. Qu'ils tiennent, let them hold.

CONJUNCTIVE. Present.

Que That le tienne. I may hold. Tu tiennes, thou mayst hold. tienne, be may hold.

Nous tenions. we may hold. Vous teniez, ye may bold. Ils tiennent, they may hold. 1. Imperfect.

I should hold.

le tiendrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

2. Imperfect.

That should, or I might hold, &c. ye hold

e tin fe, fes, t, frons, frez, fent.

l'aie I have l'aurois I bad 3 l'eusse I had & l'aurai I hall have &

INFINITIVE. Pref. Tenir, to bold. Pret. Avoir tenu, to have beld. Participles.

Present. Tenant, Pret. act. Aiant tenu, having beld.

Pret. paff. Tenu, e, s, es,

After the same Manner are conjugated its Compounds.

Retenir. to detain, or keep. Détenir, to detain. Obtenir, to obtain. Entretenir, to entertain. Maintenir, to maintain. Contenir, to contain. Appartenir, to belong. S'abstenir, to abstain.

VENIR, to come.

Part. paff. Venu, come.

INDICATIVE. Present.

Je viens. I come. Tu viens, thou comeft. 11 vient, be comes. Nous venons, we come. Vous venez, ye come. vienpent, they come.

Imperfect.

H

Ils

le I did come, &c. venois. venois; thou didft come. 11 venoit. be did come, Que Nous venions, we did come. 1 Vous veniez, ye did come. venoient, they did come.

# Preterperfect Definite.

Te vins, I came, &c. Tu vins, thou cameft. 11 vint, be came. Nous vinmes, we came. Vous vintes, ye came. Ils vinrent. they came.

I P. plup. J'étois I am come.

2 P. plup. le fue 2 P. plup, le fus > I was come.

### Future.

le viendrai, I shall, or will come. Tn viendras, thou wilt come. viendra, be will come. Nous viendrons, we will come. Vous viendrez, ye will come. Ils viendront, they will come.

## IMPERATIVE.

Viens, come, or come thou. Qu'il vienne, let bim come. Venons, Venez, come, or come ye. Qu'ils viennent, let them come. | Compounds: as,

CONJUNCTIVE. Prefent.

That vienne, le I may come, Tu viennes, thou mayest come. 11 vienne, . be may come. Nous venions, que may come. Vous veniez, ye may come, Ils viennent, they may come.

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I Imperfect, le -viendrois, I Should come. Tu viendrois, thou shaft. come. viendroit, be jbould come. Nous viendrions, we shd. comt. Vous viendriez, ye should come. viendroient, they fbd. come. Ils

2. Imterfect. That Que Je I might come. vinste, Tu vinsses, thou mightest come. vint, he might come. Nous vinitions, we might come. Vous vinffiez, ye might come.

vinffent, they might come.

le fois I be come. 1 P. plup. Je serois = Iwere come. 2 P. plup. Je fusie = Iwere come. I Shall be Future, Je ferai come.

INFINITIVE. Pref. Venir, 10 come. Pret. Etre venu, to be come. Participles. Present. Venant. coming.

Pret. aft. Etant venu, being come. let us come. | Pret. paff. Venu, e, s, es, come. This Verb and its three

to come back. Revenir, to become. Devenir, Survenir, to come upon. e conjugated like Tenir, with is difference only, that their mpound Tenses are formed ith the Auxiliary ETRE. As rother Compounds of Venir; ch as, to affift. Subvenir, Convenir. to agree. Provenir, to proceed. Contrevenir, to infringe, &c. ey are conjugated like the erb Tenir.

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ETIR, to cloathe, or to put on.

Part. Paff. Vetu, cloathed.

INDICATIVE.

Preterperfect Definite.
I cloathed, or I put on, &c.
vêtis is, it; îmes, îtes, irent.

ai I have cloathed, &c. avois I had cloathed, &c. eus I had cloathed, &c.

CONJUNCTIVE.

resent J'aie & I have
P. plup. J'aurois & I had &
P. plup. J'eusse & I had &
uture. J'aurai & I shall &
have

INFINITIVE.

ref. Vêtir, to cloath, or to

put on.

ret. Avoir vetu, to have

cloathed, or put on.

Participles.

Pret. act. Aiant vetu, having cloathed, or put on.
Pret. paff. Vetu, e, s, es, cloathed.

And so are conjugated its

Revêtir, to cloathe, or to induce.

Se Revêtir, to put on one's cloaths again.

but Travestir, to disguise, and Investir, to invest, are regular, and conjugated like Bâtir.

3. Irregular Verbs of the third Conjugation.

This Conjugation has eleven irregular Verbs, viz.

Avoir, to bave. Choir, to fall. Mouvoir, to move. Pouvoir, to be able. Savoir, to know. Seoir, to fit. Valoir, to be worth. Voir. to fee. Vouloir, to be willing. Faloir, to be needful.

AVOIR, to have.

This is an Auxiliary Verb, of which you have had the Conjugation at large.

CHOIR,

CHOIR, to fall.

This Verb is only used in the Infinitive; instead of which we use Tomber. Its Compounds are, to decay. Déchoir,

Echoir. to expire.

DECHOIR, to decay, or to fall.

Part. paff. Dechu, decayed. INDICATIVE.

Present. Ie dechois, ois, cit, I decay.

Nous dechéons, ez, ent. Pret. def. Je déchus, s, t,

mes, tes, rent. D Pret. Je fuis, I am & Pl. J'etois, I was &

2 Pl. Je fus, I was & Future.

le décherrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront, I shall decay, &c.

CONJUNCTIVE. 1 Imperf. I should decay, &c. Je décherrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient. 2 Imperf. I might decay, &c.

Pret. Je fois I may be I would be 1 Pl. Je serois Z 2 Pl. Je fusse I Shall be Fut. Je serai INFINITIVE.

Pref. Déchoir to decay, or to fall.

Pret. Etre déchu to be decayed, or fallen.

Participles. Pret. act. Etant déchu,

being

decayed. Pret. paff. Déchu, e, s, es, decayed.

ECHOIR, to fall, or expire.

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I had move

This is an Impersonal, which we shall speak of hereafter.

MOUVOIR, to move, Part. paff. Mu, moved. INDICATIVE.

meus, s, t, I move, & Nous mouvons, que mou Vous mouvez. Ils meuvent,

I did move, &c.

le mouvois, ois, oit; ions, in

I moved, &c. e mus, s, t; mes, tes, rent.

l'ai I have move l'avois I had move

J'eus

I shall, or will move, &c. le mouvrai, ras, ra; rons, to

IMPERATIVE.

move that Meus. Qu'il meuve, let him mou let us mos Mouvons, Mouvez,

Qu'ils meuvent, let them mou

CONJUNCTIVE. Que That

meuve, es, e, I may most Nous mouvions, que may mos ye may min Vous mouviez,

meuvent, they may mor Ils I should

should, or would move, &c e mouvrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might move, &c.

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e muffe, fes, t; fions, ffiez, Ment.

I had pad . perf. l'aie Ibave P. pup. J'aurois & P. plup. J'eusse l'aurai I Shall & uture. bave

INFINITIVE.

ref. Mouvoir, to move. Pret. Avoir mu, to have moved.

Participles.

resent. Mouvant. moving. ret. act. Aiant mu, baving moved. Part. paff. Mu, e, s, es; moved. Its Compound is Emouvoir, to fir up.

POUVOIR, to be able.

Part. paff. Pu, been able.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

puis, I can, &c. thou canft. peux, be can. peut, Nous pouvons, we can. ous pouvez, ye ean. peuvent, they can.

I was able, I could, &c. Je pouvois, ois, cit; ions, iez,

I could, &c. Je pus, s, t; mes, tes, rent.

I have been able, &c. J'avois Z I had been able, &c. I had been able, &c. l'eus

I shall, or will be able, &c. le pourrai, ras, ra, ; rons, rez, ront.

CONJUNCTIVE. That I be able, or may, &c. Que le puisse, es, e; ions, iex, ent.

I should be able, &c. le pourrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I were able, or I might. fions, Que je puse, ses, t; Diez, Lent.

P. perf. I have J'aie 1 P. plup. J'aurois & I bad 2 P. plup. J'eusse I had & I Shall & Future. J'aurai bave.

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Pouvoir, to be able. Pret. Avoir pu, to have been able.

Par-

Present. Pouvant, being able.
Pret. act. Aiant pu, baving been able.
Pret. pass. Pu, been able.

SAVOIR, to know.

Part. paff. Su, known.

INDICATIVE. Je sai, s, t, I know, &c. Nous savons, ez, ent, we know.

I did know, &c. Je savois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

I knew, &c. Je sus, s, t; mes, tes, rent.

J'ai ; I have known.
J'avois & I had known.
I'eus ; I had known.

I shall, or will know, &c. Je saurai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

Sache, know thou.
Qu'il fache, let him know.
Sachons, let us know.
Sachez, know ye.

Sachez, know ye. Qu'ils fachent, let them know.

Conjunctive.

That I may know, &c.

Que je sache, es, e; ions, iez, m.

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I should know, &c.
Je saurois, rois, roit; rions, rin,

That I might know, &c. Que je susse, ses, t; suons, sen,

P. perf. J'aie . I have;
1 P. plup. J'aurois 5 I had?
2 P. plup. J'eusse . I had?
Future. J'aurai . I sall?

Pref. Savoir, to known Pret. Avoir su, to have known

Present. Sachant, knowing Pret. act. Aiant su, having known Pret. pass. Su, e, s, es; known

S'ASSEOIR, to fit, o

Part. paff. Affis, fet down.

INDICATIVE.

Je m'assieds, ds, d; I sit, &c

Nous nous, asséyons, ez, est

we sit, &c

I did sit, or I sat, &c.
m'asseyois, ois, oit; ions, iez,
oient.

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fit, &0

e, ext

fit, &c

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I sat, &c.
m'assis, is, it; îmes, îtes,
irent.

me suis 3 I have in the fus in the fus in the suit of the fus in t

I shall, or will sit, &c.
m'asséyerai, ras, ra; rons,
rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Assieds toi, sit thou down.
The Karlive.

Assieds toi, sit thou down.

Assieye, let him sit down.

Asseyons-nous, let us sit down.

Asséyez-vous, sit ye down.
L'ils s'asséyent, let them sit down.

Conjunctive.
That I may fit down, &c.
w, je m'asséye, es, e; ions, iez,
ent.

I should fit down, &c.
m'asiéyerois, rois, roit; rions,
riez, roient.

That I might fit down. &c.
we je m'astisse, isses, it: issions,
issiez, issent.

Je me fois J I have Je me fusie Je me ferai, a I had a have

INFINITIVE.

Pref. S'Asseoir, to sit down.
Pret. S'Etre assis, to have set
down.

Participles.

Present. S'Asséyant, sitting. Pret. act. S'Etant assis, baving set down.

Pret paff. Affis, e, es; fet dovon.

Affeoir is fometimes an Active Verb, and is then conjugated with the Auxiliary Avoir.

Se rasseoir, to sit again, and Surseoir, to put off, to delay, are conjugated as s'asseoir and asseoir, except that the Future of surseoir is je sursoirai.

Seoir fignifies fometimes to

become; and so we say, Cela vous sied bien,

lui fied bien, me fied bien, leur fied bien, or leur fied mal, &c.

VALOIR, to be worth.

Part. paff. Valu, been quorth.

INDICATIVE.

Je vaux, x, t, I am worth, &c. Nous valous, ex, ent; we are worth, &c.

1 was

I was worth, &c.

Je valois, ois, oit; ions, iez,
oient. | Pref. Valoir,
Pret. Avoir v

I was worth, &c. Je valus, us, ut; ûmes, ûtes, urent.

J'ai 5 I have,
J'avois 1 had 5 15
J'eus I had

I shall, or will be worth, &c.
Je vaudrai, ras, ra; rons, rez,
ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Vaus, be thou worth.
Qu'il vaille, let him be worth.
Valons, let us be worth.
Valez, be ye worth.
Qu'ils vaillent, let them be worth.

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I may be worth, &c.

Que je vaille, es, e; ions, iez,
ent.

I should, er would be worth.

Je vaudrois, rois, roit; rions,
riez, roient.

That I were worth, &c. Que je valusse, uses, ût; ussions, ussiez, ussent.

P. perf. J'aie : I have of P. plup. J'aurois D I had 2 P. plup. J'eusse = I had 2 Future. J'aurai I shall have

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Valoir, to be worth, Pret. Avoir valu, to have ben

Participles.

Present. Valant, being worth, Pret. act. Aiant valu, baving been worth, Pret. pass. Valu, been worth,

Prévaloir, to prevail, is the only Compound, and is conjugated as Valoir; but take notice, that we say in the third Person of the Present of the Conjunctive, qu'il se prévale, and qu'ils prévaille, au qu'ils prévaille, au qu'ils prévaillent.

1

VOIR, to fee.

Part. paff. Vu, feen.

Indicative.

Je vois, s, t, I see, de Nous voyons, ez, ent, we su

I did see, &c.

I saw, &c. Je vis is, it; îmes, îtes, irent.

J'ai J'avois J'eus Z I had seen, & I had seen, & I had seen, &

I sha

thall, or will fee, &c. verrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

### IMPERATIVE.

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been

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Vois, see, or see thou.

'il voie, let him see.

Voyons, let us see.

Voyez, see, or see ye.

'ils voient, let them see.

That I may fee, Sc.

e je voie, es, e; ions, iez,

hould, or would see, &c. verrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

I hat I might see, &c.

i je viss, isses, it, issions,
issiez, issent.

plup. J'aurois & I have & I had & have

INFINITIVE.

f. Voir, to have seen.

Participles.

fent. Voyant, feeing. n.act. Aiant vu, having seen. n. tass. Vu, e, s, es; seen.

feen, & single fame Manner are single feen, & sevoir, to fee again.

Entrevoir, to have a glimpse of.

Prévoir, to foresce.

Purvoir, to provide.

But note that the Future of

But note, that the Future of the Indicative of prévoir, is je prévoirai.

The Preterperfect Definite of pourvoir, is je pourvois, and its Future je pourvoirai.

VOULOIR, to be willing.

Part. paff. Voulu, been wil-

INDICATIVE.

Je I will, or I am veux, willing. Tu veux, thou wilt. be will. П veut, we will. Nous voulons, Vous voulez, ve will. they will. lls veulent,

I was willing, or I would, &c. Je voulois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

I was willing, or I would, &c.
Je voulus, us, ut; umes, utes,
urent.

I shall, or will be willing, &c.
Je voudrai, ras, ra; rons, rez,
ront.

CON-

they may be

willing.

Ils veuillent,

CONJUNCTIVE.

Que
Je veuille, es, e; I may be
willing.
Nous voulions,
we may be
willing.
Yous vouliez,
ye may be
willing.

I should be willing, or I would, &c.

Je voudrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I were willing, &c. Que je voulusse, uses, ût; ussions, ussiez, usent.

P.perf. J'aie J I have J in P plup. J'aurois J I had 3 in Future. J'aurai O I shall a have

## INFINITIVE.

Pref. Vouloir, to be willing. Pret. Avoir voulu, to have been willing.

# Participles.

Present. Voulant, being willing.

Pret. act. Aiant voulu, bawing been willing.

Pret. pass. Voulu, been willing.

ling.

4. Irregular Verbs of fourth Conjugation.

BATTRE, to beat,

Part. poff. Battu, beaten,

INDICATIVE.

Je bats, ts, t, I beat, h

Nous battons, ez, ent; weh

I did beat, &c. Je Je battois, ois, oit; ion,

I beat, &c. Je battis, ii, it; îmes, îi

J'ai : I have
J'avois # 5 I had
J'eus # I had

I shall, or will beat, &c. Je battrai, ras, ra; rons, n

IMPERATIVE.

Bats, beat, or beat the
Qu'il batte, let bimbes
Battons, let us bes
Battez, beat, or beat;
Qu'ils battent, let them bes

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I may beat, &c. Que je batte, es, e; ions, ii

I should, or would beat, &c.
Je battrois, rois, roit; rion
riez, roien

That I might beat, &c. iffiez, iffent.

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INFINITIVE.

ref. Battre, to beat. ret. Avoir battu, to bave beaten.

Participles. Prefent. Battant, beating. Pret aet. Aiant battu, having beaten.

Pret.paff. Battu, e, s, es; beaten.

After the same Manner are onjugated its Compounds, riz.

Abattre, to beat down. Combattre, to fight. Debattre, to debate. Rabattre, to abate. Rebattre, to beat again.

BOIRE, to drink.

Part. paff. Bu, drunk.

INDICATIVE.

bois, I drink. Lu bois, thou drinkest. boit, he drinks. rve drink. Nous beuvons, ous beuvez, ye drink. ls boivent, they drink.

I did drink, or I drank, &c. que je battife, ifes, ît, iffions, Je beuvois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

> I drank, &c. Je bus, us, ut; ûmes, ûtes, urent. 1 bave l'ai l'avois I had \$ J'eus I bad &

I shall, or will drink, &c. Je boirai, ras, ra; rons, rez,

IMPERATIVE.

Boi, drink, or drink thou.

Qu'il boive. let bim drink. Beuvons, let us drink. Beuvez, drink; or drink

Qu'ils boivent, let them drink.

CONJUNCTIVE.

Que That boive, le I may drink. Tu boives, thou mayest drink. n boive. he may drink. Nous beavious, we may drink. Vous beuviez, ye may drink. Ils boivent, they may drink.

I should, or would drink, &c. Je boirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might drink, &c. 3 Que je buffe, uffes, at; uffions, ulhez, ullent. F P. perf. P. perf. J'aie
1 P. plup. J'aurois
2 P. plup. J'eusse
Future. J'aurai

I had s
kave

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Boire, to drink.

Pret. Avoir bu, to bave drunk.

Pref. Beuvant, drinking.
Pret. act. Aiant bu, hawing drunk.
Pret.paff. Bu, e, s, es, drunk.

And so are conjugated its Compounds,
Reboire, to drink again.
Emboire, to soak in.

# BRAIRE, to bray.

This Verb is feldom used, except in the Infinitive; and in the third Persons of the Present of the Indicative; as,

Braire,
Il brait, Ils braient.

BRUIRE, to found, or re-

Is only used in the Infinitive and Part Present, Bruiant.

CIRCONCIRE, to a.

Part. paff. Circoncis, circon

INDICATIVE.

Je circoncis, s, t; I circumit Nous circoncisons, ez, ent; a circumcise, la

I did circumcife, &c.
Je circoncifais, ois, oit; im
iez, oin

I circumcifed, &c. Je circoncis, is, it; îmes, în

J'avois 50 I bad 5

to drink again. I shall, or will circumcise, to to foak in. Je circoncirai, ras, ra; 104
rez, 108

IMPERATIVE.

Qu'il circoncife, let bim ai

Circoncisez, circumi

Qu'ils circoncisent, let the

Conjunctive.

That I may circumcife, &c.

Que je circoncife, es, e; in

jez, u

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mould, or would circumcife. e circoncirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

hat I might circumcise, &c. ue je circoncisse, isses, it; issions, iffiez, iffent.

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of I have perf. J'aie P plup. J'aurois 2 I bad - u I had & P plup. J'eusse future. J'aurai & I Shall & B

INFINITIVE. Pres. Circoncire, to circumcife. Pret. Avoir circonci, to bave circumcifed.

Participles.

Present. Circoncisant, circumcifing. Pret.ad. Aiant circonci, baving circumcised. ret. paff. Circoncis, e, es; circumcifed.

LORE, to close, to inclose, or to fout.

This Verb is hardly used, xcept in the Infinitive, Pref. f the Indicative, the Future, nd 1 Imperfect of the Coninclive, the Participle passive, clos, close, with its Comounds, thus,

Clore, je clos, ta clos, il e clorois.

Eclore, to batch, or to come out; Enclore, to enclose, are only used in the third Persons of the following Tenses; it éclot, ils éclosent, il éclora, ils écloront, il écloroit, ils écloroient ; qu'il éclose, qu'ils éclosent; and the Tenses formed with the Participle, as, il est éclos, &c.

There are three Compounds

of Clore, to wit, Conclure, to conclude. Exclure, to exclude. Reclure, to fout in, or to

cloister. The first of which is thus conjugated,

CONCLURE, to conclude.

Part. paff. Sonclu, concluded.

INDICATIVE.

I conclude, &c. Je conclus, s, t; ons, es, ent.

I did conclude, &c. Je conclusis, ois, oit ; ions, iez, oient.

I concluded, &c. lot; j'ai clos, &c. Je clorai, Je conclus, us, ût; ûmes, ûtes. urent.

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31 have concluded, &c. l'ai l'avois & I had concluded, &c. I had concluded, &c.

I shall, or will conclude, &c. Je conclurai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Conclus, conclude thou. Qu'il conclue, let bim conclude.

> Concluons. let us conclude.

Concluez, conclude ye. Qu'ils concluent, let them conclude.

CONJUNCTIVE. That I may conclude, &c.

Que Je conclue, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should, or would conclude. Je conclurois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might conclude, &c.

Je conclusse, uses, ût; ussions, uffiez, uffent.

Ibave P. perf. J'aie 1 P. plup. J'aurois I had 3 2 P.plup. J'eusse I had I shall s Future. J'aurai bave

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Conclure, to conclude. Pret. Avoir conclu, to bave concluded.

Participles. Present. Concluant, conclud.

Pret. ad. Aiant conclu, bavin

concluded Pret. paff. Conclu, e, s, n; concluded.

CONDUIRE, to lead Part. paff. Conduit, led.

INDICATIVE.

le conduis, s, t; I lead, &c. Nous conduisons, ex, ent; an lead, &c.

I did lead, or I led, &c. Je conduisois, ois, oit; ion, iez, oient.

I led, &c.

Je conduisis, is, it; îmes, iti, irent.

l'ai I have; I had J'avois I bad I'eus

I shall, or will lead, &c. Je conduirai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE. lead, or lead

conduise, let bim lead Qu'il Conduisons, let us lead

Conduis,

Conduifez, lead, or lead

Qu'ils conduisent, let them lead CON

CONJUNCTIVE: That I may lead, &c.

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1, &c.

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s, itti,

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Je.

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CON

e conduise, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should, or would lead, &c. e conduirois, rois, roit ; rions, riez, roient.

That I might lead, &c.

Que e conduisife, iffes, it; iffions, iffiez, iffent.

P.plup. J'aurois I I have Ihadi I bad P.plup. J'enffe uture. J'aurai 8 I Shall 3 bave

INFINITIVE. ref. Conduire, to lead.

ret. Avoir conduit, to bave led.

Participles.

resent. Conduisant, leading. ret. act. Aiant conduit, baving led.

ret.paff. Conduit, e, s, es, led.

leconduire, e, ront. to lead again. Oduire, to deduct. induire, to do over. or lead nduire, to induce, to lead! raduire, shou. to translate. im lead ntroduire,
us lead roduire,
or lead éduire,
ja éduire; to introduce. to produce. to reduce.

to Seduce. iduire; 38

em lead. aftruire. to infruct.

Luire, to Shine. Reluire, to glitter. Nuire, to lui ka

Are conjugated like Conduire, fave only that the Participles passive of Luire and Nuire, are lui and nui.

CONFIRE, to preserve.

Part. paff. Confit, preserved.

INDICATIVE.

Prefent.

Je confis, s, t, I preserve, &c.

I did preserve.

Je confisois, ois, oit; ions, iez,

I preserved, &c.

Je confis, is, it; îmes, îtes, irent.

I'ai I bave l'avois Ibad J'eus I bad

I shall, or will preserve, &c. Je confirai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMEPRATIVE. Confis, preserve, or preserve thou.

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I may preferve. Que

Je confise, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should preserve, &c. Je constrois, rois, roit; rions - riez, roient.

That

3

That I might preferve, &c. Que je confife, iffes, it; iffions, Je connoîtrai, ras, ra; m iffiez, iffent.

P.perf. I have J'aie P.plup. J'aurois I had ? 2 P plup. J'eusse " I bad I Shall Future. J'aurai 8 barre

#### INFINITIVE.

Pref. Confire, to preferve. to bave Pret. Avoir confit, preferwed.

Participles. Prefeut. Confilant, preferving. baving Pret.act. Aiant confit, preserved.

Pret. paf. Confit, e, s, es; pre-Served.

### CONNOITRE, to know.

Part. paff. Connu. known.

INDICATIVE. le connois, s, t; I know, &c.

Nous connoissons, es, ent; we know, &c.

I did know, &c. Je connoissois, ois, oit; ions, iez. oient.

I knew. &c Je connus, us, ut; ûmes, ûtes, urent.

I have : I bad & | avois, I bad l'eus

I shall, or will know, &

IMPERATIVE. Connois, know, orky

Qu'il connoisse, let bim hom Connoissons, let when Connoissez, know, know

Qu'ls connoissent. let th

CONJUNCTIVE. That I may know, &c. Que je connoisse, es, e;

I fhould, or would know, Je connoîtrois, rois, roit; ni riex, Toll

That I might know, &a Que je connuffe, uffes, ut !! fions, uffiez, w

P.perf. J'aie I bow 1 P.plup. J'aurois I had 2 P.plu. J'eusse I had I shall Future. l'aurai bart

IMPERATIVE. to kno Pref. Connoître, to h Pret. Avoir connu, knot

Participles.

Prefent. Connoissant, In al Pret.ac. Aiant connu,

known.

After the fame Manner are njugated its Compounds.

Meconnoître, to take for another.

Reconnoître, to acknowledge, or to know again.

nd the Verbs, viz.

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&c.

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kne

to grow. Croitre. to grow again. Recroître, to decreafe. Décroitre,

Accroître. to increase. Paroître, to look like. to appear. Apparoître,

Comparoitre, to appear. Disparoître, to disappear.

Comoître and Savoir, do both gnify in English to know; but ey are distinguished in French. onnoître is to know by Sight; Je cousus, us, ut; umes, utes, x.

know that Man. 1 He Il connoît ce cheval-là,

lows that Horse. Nous connoissons cette aison-là, We know that louse.

I bal 1 shall ntellect; as.

Savez-vous des nouvelles? o you know any News? Savez vous votre devoir? o you know your Duty, &c.

ETRE, to be. This is a Subflantive Verb,

et. paff. Connux e, s, es; of which you have had the Coujngation at large.

> COUDRE, to few, or to Aitcb.

> Part. paff. Confu, fewed, or

INDICATIVE

Je cous, s, 1; I few, &c. Nous coufons, es, ent; que feau, &c.

I did few, &c. Je coulois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

I sewed, &c.

urent, Je connois cet homme-là, Or is, is, it; îmes, îtes, irent.

> I'ai Ibave J'avois I bad l'eus

I shall, or will few, &c. Sovoir is to know by the | Je coudrai, ras, ra; rons, rez,

IMPERATIVE.

Cous, few, or ferv thou. Qu'il let him few. coufe, Cousons, let us sew. Coufez, few, or few ye.

nd one of the Auxiliaries, Qu'ils cousent, let them serv.

CONJUNCTIVE. That I may few, &c. Que je couse, es, e; ions, iez, Nous croyons,

I should, or would few, &c. Je coudrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might few, &c. Que je coussusse, uses, ût; us-Sons, uffiez, uffent. Or, je cousisse, isses, it; ishons, iffiez, iffent.

P.perf. l'aie I bave . 1 P plup. J'aurois & 2 P plup. J'eusse I bad & I had 5 Future. | 'aurai I Shall 3 bave

INFINITIVE. Pref. Coudre, to feru, &c. Pret. Avoir cousu, to bave

Participles.

ferved, &c.

Present. Coulant, sewing, &c. Pret. act. Aiant coufu, baving fewed, &c.

Pret, paff. Cousu, e, s, es; Sewed, or stitched.

After the same Manner are conjugated,

Recoudre. to few again. Dicoudre. to unsew.

CROIRE, to believe. Part. paff. Cru, believed.

INDICATIVE.

croi, s, t, I believe, he le ave believe. ye believe Vous croyez, Ils croient, they believe

I did believe, or I believed, Je croyois, ois, oit; ions, in,

I believed, &c. Je crus, us, ut; umes, tie, urent.

]'ai Ibare I had l'avois l'eus Ibad

I shall, or will believe, &c. Je croirai, ras, ra; rons, ra

IMPERATIVE.

Croi, believe, or belies let him believe Qu'il croie,

croions, let us believe croiez, believe, or be lieve 14

Qu'ils croient, let them believe

CONJUNCTIVE. That I may be croie, es, e, lieve, &c

Nous eroiions, we may believe ye may believe Vous croiiez, Ils croient, they may believe

I should, or would believe. Je croirois, rois, roit; rions riez, roient

That I might believe, &c. Que je crusse, use, ut ; ussions, uffiez, uffent. i I have P.perf. J'aie P.plup. J'aurois & I had I had ? 2 P.plup. J'eusse Future. J'aurai I Shall bave

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INFINITIVE.

Pres. Croire, to believe. Pret. Avoir cru, to bave believed.

Participles. Present. Croyant, believing. Conjunctive. Pret.act. Aiant cru, Pret. paff. Cru, e, s, es; believed.

DIRE, to fay, or to tell.

believe Part. paff. Dit, Said, or I told.

INDICATIVE. belient Je dis, I fay, or I tell. Tu . dis, thou sayest. dit, be fays. Nous disons, que fay. may be Vous dites, leve, &c lis difent, ye fay. they fay.

I did fay, or I did tell, &c. beliette Je disois, ois, oit ; ions, iez, oient.

I faid, or I told, &c. z, roient je dis, is, it; imes, ites, irent.

i Ihave l'avcis Ihad I fhall, or will fay, or tell, &c. Je dirai, ras, ra; rons, rez,.

IMPERATIVE. Dis, Say, or tell. Qu'il dife. let him fay. Disons, let us say. Dites, Say, or say se. Qu'ils disent, let them Jay.

to have I That I may fay, or tell, &c. believed. Que je dise, es, e; ions, iez,

> I should, or would fay, or tell. Je dirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient,

That I might fay, or tell, &c. Que je diffe, iffes, ît ; iffions, illiez, iffent.

P.perf. J'aie I have 1 P. plup. J'aurois & I had 2 P. plup. J'eusse I bade -Future. J'aurai I Shall 3

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Dire, to fay, or to tell. Pret. Avoir dit, to bave faid, or told.

Participles.

Present. Disant, Saying, or telling. Pret.

F 5.

Pret act. Aiant dit. faid, cr told. Pret paff. Dit, e, s, es ; faid, or told.

After the same Manner are conjugated its Compounds.

to fay again. Redire. Contredire, to contradict. to speak ill of. Medire. to interdict. Interdire. to foretell. Prédire.

Except that these last take fez instead of tes, in the second Person Plural of the Present of the Indicative ; Ex.

Vous contredisez, vous médifez, vous interdifez, vous prédifez.

As for Maudire, to curfe, it is also conjugated like Dire, but it has two ff in the three plural Persons of the Present of the Indicative : Ex.

Nous maudi fons, vous man-

diffez, ils maudiffent;

And in the Imperative and Que j'écrive, es, e; ions, in Present of the Conjunctive:

Qu'il maudisse, &c. je maudise, que tu maudises, l'écrirois, rois, Gr.

ECRIRE, to write.

Part. paff. Ecrit, written.

INDICATIVE.

ecris, s, t, I avrite, &c. Nous écrivons, ex, ent; write, &c.

having I did write, or I was writing l'écrivois, ois, oit ; ions, is

> I wrote, or I did write, &c. l'écrivis, is, it; îmes, itu ireni.

> l'ai I bav I bad l'avois J'eus I had 3

> I shall, or will write, &c. l'écrirai, ras, ra; rons, m

> > IMPERATIVE.

Ecri, write, or will

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Qu'il écrive, let bim write

Ecrivons. let us will Ecrivez, write, write #

Qu'ils écrivent, let them writt

CONJUNCTIVE. That I may write, &c.

Que I should, or would write, & roit ; rion riez, roia

> That I might write, &c. Que j'ecrivise, ifes, ît; ifin iffiez, iff

> P. perf. l'aie Ibart 1 P. plup. J'aurois & I had

2 P. plup. J'eusse I had 1 Mall Future. J'aurai

bant N

#### INFINITIVE.

Pref. Ecrire, to swrite. Pret. Avoir écrit, to bave written.

## Participles.

Ecrivant, Pref. writing. Pret.ad. Aiant écrit, having written. Pret.paff. Ecrit, e, s, es, written.

Pc.

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After the same Manner are cojugated its Compounds,

Récrire. to write again. Décrire. to describe. Inscrire, to inscribe. Scufcrire, to subscribe.

Transcrire, to transcribe. Prescrire, to prescribe. Profcrire. to proferibe.

FAIRE, to make, or to do.

Part. paff. made, or Je Fait. done.

## INDICATIVE.

Present. fais, I make, or I do. fais, thou doeft. &c. fait, te does, &c. Nous faifons, we do, &c. Vous faites, ye do, &c.

font, they do, or make.

Imperfett.

I made, or I faifois, did make. Tu faifois, thou didft make. 11 faifoit, be did make. Nous faifions, we did make. Vous faifiez, ye did make. Ils faisoient. they did make.

N. B. Faifois, &c. pronounce felois, &c.

Preterperf. Definite.

I made, or I dit. fis, Tu fis, thou madest. fit, 11 he made. Nous fimes, we made. Vous fîtes, ye made. Ils firent, they made.

J'ai 1 bare l'avois I had l'eus I had

Future.

ferai, I shall, or will make, or do. Tu thou shalt make. feras, H fera, be Shall make. Nous ferons, we shall make. Vous ferez, re Shall make. Ils they shall make. feront,

IMPERATIVE.

do, or make thou. Fais, Qu'il faffe, let bim do, or make,

Faifons,

Of Ferbs Irregular.

Faites, · Qu'ils fassent, let them do, or make.

CONJUNCTIVE.

Prefent.

That faste. I may do, or make. Tu faffes, thou mayest make. Il faile, he may make. Nous fashons, we'may make. Vous fassiez. ye may make! Ils fassent, they may make.

T: Imperfect. I should make, or ferois, Je Tu ferois, thou shouldest make. Il feroit, he should make. Nous ferions; we should make. ye should make. Vous feriez, they should Ils feroient, make.

> 2. Imperfect. fife, I bould, or might do, or make. fiffes, thou mightest make. he might make.

Il fit, Nous fiftions, we might make. Vous fiffiez, ye might make. they might make. Ila fillent,

Que

Tu

Faifons, let us do, or | P. perf. J'aie I bare do, or make ye. 2 P. plup. J'aurois 3 I had & I had Future. J'aurai I Shall bare

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to make one do

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INFINITIVE.

Pref. Faire, to make, or to h. Pret. Avoir fait, to have make, Or dom.

Participles. Present. Faisant, making, or doing. Pret.act. Aiant fait, baving done, &c. Pret. paff. Fait, e, s, es, done, or

After the same Manner are conjugated its Compounds, Contrefaire, to counterfut. to unde. Défaire, to make up again. Refaire, to fatisfy Satisfaire, to exact, &c

Surfaire,

Fairefaire,

A Remark on this Verb. When Faire is repeated, represents two Infinitives; the first of which is always decl nable like other Verbs, th fecond is always in the Infa tive: Examples: Faire faire l'exercice at

foldats. To make the Soldiers do the Exercise.

Je ferai faire un habit d'hinade.

Il se fait faire un manteau pour la pluie, He has a Cloak made for the Rain.

Il a fait faire des bottes pour le voyage, He has got Boots made for the Journey.

On lui fera faire ce qu'on voudra, They will make him do what they please.

Je lui ai fait faire son devoir, I have made him do his Duty.

FRIRE, to fry.

Part. paff. Frit, fried.

This Verb is only used in the Infinitive, and the Participle passive; as for the other Tenses, we make use of Fricaffer, which is conjugated like the Verb Donner, to give.

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LIRE, to read.

Part. Paff. Lu, read.

INDICATIVE.

lis, s, t; I read, &c. Nous lifons, ez, ent; we read.

I did read, &c. le lisois, ois, oit; ions, iez, Pref. Lire,

I read, &c. ver, Ill have a Winter Suit Je lus, us, ut; umes, ûtes,

> [ ai I have s 3 J'avois I had J'eus-

I shall, or will read, &c. Je lirai, ras, ra; rons, rez. ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Lis, read, or read thou. Qu'il life, let bim read. Lifons, let us read. Lifez, read, or read ye. Qu'ils lisent, let them read.

CONJUNCTIVE. That I may read, &c. Que je lise, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should, or would read, &c. Je lirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, rozent.

That I might read, &c. Que je luffe, uffes, ût; usions, uffiez, uffent.

P. perf. J'aie I bave 1 P. plup. J'aurois 3 I had 3 2 P. plup. J'eusse I bad Future. J'aurai. I Shall a have &

INFINETIVE.

to read. oient. | Pret. Avoir lu, to have read. Par-

Que

# Participles.

Prefent. Lifant, reading.
Pref. acl. Aiant lu, bawing read.

Pret.paff. Lu, e, s, es; read.

And fo are conjugated,

Reliee, to read again.

Elize, to elect.

METTRE, to put, or to

Part. paf. Mis, put, or laid.

INDICATIVE.

Je mets, I put, or I lay.
Tu mets, thou puttest.
Il met, be puts.

Nous mettons, we put.
Vous mettez, ye put.
Ils mettent, they put.

I did put, or I did lay, &c. Je mettois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

I put, or I laid, &c. Je mit, is, it; îmes, ites, irent.

J'ai
J'avois D I have
J'eus E I had

I shall, or will put, or lay, & Je mettrai, ras, ra; rons, m

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IMPERATIVE.
Mets, put, or lay tha

Qu'il mette, let him pe Mettons, let us pe Mettez, pus, or laye Qu'ils mettent, let them pe

CONJUNCTIVE.

Je mette, es, e, I may pu, or la.

Nous mettions, we may pu.

Vous mettiez, ye may pu.

Ils mettent, they may put

I should put, or lay, &c.

Je mettrois, rois, roit; ring

riez, roin

That I might put, or lay, & Que je misse, isse, isse,

P.perf. J'aie 3 I have 1 P. plup. J'aurois 5 I had 2P. plup. J'eusse 1 had Future. J'aurai E I shall

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Mettre, to put, or la

Present Mettant, putting.

Je m

Pret. act. Aiant mis, having put, &c. Pret. paff. Mis, e, es; put, or laid.

After the same Manner are tonjugated its Compounds,

Remettre, to put, or lay again to admit. Admettre, Commettre. to commit. Démettre, to turn out. to omit. Omettre. Permettre, to permit. Promettre. to promise. Transmettre, to transmit. to Submit. Soumettre,

MOUDRE, to grind.

Part. paff. Moulu, ground.

INDICATIVE.

le mouds, ds, d, I grind, &c. Nous moulons, ex, ent; we grind, &c.

I did grind, &c. Je moulois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

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PI

I ground, &c. Je moulus, us, ut; umes, ûtes,

I have J'avois I had J'eus I had

I hall, or will grind, &c. Je moudrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

> IMPERATIVE. Mouds, grind, or grind thou.

Qu'il moule, let bim grind. Moulous, let us grind. Moulez, grind, or grind ye.

Qu'ils moulent, let them grind.

CONJUNCTIVE. That I may grind, &c. Que je moule, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should, or would grind, &c. Je moudrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might grind, &c. Que je moulusse, uses, ût ; ed. fions, uffiez, uffent.

P. perf. l'aie I barve & 1 P. plup. J'aurois I bad & 2 P. plup. J'eusse I bad & Future. J'aurai g 1 Shall bave 60

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Moudre, to grind. Pret. Avoir moule, to bave ground. Par-

Participles. grinding. Present. Moulant, ground. Pret. paff. Moulu, s, es; ground.

And fo is conjugated, Remoudre, to grind again.

NAITRE, to be born.

Part. paff. Ne, born.

INDICATIVE. nais, s, t; I am born, &c. Nous naissons, ez, ent; we are born, &c.

I was born, &c. le naissois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

I was born, &c. fe naquis, is, it; imes, îtes, irent.

Je suis S I have been born, &c. I had been born, &c. Je fus 'e I had been born, &c.

I shall, or will be born, &c. Je naîtrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

### IMPERATIVE.

Nais, be born. let him be born. Qu'il naisse, Naissons, let us be born. Naissez, Qu'i's naissent,

CONJUNCTIVE. That I may be born, &. Pret. act. Aiant moulu, baving | Que je naisle, es, e; ions, in,

> I should be born, &c. Je naîtrois, rois, roit; rim, riez, roient.

That I were born, &c. Que je naquisse, iffes, ît ; iffion, iffiez, iffent,

P. perf. Je fois I be P. plup. Je ferois & I were 2 P. plup. Je fusse - I were . Je serai = I shall be Future.

INFINITIVE. Pref. Naître. to be born Pret. Etre né, to bave ben

# Participles.

Present. Naissant, being bon Pret. act. Etant né. been born

Pret. paff. Né, e, s, es; bon

And so is conjugated, Renaitre. to be born again

# PAITRE, to feed.

This Verb is conjugat like Naître, but it has Compound Tenfes, nor Pe be ye born. | fect Definite, but instead tet them be them we use those of born. | Compound Repaitre, to fe who

W, ere

who

R

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I e re

e r 'ai

avo eus

I e re

li'u

Qu'ils

ue j

e repus.

REPAIT'RE, to feed. Part. paff. Repu, fed.

INDICATIVE.

repais, s, t; I feed, &c. Nous repailions, ez, ent; we feed, &c.

I did feed, or I fed, &c. e repaissois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

I fed, &c. e repus, us, ut; umes, utes,

ai I bave fed, &c. I bad fed, &c. avois I had fed, &c. eus

urent.

I shall, or will feed, &c. e repaîtrai ras, ra; rons, rez. ront.

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IMPERATIVE. Repais, feed, or feed thou. lu'il repaisse, Repaissons, let us feed. Repaissez, feed, or feed

CONJUNCTIVE. That I may feed, &c. ue je repaisse, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

whose Participle passive, is Re- | I should, or would feed, &c. w, and its Perfect Definite, Je repaitrois, vois, roit ; rions riez, rosent.

> That I might feed, &c. Que je repuffe, uffes, ût; uffions, uffiez, uffent.

> P. perf. J'aie I bave I P. plup. J'aurois 3 I had I had 2 P. plup. J'eusse Future. | aurai = I Mall

> > INFINITIVE.

Present. Repaître, to feeed. Avoir repu, to bave fed Pret.

Participles. Present. Repaissant, Pret.ad. Aiant repu, baving fed.

Pret poff. Repu, e, s, &; fed.

PLAIRE, to pleafe.

Part. paff. Plu, pleased.

INDICATIVE.

plais, s, t; I please, &c. e let him feed. | Nous plaisons, ez, ent; we pleafe, &c.

I did please, &c. wils repaissent, let them feed. | Je plaifois, ois, oit; ions, iez,

> I pleased, &c. Je plus, us, ut; umes, utes, urent. ] ai

Of Verbs Irregular. 134 l'ai I bave Pret. act. Aiant plu, l'avois 1 bad J'eus I bad Pret. paff. Plu, I shall, or will please &c. Je plairai, ras, ra; rom, rez, are conjugated after the fame ront. IMPERATIVE. Manner. please, or please Plais, thou. let bim pleafe. Qu'il plaise, you need but change pl. into. Plaisons, let us pleafe. Plaifez, please, or please Qu'ils plaisent, let them please. CONJUNCTIVE. That I may please, &c. Que Je plaife, es, e; ions, iez, ent. I should, or would please, &c. le plairois, rois, roit; riez, roient. That I might please, &c. Ils prennent, Que Je pluffe, uffes, út; uffions, uffiez, uffent. l'aie P. perf. I bave ; 1 P. plup. J'aurois I had⊗ I bad 2 P. plup. J'eusse I hall Euture. J'aurai bave l'eus INFINITIVE. Pref. Plaire, to please. Pret. Avoir plu, to have pleafed. Participles.

Prefent. Plaisant,

pleasing.

PRENDRE, to take, Part. paff. Pris taken.

As for

Se taire, to bold one's Tongu.

Complaire,

Déplaire,

Taire.

baying

pleased

pleafet.

to bumou.

to displease

to conced,

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P. p.

1 P. 2 P.

Futu

Pref.

Pret.

Prefe

Pret.

they, &c.

I had

INDICATIVE.

Prefent. le-I take, prens. Tu thou taket. prens, be takes. 11 prend, Nous prenons, we take ye tatt. Vous prenez,

I did take, or I took, &. le prenois, ois, oit; ions, ire otent

I took, &c. Je pris, is, it; îmes, îtes, irent

l'ai I have ğ I had avois

I shall, or will take, &c. Je prendrai, rai, ra; rez, ron

Pret. IMPL

Prens, take, or take thou.

Qu'il prenne, let him take.

Prenons, let us take.

Prenez, take, or take ye.

Qu'ils prennent, let them take.

Conjunctive.

Prefent.

Que That
le prenne, I may take.
Tu prennes, thou mayest take.
ll prenne, ke may take.

Nous prenions, we may take.
Vous preniez, ye may take.
Ils prennent, they may take.

I should, or would take, &c. Je prendrois, rois, roit; rions, riex, roient.

That I might take, &c. Que je prisse, iss, it; issons, iften, issen.

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MPE

P. perf. J'aie : I have :
1 P. plup. J'aurois : I had :
2 P. plup. J'eusse : I had :
Future. J'aurai : I shall :
bave

Pref. Prendre.

Pret. Avoir pris, to bave taken.

Participles.

Present. Prennant, taking.

Pret. act. Aiant pris, baving

to take

Pert act. Alant pris, bawing taken.

Pret. paff. Pris, e, es; tak

After the fame Manner are conjugated its Compounds,

Reprendre, to take again.
Apprendre, to learn.
Comprendre, to apprehend.
Entreprendre, to undertake.
Se meprendre, to mistake.
Surprendre, to surprize.

RIRE, to laugh.

Part. paf. Ri, laughed.

Indicative.
I laugh, &c.
Je ris, s, t; ons, ex, ext.

I did laugh, &c. Je riois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oiest.

I laughed, &c. Je ris, is, it; imes, ites, irent.

J'ai i I have laughed, &c. J'avois i I had laughed, &c. J'eus i I had laughed, &c.

I shall, or will laugh, &c. Je rirai, ras, ra; rous, rez, ront,

IMPERATIVE.

Ris, laugh, or laugh

taking. Qu'il rie, let bim laugh.

Rions, let us laugh.

Riez, laugh, or laugh ye.

taken. Qu'ils rient, let them laugh.

CON-

l'eus

CONJUNCTIVE. That I may laugh, &c.

Que je rie, es, e; ions, iez, ient.

I should, or would laugh, &c. le rirois, rois, roit ; rions, riez, roient.

That I might laugh, &c. Que je riffe, ifes, it ; iffions, iffiez, iffent.

P. Perf. l'aie Ihave 1 P. phip. J'aurois 3. I had s I bad so 2 P. plup. J'eusle. Future. I hal's l'aurai

INFINITIVE. Pref. Rire, to laugh. Pret. Avoir ri, to have laughed.

Participles. laughing. Profent. Riant, Pret. act. Aiant ri, baving laughed. Pret. paff. Ri, laughed.

And fo is conjugated, Sourire, to smile.

# SOUDRE, to folve.

This Verb is feldom used any where, besides the Present of the Infinitive: Its Compounds are, to absolve. Absoudre, Dissoudre. to diffolve. to resolve. Résoudre.

ABSOUDRE, to abfolm,

Part. paff. Absous, absolved,

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INDICATIVE. l' absous, s, t; I absolve &c. Nous abfolvons, ez, ent ; we at

Solve.

I did absolve, &c. J'absolvois, ois, oit; ions, in,

l'ai I have l'avois I had

I shall, or will absolve, &c. l'absoudrai, ras, ra; rons, rez,

IMPERATIVE. Abfous, abfolive thou. let bim absolut. Qu'il absolve,

Abfolyons, let us abfoly. absolve se. Absolvez, Qu'ils absolvent, let them abfalve.

CONJUNCTIVE. That I may absolve, &c.

Que j'absolve, es, e; ions, iez, I should, or would absolve.

J'abfoudrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

P. perf. 1 barei l'aie I bad I P. plup. J'aurois I had z P. plup. J'eusse I Ball Future. aurai bave a .2111

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INFINITIVE.

Pref. Absorde, to absolve.
Pret. Avoir absords, to have absolved.

Participles.

Present. Absolvant, absolving.
Pret. act. Aiant absolves, having absolved.
Pret. pass. Absolves, te, tes; abYolved.

And so is conjugated Disjudre, whose Participle passive Dissous; only note, that we ather say Nous dissoudons, than lous dissolvons, &c. You must so take notice, that Absoudre and Dissoudre have no Preterersect Definite.

Résoudre is conjugated like bsoudre; only take notice, nat its Participle passive is Rélu, and that it has a Pretérersect Definite, viz.

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e.

ions

ent.

veu

adis

ad allo

ve s

NEL

erésolus, us, ut; ûmes, ûtes, urent.

SUFIRE, to fuffice.

This Verb is conjugated-like inconcire, except that Circoncire akes in the Participle passive irconcis, and Sustre, Sust.

SUIVRE, to follow.

Part. paff. Suivi, followed.

INDICATIVE.

fuis, s, t; I follow, &c.
ous suivons, ez, ent; ave follow, &c.

I did follow, &c.

Je fuivois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

I followed, &c. Je suivis, is, it; îmes, îtes,

J'ai,
Javois,
J'eus,
J'eus,
J'hall, or will follow, &c.
Je suivrai, ras, ra; rons, rez,

IMPERATIVE.

Suis, follow, or follow.

Quil suive, let him follow. Suivons, let us follow. Suivez, follow, or follow

Qu'ils suivent, let them follow.

CONJUNCTIVE.
That I may follow, &c.

Que Je suive, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should, or would follow, &c. Je suivrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roien

That I might follow, &c. Que je suivisse, isses, ît; issions, issez, issent.

P.perf. J'aie J I have s 1 P.plup. J'aurois D I had 3 2 P.plup. J'eusse S I had 3 Future. J'aurai I shall shave

In-

INFINITIVE.

Present. Suivre to follow.

Pret. Avoir suivi, to have followed.

## Participles.

Pref. Suivant, following. Pret. att. Aiant suivi, having followed. Pret. pass. Suivi e, s, es, fol-

And so are conjugated,
Siensuivre, so follow from.
Poursuivre, to follow, or
go on.

## TRAIRE, to milk.

This Verb is only used in the Infinitive in the Phrase.

Traire les vaches, To milk

Its Participle passive is used in these Expressions;

De l'or, ou de l'argent trait, Gold, or Silver Wire.

Abstraire, to abstract, is only used in the Infinitive Present,

As for the other Compounds, Distraire, to distract.

Extraire, to sine-draw.

Soustraire, to substract, they are used in the Infinitive, in the compounded Tenses, with the Participle passive, distrait, extrait, rentrait, soustrait, and in the Present of the Indicative.

VAINCRE, to overim,

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Part. paff. Vaincu, va.

### INDICATIVE.

Nous vainquens, ez, ent; a vanquis.

I did vanquish, &c.

Je vainquois, ois, oit; ions, in oin.

I vanquished, &c. Je vainquis, is, it; îmes, îta

J'ai g I have J'avois g I had J'eus I had

I shall, or will vanquish, to Je vaincrai, ras, ra; rons, m

### IMPERATIVE.

Qu'il vainque, let him vanqui Vainquons, let us va qui Vainquez. vanqui

Vainquez, wanqui Qu'ils vainquent, let the

### CONJUNCTIVE.

That I may vanquish, &. Que je vainque, es, e; ions, i

I sheu

hould, or would vanquish. riez, roient.

That I might vanquish, &c.

vainquiffe, iffes, it; iffions, iffez, iffent.

perf. J'aie & I have P. plup. J'aurois & I bad P.plup. J'eusse ? I bad uture. J'aurai # 1sball bare

INTINITIVE.

ref. Vaincre. to vanquish. ret. Avoir vaincu, to bave vanguished. Participles.

refent. Vainquant, vanquishing.

ret. ad. Aiant vaincu, ing vanquished.

ret. paff. Vaincu, e, s, es; vanquished.

After the same Manner is njugated. Convaincre, to convince.

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VIVRE, to live.

Part. paff. Vécu, lived.

INDICATIVE.

vis, s, t; I live, &c. | Pref. Vivre,

I did live, or I lived, &c. vaincrois, rois, roit; rions, Je vivois, ois, oit; ions, iex, orent.

I lived, &c.

Je vécus, us, ut; umes, ûtes,

J'ai Ibave avois I had ]'eus I had

I shall, or will live, &c. Je vivrai, ras, ra, rons, rez,

IMPERATIVE.

Vis, live, or live thou. let bim live. Qu'il vive, Vivons, let us live.

Vivez, live, or live ye. Qu'ils vivent, let them live.

CONJUNCTIVE. That I may live, &c. Que je vive, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should, or would live, &c. Je vivrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I would, or might live. Que je vécusse, uses, ût; usfions, uffiez, uffent.

I have Preterp. J'aie 1 P. plup. J'aurois I had & 2 P. plup. J'eusse g I bad a l'aurai 2 I Shall ? Future, bave

INFINITIVE.

ous vivons, ex, ent; we live. | Pret. Avoir vécu, to have lived.

Participles.

Present. Vivant, living. Pret. act. Aiant vécu, baving lived. Pret. pass. Vécu, lived.

And so are conjugated,
Revivre, to revive.
Survivre, to out live.

# Of Verbs IMPERSONAL.

Verbs Impersonal are so called, 1. Because they are often used to express natural Actions that have no Relation to any Man's Person; as,

Il gèle, it freezes.
Il fait froid, it is cold, &c.
And 2 Because they are conjugated by the third Person Singular only.

Verbs Impersonal are of two Sorts, viz. Those that are absolutely and properly such;

Il faut, one must.

Il nège, it snows; and those which are active, or neutral Verbs impersonally used; as

Il fait chaud, it is hot.

Il arive, it happens.
On dit, they say, or 'tis said.

Impersonal Verbs are generally conjugated with either of singular or plate these Particles is, or on; is is On verra, sometimes used with Verbs shall see, &c.

that express a natural Adia;

Il nége, it form, la pleut, it rains, &c. m fometimes with those that late either to the Manners a Actions of Men; as,

Il faut, one make
Il me souvient, I remembre.
Il fied, it become

But as for on, it is only use with relation to the Manne and Actions of Men, where it keeps the Signification of the Word it is derived from, on Homme, Man; and being joined with a Verb, it render it Impersonal through all in Moods and Tenses, except the Infinitive; as,

On dit, they fax, or tis fail.
On fait, they have, to

Note, that on takes general an I before it, when the proceeding Word ends with Vowel; as,

Si l'on veut, if they will
Si l'on mange, if they un
But if the Word that fo
lows next after the Particle
begins with an l in such
Case, on must go without it

Si on l'estime, If they la an Esteem for him.

Si on le souhaite, If they

fire it, &c.

On is fometimes used to e
press the first Person, eith
fingular or plural; Ex.

On verra, I shall see, or

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You must observe, that in | P. perf. 11 aît ome Impersonal Verbs, the 1 P plup. Il auroit ersons are distinguished, both 2 P. plup. Il eût by means of personal ronouns; as,

Il m'importe, It concerns me.

Il vous importe,

It concerns you.

Il lui vint dans l'esprit, It came into his mind.

ONIUGATION Impersonal V E R B S.

NEGER, to fnow. Part. paff. Nege, Inowed.

INDICATIVE.

resent. Il nége, it Inorus. mperf. Il négeoit, it snowed.

erf. def. Il négea, it snowed. - it bas . perf. Il a

P. plup. Il avoit in it had ? P. plup. Il eut = it had E

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uture. Il négera, it Shall, or will snow.

IMPERATIVE. u'il nége, let it snow.

CONJUNCTIVE. ref. Qu'il nége, that it may Inow. Imperf. Il négeroit, it should, would, or could snow.

Imperf. Il négeât, it should, would, or could fnow.

it has & it had 3 it bad the fingular and plural Num- Future. Il aura it fb. have

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Néger, to fnorv. Pret. Avoir négé, to bave Inowed.

Pref. Négeant, inoaving. Pret. Ayant négé, having Inorved.

Pret. paff. Nege, Inorved.

> AIMER, to love. Part. paff. Aimé, loved.

> > INDICATIVE.

On aime, they love. On aimoit, they loved. On aima, On a they have On avoit they had On eut they had On aimera, they shall, or wil love.

IMPERATIVE.

Qu'on aime, let them love.

CONJUNCTIVE.

Qu'on aime, that they love. On aimeroit, they should love. On aimat, they should, or might

P. perf. On ait i they have. IP. pl On auroit they had E they bod z P. pl On cût Future. On aura - they shall bave

INFI-

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Aimer, to love. Pret. Avoir aimé, to have loved.

Participles.

Present. Aimant, loving.
Pret.ad. Aiant aimé, having

Pret. paff. Aimé, e, s, es; loved.

The following Verbs being very irregular, and at the fame Time, very much in Use; we shall conjugate them through all their Moods and Tenses.

FALOIR, To be needsul. Part. pass. Falu, been needful.

INDICATIVE.

Il faut,
Il faloit,
Il faloit,
Il falut,
Il a li was needful.
Il avoit it was needful.
Il eût
Il faudra,
It was needful.
It was needful.
It had been it had been it had been it will be needful.

Qu'il faille, that it may h

Il faudroit, it sould be needfal, it quere needfal,

Quoiqu'il aît falu, Although it has been needful.

Quand il aroit falu, Though it had been needful.

Qu'il eût falu, That it had been needful.

Quand il aura falu, When it has been needful.

INFINITIVE.

Pret. Avoir falu, to bave but
needful.

Part. act. Aiant falu, baving been needful. Pret pass. Falu, been needful.

This Verb is used in three several Ways in the French Tongue.

1. Before the Conjunctive Mood, with the Particle Que, which Conjunctive is rendered in English by the Infinitive; as,

Il faut que j'aille, Il faut que tu manges, Il faut qu'il parle,

Il faut qu'elle danse, Il faut que nous mangions,

Il faut que vous beuviez, Il faut qu'ils viennent,

Il faut qu'elles aient,

Il faut que cela arrive, Il faudroit que je parlasse, I must go.

be must speak.

she must dance. we must eat.

you must drink. they must come.

they must have.
that must come to pass.
I should speak, &c.

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2. It is used before Subflantives, either absolute ; as, Il faut de l'argent, Money must be had, &c. or with these

Pronouns, me, te, lui, nous, vous, leur; as,

Il me faut de l'argent, - - I must have, or I want Money.

- be, or she must have some Bread. Il lui faut du pain, - -Il nous faut une maison, - we must have a House.

Il vous faut un poulet, - - you must have a Chicken. Il leur faut un carosse, -.

they must have a Coach. 3. It is fometimes used at the End of a Sentence, in this Manner. Vous faites ce qu'il faut, you do what you should do.

Cela n'est pas comme il faut, that is not as it should be, &c.

PLEUVOIR, to rain. Part. paff. Plu, rained. INDICATIVE.

it rains. plent, pleu oit, it did rain. it rained. plut, it bas rained. a plu, avoit plu, it had rained.

ent plu, it had rained. it will rain. pleuvra,

CONJUNCTIVE.

ful,

ful.

ench

hich

u'il pleuve, that it may rain. or let it rain. pleuvroit, it sould rain.

u'il plut, that it might rain. it bas gerf. Il aît

jup. Il auroit si it had si blub. Il eût, it had s P. plup. 11 eût, ture.

Il aura it foall bave

INFINITIVE. es. Pleuvoir, to rain.

et. Avoir plu, to bave rained. Participles.

esent. Pleuvant, raining. u.ce. Aiant plu, baving

rained. tt. paff. Plu, rained. VALOIR, to be worth. Part. paff. Valu, been worth.

INDICATIVE.

Il vaut mieux, it is better.

Il valoit mieux, it avas better.

Il avoit it bes been it had been it had been

Il vaudra mieux, it will be

better.

COMJUNCTIVE.

Due That Il vaille mieux, it may le letter.

Il vaudroit mieux, it should, or would be letter.

Il valût mieux, it might be better.

Quoice alt mieux valu.

Altho it bas been better.

Quand il auroit mieux valu.

Tho it had been better. Qu'il eat mieux valu,

That it had been better.

Quand il aura mieux valu, When it has been better.

INFINITIVE.

Pro. Valoir mieux, to be better,

Pret. Avoir mieux valu. have been better. When it is expired. Parti iples.

Present. Valant mieux, being better.

Pret. act. Aiant mieux valu. baving been better.

ECHOIR, to fall,

or to be expired.

Part. jaff. Echu, expired.

INDICATIVE. Son tems échet demain, His Time expires to-morrow. Sa rente échut hier, His rent did fall Yefterday. Son quartiér est échu, His Quarter is up. Etoit échu, was expired, &c. Fut will expire, &c. Echerra,

IMPERATIVE. Qu'il échée quand il voudra, Let it be expired when it will.

CONJUNCTIVE. Qu'il échée bien-tôt, That it may come shortly. Qu'il échût; that it might expire. Il écherroit, it avould expire. Quoiqu'il foit échu, Altho' it be expired. Quand il seroit échu, Tho' it had been expired. Qu'il fut échu, That it vere expired.

to | Quand il fera échu.

INFINITIVE. Pref. Echoir, to extin. Pret. Etre échu, to be expirel. Participles. Present. expiring. Echéant, Pret. act. Etant échu,

expired. Pret. paff. Echu, e, s, es; expirel.

> The Auxiliary Verb AVOIR, to bave, used impersonally.

INDICATIVE. Il y a, there is, or there an

Il y avoit, there was, or wen Il y eut, there was, or wer Il y a eu, there has bear Il y avoit eu, there had ben

Il y eût eu, there had ben Il y aura, there shall, or will be

IMPERATIVE. Qu'il y aît, let there be

CONJUNCTIVE. Qu'il y aît, That there may there should b Il y auroit, Qu'il y eût, That there wer Quoiqu'il y aît eu, Altho' thu bas bee

Th Quand il y auroit eu, there had bee That the Qu'il y eût eu, tad bee

Quand il y aura eu, When the Shall have bee

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INFINITIVE.

Pref. Y avoir, there to be. Pret. Y avoir eu, there to have been.

Participles.

Present. Y aiant, there being. Pret. acl. Y aiant eu, there baving been.

The Auxiliary Verb TRE, to be, used imperpersonally.

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INDICATIVE. C'est, Ce sont, they are. C'étoit, 'twas. C'éto ent, they were. Ce fut, ce furent, 'trues. l'a été. it has been. l'avoit été, it had been. l'eut été, it had been. Ce fera, 'trvill be.

Que ce soit, let it be.

CONJUNCTIVE.

due ce soit, That it may be. e feroit, it sould, or would be. due ce fût, That it were. luoique c'ait été, Altho' it bas luand c'auroit été, Tho' it has been.

ue c'ent été, That it had been. uand c'aura été, When it has been.

The following Verbs, viz. Il fuffit, it suffices. Il plaît, it pleases. 'tis said, or they say. On dit, Il paroit, it appears.

Il fait, it is, are conjugated like the personal Verbs, from which they derive.

Note, that il fait is used instead of the Verb Etre, either when we speak of the Weather; as,

Il fait beau tems,

It is fine Weather.

Il fait beau Soleil,

The Sun Shines finely; or before such Words as these, bon, mal, meilleur, dangereux; as,

Il fait bon ici,

It is good being bere.

Il fait meilleur là, It is better being there.

Il fait dangereux fur mer,

It is dangerous being at fea.

Besides the fore-mentioned Verbs Impersonal, we also ue the Pronoun Se impersonally; as,

Il se boit de bon vin en France, There is good Wine drank in France ..

Il se mange de bon pain ici, There is good Bread eaten here.

Cela se fait par tout le monde, That's done all the World over.

Note, That Verbs Impersonal are conjugated like the Perfonal, with an Interrogation, with a Negative, with an Interregation and Negative together, and with these Particles en and

Exam-

Examples.

1. Nege-t-il? does it snow?
Aime-t-on? do they love?
Pleut-il? does it rain?
Faut-il? must one?
Y a-t-il? is there, are there?

2. Il ne nege pas, it does not fnow.

On n'aime pas, they do not love.

Il ne pleut pas, it does not rain.

Il ne faut pas, one must not.

Il n'y a pas, there is not, or there are not.

Ne neget il pas? does it not fnow?

N'aime-t on pas? do they not love?

Ne pleut-il pas? does it not rain?

Ne faut-il pas? must not one?

N'y a-t il pas? is there not?

4. Il en pleut, there rains some of it, or of them.

Il y en a. there's some of it, or of them.

Y en a-t-il? is there any of it?

ART. V.
Of PARTICIPLES.

A Participle is a Part of Speech, fo called, because it partakes something of the Nature of a Noun, and something of that of a Verb.

Participles, besides the Nature of a Noun Adjective, and sometimes of a Substantive, have also the Signification of the Verb they derive from, in these two Tenses, the Present and the Preter.

A Participle is two fold, via Allive, and Passive.

is either Prefent, or Prete, (i. e. Paft.)

The Prefent is fimple, and always ends in ant; as,

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Donnant, giving,
Bâtissant, building,
Recevant, receiving,
Rendant, rendering, &c.
The Preter, or Past, is compounded of the Participle Pre-

fent of the Auxiliaries, viz aiant, étant, and the Partidple Passive of every Verb; as,

Aiant donné, baving given.
Etant monté, being come up.
2. The Participle Passive ends in é in the first Conjugagation; in i in the second in ú in the third and fourth;

1. Donné, given. 2. Bâti, built

3. Reçu, received 4. Rendu, rendered

The Feminine Gender is formed from the Mafuline, by adding an e Feminine; as donnie, bâtie, reçue, rendue.

The Piural Number of formed from the Singular, by adding an s. Ex.

Masc. Donnés, Bâtis, Fem. données, bâties,

Masc. Reçus, Rendus,

Fem. reçues. rendues.

# ARTICLE VI.

A N Abwerb is a Part of Speech, which is generally put before, or after Verbs, and is sometimes joined with Nouns, to express their different Circumstances, or fill up their significations; Ex.

Farler mal, to speak ill; Ecrire bien, to write well; Chanter n perfection, to sing to perfection; Dancer proprement, to dance

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Some Adverbs are expressed in one Word; as, Bien, well; Mal, ill: Some consist of a Preposition and a Noun; as, Enerfection, to Perfection; A l'improviste, unawares; and others gain of a Preposition and an Adverb; as, Vis-à-vis, overgainst, &c.

There are several Sorts of Adverbs.

1. Adverbs of TIME.

laintenant, now. resentement, Aujourd hui, io-day. lier, resterday. présent, at present. cette heure, at this Time. Dans ce moment, at this Moment. Dans un moment, in a Moment. lantôt, or by and by. out à l'heure, Auparavant, before. Derniérement, late.y Nouvellement, lecemment, newly. out fraichement, Depuis peu, not long since, Vaguere, or ago.

Ci après, bereafter, Deformais, benceforth. Dorenavant, A l'avenir, for the future. Dans peu, Shortly. D'ici, bence; as, dans un an d'ici, a l'ear bence. L'Année passe, the last Year. L'an qui vient, the Year to come, the next Year. Toûjours. always. Jamais, never. A jamais, always, for Pour toûjours, ever. Souvent, often. Rarement, seldom. Incessamment, incessantly, or forthwith.

Con-

G 4

Continuellement, continually. Eternellement, eternally. De tems en tems, now and then. Quelquefois, sometimes. Avant hier. the Day before ! Pas encore, yesterday. Hier au foir, yesternight, or last Night. Hier matin, yesterday Morning. Demain, to morroqu. Après demain, after to morroav. Autrefois, formerly. Anciennement, anciently, of old. A tout Moment, every Moment. Tous les jours, every Day. daily. ournellement, in the mean white. Cependant, most com-Presque toujours,

La plûpart du tems, most time, Durant trois jours, during three Days. already, jt. Deja, not ret. in the Night tim. De-nuit, in the Day time De jour, Tard, Trop tard, too late De bonne heure, betimus, De bon matin, early. Tot, foon; trop tôt, too from. De nouveau, again Derechef, Quand, lorsque, when, Une autre fois, another Time Puis, then. Depuis, fina, Encore, encor, yet, as yet. Lors, pour lors, alors,

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### 2. Of PLACE.

Ici, çà, bere. Là, there. Deçà, on this fide. Delà, on that fide. Par ici, this way. Par là, that way. Deffous, Dedans, Dehors, avithout. De coté & d'autre, up and down. | D'ici, Par tout, every where. Nulle part, no where. Quelque part, somewhere. Ailleurs, elsewhere. De tous côtés, on every side. Tout autour, about. En haut,

En bas, down. Là haut, about Là bas, below Deffus, CTYT. under. within. | Devant, before. behind. Derrière, where. | D'où, from whence from bence. from thence De la, from wha De quel endroit, Place on this fide Par deça, Par dela, on that fide round, round | Près, proche, near, hard by Loin, there, bence up. I Y, en,

# 3. Of QUANTITY.

Combien, how much, how many. | Beaucoup, Affez, enough. too much, or too many. | Quantité, Trop,

Force,

much, or many or a great deal Plus. Plus, davantage, Moins, but a little. | Pour moins, Tant foit peu, not at all. Guère, Point du tout, A fond, Tant, Autant, Tout au plus,

more. | Fort, Bien, very. less. A tout le moins. at leaft. for less. or never so little. | Quasi, presque, almost. fo much. A demi,
as much. Tout à fait,
Entiérement. but littlevery near . by balves. quite. at the most. | Entiérement, entirely.

4. Of NUMBER.

Une fois, twice. Deux fois, thrice, or three Trois fois, four times. Quatre fois, Tant de fois, Davantage, more, further.

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once. | Plusieurs fois. Several times. Combien de fois, bow many times. De deux jours l'un, every other . So many times. De trois en trois jours, erery third Day.

5. Of ORDER.

Après tout, after all. par ordre, } in order, or-

Premierement, ? First, or in | En, à la fin, in fine, at last. En premier lieu, § the first place. De front, or de rang, a-breast.

Secondement, Secondly, or in De file, à la file, in a file, one after another. Avant toutes choses, before all. A la ronde, round, or round about. afterwards, then. | De suite, together, or one after another. derly. Tour à tour, by turns.

6. Of AFFIRMATION.

Ouï, Ouida, yes, yes, for footh. A la vérité, Affurement, - affuredly, indeed. | A dire vrai, Ouï vraiment, Certes, Certainement, certainly. Véritablement,

yes, ay. | En vérité, indeed, in truth. it's true, indeed. ? to speak yes indeed. A ne point mentir, I the truth. truly. | Sans doute, without doubt, or without question. truly. Indubitablement, undoubtedly.

# 7. Of NEGATION, or DENIAL.

Non, ne, ni, point, and, not. Nullement, by no means, or not pas, nenni pas. Pas, nenni pas, Point du tout, not at all. En nulle manière, in no quise.

# 8. Of DOUBT.

Peut-être, perhaps, may be. | Par hazard, by chanu. Cela se peut, that may be. | S'il arrivoit, if it should happen.

9. Of INTERROGATION.

Pourquoi? suby? Comment? bow!
Pourquoi non? suby not? A quoi bon? to subat Pur.
Que? subat? suby?

10. To give REASON.

Parce que, à cause que, because, &c.

11. Of CHOICE.

Plûtôt, rather, sooner. Sur tout, above all before that.

Commo

Comme, as, like. Moins, lest.
Ainsi, de même, so, thus.
Egalement, equally.
Que, than; Ex. Plus riche que Pareillement,
moî, richer than me. Semblablement,
likewish

13. To SHEW.

Voici, see kere, here is, or be- Voilà, there is, see there, or bold.

14. To give Consent.

D'accord, I grant it. | Tope, I will. Soit, done. | Supposé que, Supposé that.

Gardez-vous bien de, have a Prenez garde que, have a cant care not, be fure you do not.

16. Of Confusion.

Confusément, confusedly. Sans devant-derrière, presserve le mèle, pell-mell, in a Con-

Au rebours, the aurong way. A l'envers, the aurong suay.

17. Of AGGREGATION.

Ensemble, together. | Conjointement, jointly.

18. Of SEPARATION.

Séparément, separately. A l'écart, aside, out of the A part, apart.

19. 9

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tation.

# 19. Of DESIGN.

Expres, On purpose, pur-A deffein, posely, designedly, De propos, on set purpose. délibéré,

Tout de bon, in good earnest.

20. Of RASHNESS.

rashly, beedlesty. | A la hâte, A l'étourdie, at random. A la volee, Brufquement, bluntly.

in bafte. Precipitamment, with precipi-

Témerairement, rafbly, foolilbly.

21. Of OPPORTUNITY,

A point nommé, Tout à point,

In the nick | A propos, seasonably, aptly, of time very pat, in time. feafonably. | Commodément, conviniently.

22 Of DIFFICULTY.

A regret, A contrecœur,

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against one's will. | A peine. bardly, scarce. against one's mind. | Mal-aisement, with much ado. against the grain.

23. Of HASTE.

Vite, vitement, ? Promptement, A la hâte.

Tout à coup, quickly. Tout d'un coup, in baste. Subitement,

On a sudden, all of a fuaden, Suddenly, out of band:

24. Of MODERATION.

by little and little, Tout beau, by degrees. Tout bellement, Peu à peu, Pas à pas,

Softly. gently. step by step. Tout doucement,

25. Of QUALITY.

Innocemment, innocently. Excellemment, excellently.

Justement, Bien, infinitely. | Mieux.

well. better.

jufily.

Infiniment, . Médiocrement, indifferently. Pasiablement,

Mal, ill, badij. Pire, worfe.

Adverbs of Quality, in French, are generally formed from Nouns Adjectives of the Feminine Gender, by adding ment; thus, great,

Divine, divinement, divinely.

divine, | Grande, grandement,

greatly. Euc But that Rule has four Exceptions.

1. If the Noun Adjective is of the Common Gender, the Adverb is formed by adding ment to it; as from Riche, rich, comes Richement, richly; Juste, just; Justement, justly; which always have an e Feminine before ment, except these three, which have an é Masculine before them; as,

Communément, Précisément, Commodément, Commonly. Precisely. Conveniently.

2. If the Adjectives end with é Masculine, an i, or an u, the Adverb is formed from the Masculine, and not from the Feminine; as from Assuré. assured; Joli, pretty; Résolu, resolute; come, Assurement, assuredly; Joliment, prettily; Résolument, resolutely.

3. Nouns Adjective ending in ant, and ent, form their Adverbs by changing nt into m, and adding ment; as, from Constant, constant; Prudent, prudent; comes Constamment, constantly;

Prudemment, prudently.

4. Finally. Adjectives ending in ment; such as Véhément, vehement; Clément, clement; have no Adverbs derived from them; but instead of Véhémenment, clemenment, we say, Avec vibémence, with vehemency; Avec climence, with clemency, &c.

Most Adverbs that derive from Adjectives, have, like their Primitives, three Degrees of Comparison; as, Richement, richly; Plus richement, more richly; Le plus richement, the most richly.

These three are Irregular.

Bien, well; Mieux, better; Le mieux, the best. Mal, ill; Pire, worse; Le pis, the worst. Peu, little; Moins, less; Le moins, the least.

# ARTICLE VII.

# Of CONJUNCTIONS.

A Conjunction is a Part of Speech, which serves to join, and connect the several Parts of a Discourse.

Conjunctions are divided into several Orders, of which some

are,

1. Con-

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1. Conjunctions COPULATIVE, or to join.

Auffi, also. Enfin, in fine, finally. De plus, moreover.

2. DISJUNCTIVE, or to separate.

Ou,
or. Ni,
neither, nor.
Soit que,
ncore que,
though, when. Quoique,
or tho', altho'.

3. ADVERSATIVE, or shewing some Contrariety.

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1;

nt,

m

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eir

ly;

ill:

Le

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Mais,

Que,

than, but.

Cependant, in the mean time.

ourtant,

lonobstant cela,

flanding.

but.

Toutefois,

Néantmoins,

nevertheless.

Si est-ce que,

but for all that.

Au contraire,

to the contrary.

4. CONDITIONAL.

if, whether. Pourvu que, provided that. condition que, upon condition que, unless, except.

5. CAUSAL, or giving Reason of what is said.

race que,

Pautant que,

Car,

Afin que,

that, to the end
that, in order to.

gue,

leging that.

6. CONCLUSIVE.

onc, then, therefore. C'est pourquoi, therefore. e sorte que, so that. Pour cet esfet, to that end.

7. CONTINUATIVE.

territe, as for the rest, now. En effet, indeed. certes, and indeed. Tant y a, bowever.

now. Si-non, but, save, if not.

Note, That Conjunctions are oftentimes confounded with Adrls, and that they have feveral other Names, according to eseveral Senses they are used in.

ARTI-

#### ARTICLE VIII.

# OF PREPOSITIONS.

Preposition is a Part of Speech, which is put before Nouns, and fometimes before Verbs, &c. to explain some particular Circumitance.

Prepositions may be divided into Separable and Inseparable.

An Inseparable Preposition is never found but in compound Words, and fignifies nothing of itself; such as de, re, im, &c. Ex. Defaire, to undo; Retirer, to draw back; Impojer, to inpose.

A Separable Preposition is generally separated from other Words, and fignifies something of itself: It is either simple, as

Dans, in; or compound, as, Def sus, upon.

Of Separable Prejositions, some govern the Nominative, of Accusative Case, others the Genitive, and others again the Dative.

# usative Cafe.

Preposition	s that govern the No	minative, or Accusative Case.
Α,	to, or at.	Entre, betaveen, or betwint
Après,		Envers, towards
Avant,	before.	Environ, alon
Avec,	with, or withal.	
Chez,	10, at.	Nonobstant, notwithstanding
Contre,	against, by.	Outre, befides, over, and above
Dans,	in.	Par,
Dès,	from	Par dehors, quithou
Deça,	on this fide.	Par deffus, over, abov
Delà,		Par dessous, under, belou
Depuis,	Since.	De, par, from,
Derriere,	behind.	Parmi, among, or among
Devant,	before.	Pendant, durin
Deslus,	upon, on.	Pour, fo
Desfous,	under.	Sans, without
De desfus,	from above.	Sauf, without prejudice,
De dessous,	from under.	exce
Durant,	during.	Selon, according, pursuant
En,	in, or into.	Sous, und

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Suivant, according, pursuant. Excepté, Sur, on, upon. Hors, rouchant, touching. Hormis, towards. Joignant travers, cross, through.

Excepté, except.
Hors, out, without, or except.
Hormis, except.
Joignant, next.

# Prepositions that govern the Genitive Cafe.

1. There are several Prepositions compounded with the Aricles A, Au, and Aux, which govern the Genitive Case; such is,

l'abri de. Sheltred from. A caufe, because. free, Secured from. A convert, Al'endroit, towards. A l'égard, with regard, or | Au dela, respect, concerning. Al'entour, round. in emulation. Al'envi, in comparison. Au derrière, Al'egal, l'iniu, without the know- | Au dedans, ledge, or privately. A la reserve, except, but. la maniere, after the manner.

Ala mode, after the fashion.

sleur, Ex. A fleur de terre,

clese to, or even with the

at the rate of.

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Suiva

raison de,

A fleur d'eau, even with the quater, &c. Au dehors, out, without. Au deçà, on this fide. on that fide. Au desfus, over, on, or upon. Au desious, under. Au devant, before. behind. in, within. Au milieu, in the middle. Au près, near. Au prix, in comparison. Au tour, about. Au travers, cros, through. Aux environs, about, or round about.

2. The following Prepofitions govern also the Genitive.

ground.

mère, from. Loin, far. la arrière, behind. Près, near. insuite, after. Proche, lors, out. Vis-à-vis, against, or e long, along, all along. A l'opposite, overagainst.

Prepositions that govern the Dative Case.

usques, or jusque, till to. | Conformément,

according, pursuant to. \* Note, \* Note, That the Particles de, du, de la, des, of or from; and à, au, aux, to; which we call Articles, are properly nothing but Prepositions; the first of which express the Genitive, and the other the Dative Case.

# ARTICLE IX. Of INTERJECTIONS.

THE Interjection is a Part of Speech, that ferves to express the fudden Motions and Transports of the Soul.

There are several Sorts of Interjections; fuch as,

1. Of Joy.

Ha! ha! ha! ba! ha! ha! ça, courage. come, come on. Ha! quelle joie! oh! joy! Allons, gai! come, be chearful!

2. Of Grief.

Hélas! ah! alas! ah!
Ah, mon Dieu! oh, my God!
Eh Seigneur! oh Lord!

3. Of Pain.

Ai! ai! ouf! ai! oh! oh!
O Ciel! oh Heaven!

4. To encourage.

Allons, fus,
Or fus, ça,
Sus donc, marche,

Come, come
on.

5. To warn.

Prenez garde, gare, have a care.
Tout beau, foftly.
Arrétez, hola, hold, hold.

6. To call.

Hola, ho,
Hola, hei,
Parlez hei,
Hola, la femme,
you woman.

7. Of Admiration.

Ah ouida, ay marry

8. Of Aversion.

Fi, fi, pouah, fy, fough
Fi le vilain, fy, naft
Au diantre, duce take
Bagatelles, des fottises, des ne
fles, trifles, away, filly, suf

9. Of Laughter.

Ha, ha, hé, hi, hi, hi, eh, th ab, ab, ab

10. Of Silence.

Chut, St, St, bush, Silence, filence, peace, peace,

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# The Third P A R T.

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# SYNTAXIS.

THE Syntaxis, or Construction, is that Part of Grammar which treats of the right placing, or joining Words together a Sentence.

# ARTICLE I.

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# Of the Construction of ARTICLES.

HE right using of ARTICLES, being one of the greatest Niceties of the French Tongue, I shall endeavour make the whole Matter as plain as possible, by the following Observations.

1. Nouns expressing an ordinal Number, have the Articles, , la, les ; as,

Je suis le premier, - - I am the First.

Elle est la troissème, - She is the Third. Ils sont les sixièmes, &c. They are the lixth, &c.

But when a proper Name goes before the ordinal Number, hen the Article is suppressed in French; as,

- - George the Third.

George trois, - - George the Third. Louis quinze, &c. - Lewis the Fifteenth, &c.

2. Pronouns Possessive absolute have the Articles le, la, les; as, C'est le mien, - - -This is mine.

Ce sont les vôtres, - These are yours. This is theirs. C'est la leur, - - -

3. The Articles le, la, are rendered into English by the Article or an, in the following and like Expressions.

Il fait le philosophe, - He sets up for a Philosopher. Elie fait la dame, &c. - She sets up for a Lady, &c.

4. Names

4. Names of Kingdoms, Provinces, Rivers, and Mountain, have generally the Articles, le, la, les; as,

La France est puissante, - France is powerful.

Le Languedoc est une belle Languedoc is a fine Province.

La Seine & la Tamise, - The Seine and the Thames.

Les Alpes & les Pyrenées, - The Alps and the Pyrenées.

Names of Kingdoms and Provinces lose the Article after to

Preposition en; Ex.

Il va en France, &c. - - He goes to France, &c.

They are also generally declined with the Article de only; In Je reviens d'Angleterre, - - I return from England. Du vin de Champagne, &c. Champaign Wine, &c.

However we also say in the Genitive Case, Je parle de la France, &c. I speak of France, &c.

Names of Rivers of the Masculine Gender, have in the Gnitive Case the Article du after the Noun Rivière; but if they be of the Feminine Gender, they have the Article de only; Ex.

La Rivière du Rhône, - - The River Rone. La Rivière de Seine, - - The River Seine. Vin de Rhin, and not Vin du Rhenish Wine.

Vin de Moselle,

Rhin.
- Mofelle Wine.

Names of Mountains lose their Article after the Word Mont; a Le mont Parnasse, - - - Mount Parnassus. Le mont Ætna, &c. - - Mount Ætna, &c.

5. Nouns and Adverbs of Quantity govern a Genitive Col

Une pinte de vin, - - - A Pint of Wine.

Il y a de belles femmes, - There are handsome Women.
Combien d'argent avez-vous? How much Money have you?

Exceptions.

The Adverb of Quantity, bien, a great deal, much, or many takes the Articles du, de l', des, instead of de; Ex.

Il a bien bu du vin, - - He bas drunk a great deal of Win Il a bien de l'argent, - - He bas a great deal of Money. Avez-vous bien des livres? Have you a great many Books?

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6. We use the Article de, instead of du, de la, and des with diediver, that go before a Subflantive, taken in an indefinite mie, both in the fingular and plural.

Voilà de bon vin, - - - There's good Wine. Voilà de bonne viande, - There's good Meat. Ce sont de savans hommes, They are learned Men. Ce sont de belles semines, They are handsome Women.

But if there were no Adjectives, or if the Adjectives followed e Substantive, then we should say,

Voilà du vin, - - - There's Wine.

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Voilà du vin qui est bon, There's Wine that is good.

Voilà de la viande, - - There's Meat.

Voilà de la viande excellente, There's Meat that is excellent.

7. The Article un, une, and its Plural des, de, à des, arc geerally used to express an individual Substance; Ex.

Un homme juste, - - - A just Man.
Une belle femme, - - A handsome Woman.
Il y a des hommes plus rai- There are Men more reasonable

fonables que les autres, than others.

Je n'ai point de livres, - I have no Books.

Ces pommes ressemblent à These Apples look like Pears. des poires,

8. The Articles le, la, les, and their oblique Cases, de, du, la, des, à, au, à la, aux, as also un, une, des, and all Cardinal unters, are always put before the Substantives to which they elong; as,

Le Prince, The Prince. Les Duchesses, -The Ducheffes.

L'armée du Roi, - The King's Army.

- - The Princes. La Princesse. -

La volonté de Dieu, - The Will of God. Les charmes de la vertu, The Charms of Virtue, &c.

When an Adjective goes before a Subflantive, we place before the Articles belonging to the Suljantive; as,

Le grand Monde, - . - The great World.

Une nombreuse Cour, &c. A numerous Court, &c.

2. We repeat the Article in French before several Substantives id Synonyma's, whereas 'tis generally left out in English; as,

La clemence, la fagesse, &c. Clemency, Wisdom, &c.

Il a vendu un manteau, une He bas fold a Cloak, Saword, epee, & des cravates, &c. and Cravats, &c.

How.

However, we don't repeat the Articles un and de, before; Noun Adjective; as,

Un honnête & favanthomme, An bonest and learned Man. Ce sont de grands & vigoureux hommes.

An bonest and learned Man.
They are tall and lusty Men.

10. When the Superlative Definite comes after its Subflanting, it has always the Articles le, la, les, in the Nominative, whether the Subflantive be in the Nominative, Genitive Case, or Date Case; as,

C'est l'homme le plus favant que je connoisse, Je parle d'une Dame la plus belle de la Cour, Il parle avec mépris des personnes les plus considérables du Royaume, &c. He is the most learned Man know.

I speak of the handsomest law at Court.

He speaks with Contempt of the most considerable Persons in the Kingdom, &c.

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proper Name, is always put in the Nominative Case, let the Case of the proper Name be what it will; as,

Je parle de Louis le Grand, I speak of Lewis the Great.
Et moi de Guillaume le Conquerent, and I of William the Conquerent,
Il le dit à Charles le Chauve, He told it to Charles the Bald.

The same Rule is observed in the Names of Trade, Profession Quality, &c.

12. We put in French the Article before feveral Nouns that have none in English; as,

La Vertu, - - - Virtue.

Le Vice, - - - - Vice.

L'Orgueil, - - - - Pride.

L'Angleterre, &c. - - England, &c.

ARTICL

#### ARTICLE II.

Of the Construction of NOUNS.

Of SUBSTANTIVES.

WHEN two Substantives come together, and one of them depends on the other, the fecond must be in the enitive Cafe.

La Gloire de Guillaume, - The Glory of William. Les traits du visage, &c. - The Features of the Face, &c.

2. Two, or more Substantives of the Singular Number, fignify. g different Things, and being joined by a Conjunction, are as ood as a Plural Number; and therefore, if a Verb and an Adjective ome after them, both these must be put in the Plural Number; as,

Faith, Hope, and Charity, are La foi, l'espérance, & la charité, font les vertus the Divine Virtues. théologales,

Le Roi, la Reine, le Prince, & le Duc, &c. font les premières Personnes du Royaume,

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The King, the Queen, the Prince, and the Duke, &c. are the first Persons of the King-

3. When two, or more Substantives Singular are joined togeer, and fignify but one fingle Thing or Person, they require no ore than a Singular; Ex.

Grande Bretagne, & Electeur de Hanovre, étoit un Prince vaillant & fage,

George Second, Roi de la George the Second, King of Great Britain, and Elector of Hanover, was a valiant and quise Prince, &c.

After toute forte, all Sort, or all Manner, you may use the ngular, or Plural indifferently; as,

Toute forte d'avantage, or \ All manner of Advantage, or Toutes fortes d'avantages, Advantages.

# Of ADJECTIVES.

There are four Things to be confidered in Adjectives, (wheer Nous, Pronours, or Participles) with relation to Substanw, we their Postion, Gender, Number, and Cafe. ·Tle

# The Position of Adjectives.

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Of Adjectives, some go before the Subflantive, others after and others again either before or after, indifferently.

The Adjectives that go before the Substantive, are :

1. The Adjectives of Ordinal Number; Ex.

Il est le premier Monarque | He is the first Monarch in the du Monde, &c. | World, &c.

## Exceptions.

The Adjective Ordinal is put after the Substantive;

1. When joined to a proper Name; as,
Guillaume trois, - - - William the third.

Louis quinze, --- - Lewis the fifteenth.

2. When we quote a Book, a Chapter, &c. as, Livre premier. - - - - The first Book.

Chapitre second, - - - The second Chapter, &c.

Note, That when we use the Article, we may indifferently say Au premier livre, or Au livre premier, in the first Book; and the speaking of Books, Chapters, &c without quoting them the state of Books, Chapters, &c without quoting them the state of Books.

jective goes before the Substantive, according to the Rule; as, I'ai lu le premier livre de | I have read the first Book of yu

votre H.floire, | History

2. All Conjunctive Pronouns are put before the Substantive; Ex

Mon chapeau, — — — My Hat.

Ma chambre, — — My Chamber.

Ce livre, — -- This Book.

Ces garçons — — These, or those Boys. Quel homme est-ce? — What Man is he?

Un certain philosophe, - A certain Philosopher.
Tel maître, tel valet, - Like Master, like Man.

Chaque jour, — Every Day.

3. The following Adjectives do generally go before the Sub-

Bon, mauvais, méchant, grand, petit, gros, beau, laid chétif, galand, jeune, vieux, pauvre, meilleur, aimable; a also me Comparatives.

## Examples.

Un bon homme, — — A good Man. Un méchant garçon, — A naughty Boy.

Un grand personnage, - A great Person. Un petit enfant, -- -A little Child. Un gros cochon, — — A great Hog. Un beau visage, - - -A bandsome Face. Une laide femme, --An noly Woman. Une jeune fille, — — — A young Girl. Un vieux renard, - - An old Fox. Un galant homme, — — A genteel Man. Un chetif cheval, -A jorry Horse. Un pauvre diable, - -A poor Fellows. Un mei leur emploi, — — A better Employment. la plus aimable fille du The most lovely Maid in the Monde. Le plus riche Lourgeois de The richest Citizen in London. Londres. However this Rule is subject to many Exceptions. The forementioned Adjectives may be put after the Sustans, when one, two, three or more are joined with them; Ex. In homme bon & honnête, A good and bonest Man. In Prince grand & magni- A great and magnificent Prince, fique, &c. The Adjectives that come after the Substantives, are, 1. Those that express a Colour Ex. Du linge blanc, - - White Linen. De la soie grise, Grey Silk. &c. Un chapeau noir, - -A black Hat. - Yellow Stockings. Des bas jaunes, except from that Rule the following Words, and some other pound Nouns, that have the Nature of Subflantives. es Blancs manteaux, - A Sort of Benedictine Friars. In blanc-mangé, - A Sort of dainty Diffs. In rouge-bord, - A Brimmer. e Sub ne rouge trogne, — A red Face. laid in verd-galant, - A brifk Spark. 2. All Participles preter, or past; Ex. In homme connu, — A furnished Room.

A homme connu, — A known Man, &c. 3. Adjectives formed from Names of Nations; Ex. In Gentilhomme François, A French Gentleman. Ine Dame Angloise, &c. An English Lady, &c. 4. Ad.

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4. Adjectives ending with an f, or ique; Ex.

Un habit neuf, - - A new Suit.

Un discours philosophique, A philosophical Discourse, &c.

But Magnifique, magnificent, and perhaps some sew other may be put before or after the Substantive indifferently.

5. Adjectives expressing a Quality of the Air, Weather, a

Elements; Ex.

Un tems froid, — — — Cold Weather. Un air pur, &c. — — A pure Air, &c.

6. Most Adjectives that may be used as Substantives; such shoffu, hunch-back'd; boiteux, lame; aveugle, blind; mélang lique, melancholy, &c. Ex.

Un bossu, or, un homme bossu, — — A crooked Man. Une boiteuse, or, une semme boiteuse, — A lame Woman.

7. Adjectives ending in efque, ile, and ule; Ex.

Une figure grotesque, — — An antick Figure.
Un discours puérile, — — A childish Discourse.
Une femme crédule, &c. — A credulous Woman, &c.

8. The following Adjectives, and some others, are also get rally put after the Substantive:

Recent, recent. Rebelle, Singulier

Court fhort.
Neutre, neuter.
Général, general.

Entier, entire.
Vertueux, virtuous.

Vicieux, vicious. Importun, Peureux, fearful. Fâcheux,

Singulier, Particulier,

neuter. Tranchant, general. Languissant, entire. Préférable,

Confidérable, Importun, preferable considerable troublesome

\* rebellion

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But this Rule is liable to Exceptions, especially in Poetry.

There is a great Number of Adjectives, which may be useither before or after the Substantives indifferently; such as,

Un éternel bonheur, or un An eternal Happiness. bonheur éternel,

Un état heureux, or un heu- A happy State, &c. reux état, &c.

Some Adjectives have a different Sense, according to the different Position; such as,

Une sage-semme, — — A wise, or discreet Woman.
Une sage-semme, — — A Midwise.

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Une grosse femme, - A big Woman.

A Woman big with Chi.I. Une femme groffe,

Un galant homme, A genteel Man, or a Gent'eman.

Un homme galant, - A Courtier, or a Spark.

Une certaine nouvelle, - A Piece of News.

Une nouvelle certaine, - A certain, or true News.

Le malin esprit, - - The evil Spirit, the Devil. Le malin esprit,

- - A malicious Man, a Wag, &c. Un esprit malin,

Ift. Rule. The Adjective ought to agree with the Subfantive Gender, Number, and Cafe; Ex.

Un grand lit, -- A great Bed.

Des personnes sacrées, Sacred Persons.

- A little Table, &c. Une petite table,

Exceptions from that Rule.

Lettres royaux, Ordonnances royaux, & Prisons royaux, three w Expressions, where royaux is used instead of royales.

2d. Rule. The Masculine Gender is accounted more noble an the Feminine; and therefore when two Substantives of difent Genders are the Nominative of the Verb Etre, or of a pafe Verb, the Adjective that follows ought to be of the Mascue Gender, and in the plural Number; Ex.

Le Mérite & la Fortune sont Merit and Fortune seldom meet in rarement unis en la même the Same Person, &c. personne, &c.

3d. Rule. When the Subflantives are not the Nominative of e Verb Etre, the Adjective agrees with the nearest or last Subntive; Ex.

On voit souvent le mérite & We often see Merit and Virtue la vertu opprimée, &c. oppreffed, &c.

4th. Rule. When several Substantives of different Genders me together in the same Phrase, and are to be gathered under e Adjective, in such a Case, to avoid Obscurity, we may use Word chose, or some other Substantive agreeable to the Nae of those Substantives; Ex.

les honneurs, & les dignites, font des choses incertaines, & périssables, ou iont des biens incertains et perissables.

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L'or, l'argent, la renommée, Gold, Sikver, Fame, Honours, and Dignities, are Things, or Goods, uncertain and perishable.

5th. Rule. Sometimes the feminine Gender, and fingular Na. ber, are preferred before the masculine Gender and plural Number, by reason of the Advantage of their Situation, contrary to fecond Rule; Ex.

Le mérite, la piété, l'honneur, & même la justice est souvent méprisée au fiècle où nous sommes.

Merit, Piety, Honour, and an Justice, are often despised our Age.

6th. Rule. These Substantives, partie, and quelque chose, though of the feminine Cender, are construed with a masculine Adjective,

Il a une partie du bras cassé, Quelque chose de bon, &c. Something good, &c.

He has part of his Arm broke,

# OBSERVATIONS.

1. Some Adjectives govern a Noun, or a Verb; fuch as, digu capable, incapable, propre, comparable; Ex.

Digne de blame, Digne de louange,

That deferves blame. Praise worthy, &c.

2. There are Adjectives used sometimes absolutely, and some times with a Cafe governed; fuch as, fenfible, infenfible, contain prompt, &c. Ex.

C'est un homme sensible, Il est sensible aux injures, -C'est une semme insensible, Elle est insensible à l'amour, le vis content, le suis content de ma fortune, Il est prompt, Il elt prompt à servir ses

He is touchy. He is sensible of Injuries. She is an insensible Woman. She is insensible of Love. I live contented. I am contented with my Fortune He is basty, or tassionate. He is forward to serve

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# Of the COMPARISON.

Although I have spoken at large of the Comparison, yet it w not be amiss to make the following Observations.

1. The Adverbs of Quantity, Plus, more; Autant, tant. much, fo much; Moins, less; which serve to compare Substantive are to be followed by a genitive Case with the Article de; Ex.

Il a plus d'argent que moi, He has more Money than I. Il a autant d'esprit que vous. He has as much Wit as you. Il n'a pas tant de courage que César,
Elle a moins de beauté que she has les Beauty than her sister.

- z. The relative Particle en, is sometimes used to avoid the Repetition of the Noun; Ex.
  - 'll a bien de l'argent, mais He has a great deal of Money, vous en avez plus que but you have more than lui, &c.
- 3. In the Comparison, the Particle que is often followed by a Verb, or Adverb; Ex.

Elle est plus belle que je ne

She is handsomer than I thought.

pensois,
Il a autant d'esprit qu'on en
peut avoir,
Il est plus riche que jamais,

He has as much Wit as any Man can have.

He is richer than ever, &c.

4. 'Tis a common Fault with Foreigners to use the l'article que instead of de immediately after the Adverbs of Quantity, dus and moins, which they ought carefully to avoid; as for

Example, instead of,
Il a plus que vingt ans; Je lui ai donné un peu moins que

cent livres fterlin; que must jay,

Il a plus de vingt ans, - - He is more than twenty Years old.

Je lui ai donné un peu moins I gave him something less than a de cent livres sterlin, bundred Pounds sterling.

Tis true, that que comes sometimes immediately after plus, but than it signifies but, and not than; Ex.

Je n'ai plus que cent écus, I have but an hundred Crowns.

Nous n'avons plus qu'une It is but a Week to Chrismas.

semaine jusqu'à Noel,

5. The Adverbs aussi, so, and autant, as much, are always sed with an Affirmative; and si, so, and tant, so much, with Negation; Ex.

Vous étes aussi riche que You are as rich as be.

Vous avez autant d'esprit You bave as much Wit as be. que lui,

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Vous n'êtes pas si savant que You are not so learned as h.

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Vous n'avez pas tant de You house not so much Beent

Vous n'avez pas tant de You have not so much Beauty a beauté qu'elle,

# Of Numeral NOUNS.

When we reckon Years from any Epocha, we use Cardinal Numbers instead of the Ordinal; as,

L'an fix cens quatre de la The Year fix hundred and for fondation de Rome, from the Foundation of Rom,

When we speak of the Years elapsed since the Birth of our Saviour; ave fay,

L'an mil sept cens soixante The Year one thousand seven huet quatre, dred and sixty-son.

And not mille, &c. Mil in this Place, is an Adjective, which stands for millième.

We also use sometimes Cardinal Numbers instead of the Ordinal when we speak of some Princes, or when we quote a Book Chapter, &c. Ex.

Henri trois, Henry the third. Henri quatre. Henry the fourth ui, Tome trois, Tome the third. Chapitre cinq, Chapter the 5th and

We say Charles quint, and not Charles cinq, or cinquient, when we speak of the samous Charles the fifth, Emperor of Germany.

Instead of Taying, C'est le deuxième, ou le troissème Chapitel we say,

C'est le deux, ou le troisième 'Tis the second or third Chapter, &c.

Septante is used on these two Occasions only, viz.

Les septante, - - - The seventy Interpreters.

Les septante semaines de The seventy Weeks of Daniel.

Daniel,

Elsewhere we must say Soixante & dix, instead of Septante We say also,

Quatre vingt, Eighty. And not Huitante, Ninety. and not Nonante;

Yet we say septante, buitante, nonante in Arithmetick an Astronomy.

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# ARTICLE III.

# Of the Use of PRONOUNS.

THERE are, as we faid before, feven Sorts of Pronouns,

The Personal, the Demonstrative, the Interrogative, the Posessive, the Relative, the Numeral, and the Indefinite, upon which we shall make some useful Observations.

# Of PERSONAL Pronouns.

1. Cofervation. Personal Pronouns may be divided into Con-

undive, Absolute, and Indifferent.

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Conjunctive Personal Pronouns are the Nominative of Verbs, such as, Je, tu, il, nous, &c. and the oblique Datives and Accusatives; such as, Moi, me, nous, toi, te, wous, lui, le, la, &c.

Absolute Personal Pronouns are these Nominatives; Moi, toi, ui, eux, elle, elles; and these Accusatives; Lui, eux, soi, elle, and elles.

All the rest of the Personal Pronouns are Indifferent; such as,

emoi, à moi, nous, de rous, à nous, &c.

2. Obs. The Pronouns Personal that serve for the Nominative fa Verb instead of a Substantive, are these, Je, tu, il, elle, ous, vous, ils, elles; Ex

Je mange, tu manges, II, or Elle mange; Nous mangeons,

ous mangez, Ils, or Elles mangent, I eat, &c.

3. Ohf. The Nominative Pronoun is sometimes put after the Verb.

First, In an Interrogation: Parle je? Do I speak, &c.

Secondly, In these short Parentheses: Dis je, say I, or I say;

Thirdly, In the Second Imperfest of the Conjunctive Mood, in which Expressions: Fût-il, were he, &c. as,

Eût-elle plus de beauté que Had she more Beauty than Ve-Vénus?

Fourthly, In the Present Tense of the Conjunctive; as in Ainsi soit-il, so be it; Puisse til, may be, &c.

4. Obs. In an Interrogation, when there is a Substantive that stands for the Nominative of the third Person of a Verb, we put the Pronoun after the Verb in this manner;

Le Roi est-il venu? -- Is the King come?

La Princesse se porte-t-elle Is the Princess well?

Tho' we use the plural wous when we speak to a single Per. son, nevertheless the Adjective that relates to it ought to be in the singular Number; as,

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Vous étes prudent, & sage, You are trudent and wise. Vous étes riche, & noble, You are rich and noble, &c.

5. Obs. The Pronouns Nominative of the third Person are used before the Verb Etre, to be.

First, When there follows an Adjective without a Sub-

Il est favant, he is learned. Elle est belle, she is handsome.

Il est juste d'aimer son prochain.

Elle est belle, she is handsome.

It is just to love one's Neighbour.

bour.

Secondly, When we speak of the Time and Hour; as, Il est une heure, - 'Tis one o'Clock.

Il est tems de se lever, &c. It is Time to rife, &c.

But if the Question be asked with the Demonstrative, a, we must also answer with it; as,

Quelle heure est-ce là? - - What a Clock is it? C'est une heure, - - Tis one o'Clock, &c.

The Pronoun Demonstrative a is used before the Verb Em Instead of Nominative Pronouns of the third Person, both in the singular and plural Number.

has no Article in the Nominative; as, Qui est-la? Who is there?

C'est Pierre, 'tis Peter. Ce sont vos livres, these are C'est moi, 'tis I. your Books.

C'est lui, 'tis be, &c. C'est Monsieur, 'tis Master, &c.

Secondly, When there follows a Substantive that expresses an irrational or inanimate Being; as, Qu'est cela? what's that?

C'est un cheval, that's a horse. C'est une maison, that's a house. We say also,

C'est dommage, 'tis pity; and not, Il est dommage.

Thirdly, When there follows an Infinitive, a Participle passive
in a neutral Sense, an Adverb, or a Preposition; as,

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have them.

I love you.

C'est être fou, 'tis a Folly. C'est fait, that's done. that's enough. C'est sans dessein, that's with. C'est assez, out Defign, &c. We use either the Personal Pronouns, or the Demonstrative indifferently; 1. Before Substantives expressing the Sex, Quality, Profeson, or Trade of a Person, as, Heft homme, be is a Man; Il est Cordonnier, he is a Shoer C'est un homme, 'tis a Man. Il eft Prince, be is a Prince, or C'est un Cordonnier, 'tis a C'eft un Prince, 'tis a Prince. Shoe-maker. Secondly, Before the Name of a Nation, and a Superlative Definite; as, Elles font Angloises, or } They are English Women. Ce sont des Angloises, Il est le plus riche de tous, or } He is the richest of all. C'est le plus riche de tous. 6. Obs. By an Elliptick, or short way of speaking, and to void the Article à, we use the Accusatives me, te, se, nous, vous, nd the oblique Cases, lui, and leur, to express the Dative Case, nd we place those Pronouns before the Verb, by which they re governed; Ex. he told me. m'a dit, Il a dit à moi. e te donne, I give thee. le donne à toi. ls'attribue cela, be arrogates Il attribue cela à foi. that to himself. e lui dis la vérité, I tell him, Je dis à lui, or à elle, la or ber, the Truth. verite. n the on nous a dit cela, they told On a dit cela à nous. us that. e vous le donnerai, 1 will Je donnerai cela à vous. give it you. eleur donne, I give them. Je donne à eux, or à elles. These Pronouns Personal of the Accusative Case, me, te, fe, la, les, nous and weus, are also put before the Verb that overns them; Ex. me hait, he hates me. Il hait moi. e te tiens, I hold thee. le tiens toi. le regarde, he views himself Il regarde soi. ele menaçai, I threatned bim. le menaçai lui,

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J'aime vous.

le verrai elle.

Nous aurons eux, or elles.

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Note, That when the Verb is in the Imperative Mood, all one speaks with Affirmation, all those Pronouns are put alia the Verb, except in the third Person; and that instead of m, u we use moi and toi; Ex.

Donnez moi à boire, - -Give me some drink. Donnez lui cela, - - -Give him, or her that.

Promenons-nous, Let us walk. | Arrête-toi, Stay.

Faites le, Do it. Cachez les, Hide them.

But if one speaks negatively, or the Verb be in the thin Person, the Pronoun goes before the Verb; Ex.

No me dites pas cela, - - Do not tell me so. Qu'il se proméne, - - - Let bim walk, &c.

We Jay,

Venez-me voir, - - - Come and see me.

Va-te pendre, - - - Go and hang thyself. because me and te are governed by the Verbs voir and penare.

The relative Particles en and y go also before the Verb

J'en viens, I come from thence. Nous y allons, we go thithe Except in the first and second Person of the Imperative, who one speaks with Affirmation; as,

Parlons en, let's speak of it. Allez-y, go thither, &c.

7. Obf. When a Verb governs two personal Pronouns, that of the Accusative Case, and of the first and second Persons ought to be next to the Verb; but when the two Pronouns and of the third Person, the Dative Case is to be placed nex the Verb; Ex.

- He gives it me. Il me le donne,

Donnez-le moi, - - Give it me.

Me les donnez-vous? - - Do ye give me them?

Je le lui ai donné, - - I gave it him, or her. Je le lui ai donné,

- I shall tell it them. le le leur dirai, Qu'il le leur donne, - - Let bim give it them.

But in the first and second Persons of the Imperative, the Ac cusative goes next to the Verb; Ex.

Give it him, or her. Donnez-le-lui,

Personal Nominative Pronouns are to be 19 8. Obf. peated,

First, When the Tense and Person of the Verb are altered 28,

Je viendrai demain chez vous, I'll come to-morrow to your & je fouhaiterois que vous House, and I wish you were y fussiez, &c. there, &c. Secondly, When we pass from the Negation to an Affirma-

ion; as,

Il n'a point de honte de ses

actions, & il fait gloire de and glories in his Vices, &c.

ses vices, &c.

Thirdly, After the Conjunctions mais, même, and fuch like. But when the Nominative Personal Pronouns belong to the same Tenses and Persons, they are not to be repeated; Ex.

Ils le trouvèrent chez lui, & They found bim at bome, and told lui dirent, &c. bim, &c.

9 Obs. Oblique Personal Pronouns of the Dative and Accusative Cases are always to be repeated; Ex.

Je lui dis cela, & de plus je I told him that, and besides, I lui promis, &c. promised him, &c.

Il m'aime, & me considére, He loves and respects me.

10. Obs. The Pronouns il, elle, and soi, are not to be used indifferently one for another; for if we speak of Things, soi is to take the place of lui; Ex.

L'aiman attire le fer à foi, The Loadstone attrass Iron.

Yet we may fay in the Feminine Gender,

La vertu a en elle tout ce qui Virtue has in itself all that can peut la rendre aimable, make it lovely.

When we speak of Persons in general, soi is always to be

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On ne doit parler de soi One ought not to speak of one's qu'avec beaucoup de felf, but with a great deal of modestie.

Modesty.

When we speak of a particular Person, lui and elle are to be used instead of soi; Ex.

C'est un homme qui ne parle That Man speaks of no body but que de lui, &c. kinsself, &c.

Lui même, elle même, and soi-même, are used in the same Manner; as, lui, elle, and soi.

# Of Pronouns Possessive.

1. Observation. The Gender o Pronouns Possessive in french does not follow that of the Person that speaks, or H. 5

S spoken of, but agrees with the particular Gender of every Noun they are joined to; Ex.

Son pere, & sa mère sont His Father and Mother an morts, &c. dead, &c

These Pronouns masculine, non, ton, son, are used instead of mo, ta, sa, before Nouns of the seminine Gender that begin with a Vorvel, or an b mute; Ex.

Mon ame, my Soul, &c. Son Histoire, bis, or ber Hi.

Aory, &c.

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This they do to avoid the Hiatus or Cacophony, (ill Sound) which would arise from two Vowels meeting together, if they should say, Ma ame, sa bistoire, &c.

2. Obs. Sometimes these plural Pronouns, les miens, les tien, les siens, les nôtres, les vôtres, les leurs, signify one's Friends

and Relations, or the People of one's Party, Ex.

Il est alle vers les siens & He went to his own, and the ils ne l'ont point connu, knew him not, &c.

3. Obs. Sometimes these singular Pronouns, le mien, le tien, &c. signify one's own Money, or Estate; Ex.

J'ai dépensé dix pièces du I spent ten Pounds of my own.

mien,

Il lui en coûtera du sien, &c. It will cost him some Money, &c.

# Of Pronouns DEMONSTRATIVE ..

Pronouns Demonstrative are of two Sorts, Conjunctive and Absolute.

The Conjunctive are those, ce, or cet, cette, ces, celui, celle,

ceux, celles.

The Abfolute are thefe, celui-ci, celui-là, celle-ci, celle-là

ceux-ci, ceux-là, celles ci, celles-là, ceci, cela.

Cet, cette, ces, are joined to, and go before a Substantive celui, celle, ceux, and celles, ought to be followed by a Genitive, or the Relative qui. As for ce, it is used before a Substantive Masculine that begins with a Consonant, or an aspired b, before the Relative qui, and finally, before the Verb Ette, in the singular and plural; Ex.

Cet arbre est haut, - - - That Tree is tall.

Cette femme est belle, - - That Woman is handsome.

Thefe are pretty Children. Ces enfans sont jolis, - -Quel livre est-ce ? - What Book is that? - 'Tis my Friend's. C'est celui de mon ami, -Celui que vous voudrez, - Which you will.
Celle dont je vous ai parlé, That I told you of. Ce livre est à moi, - - - That Book is mine. Ce heros, - That Hero. - That which appears. Ce qui paroît,

Ce que vous voudrez, - - What you will.

C'est ma femme, - - - This is my Wife, we say also, - It seems. Ce femble,

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These Particles, ci, là, are added to Nouns preceded by the Demonstrative, ce, cet, and cette; Ex.

- - - - This Time. Ce tems-ci,

Cette ville là, - - - - That Town, or City.

# Of Pronouns RELATIVE.

- 1. Observation. The Relatives qui and dont are more used for Persons than Things; and lequel, more for Things than Persons.
- 2. Obs. The Relative qui is never used in the Genitive and Accusative Cases, or with a Preposition, but when it relates to Persons, and therefore it would be a Fault to fay, C'est le chien de qui je vous ai parlé, c'est le cheval sur qui j'étois monté, &c. instead of.

C'est le chien du quel, or dont je vous ai parlé, This is the Dog I told you of, &c.

C'est le cheval sur lequel j'étois monté, This is the Horse I rid upon, &c.

3. Obf. Lequel is to be used instead of qui, and dont.

First, When qui and dont are equivocal; Ex. instead of, Cest un effet de la Providence qui est conforme à ce qui nous a été dit, and,

Test la cause de cet effet dont je vous ai parlé, we must say, (1) un effet de la Providence, lequel est conforme, &c. if the Relative refer to effet, and,

C'est la cause de cet effet, de laquelle, &c. if the Relative refer

o caufe.

Secondly,

Secondly, When the Relative is in the Genitive Case after a Substantive; Ex.

J'ai envoyé un courier à la cour, au retour du quel, and not

au retour de qui, &c.

Thirdly, When the Relative serves to express a Choice; Ex.

Dites-moi lequel, - - Tell me which.

Donnez-moi laquelle vons Give me which you will, &c. vondrez, 4. Obs. Quoi is never used but when we speak of inanimate

Things; Ex.

le ne sai à quoi me résoudre, sur quoi, I know not what to refolve upon. Whereupon, &c. 5. Obf. Dont, which signifies du quel, de laquelle, des quels,

des quelles, is used in the two Genders, and in the two Num-

bers; Ex.

The Gentleman of whom you Le gentilhomme dont vous parlez, arrive demain, Speak comes to-morrow. La Dame dont nous étions The Lady for whom we were en peine se porte mieux, uneasy, is better.

Les malheurs dont on nous menaçoit sont distipés,

Les affaires dont on m'avoit charge, font terminées,

The Business with which I was charged, is ended Dont is also used instead of de qui.

The Misfortunes with which are

were threatened, are over.

6. Obs. These three Relative Particles, Où, en, y, are used in the following Manner.

1. Où relates to a Place, or Thing; Ex.

L'endroit où vous étes, - - The Place where you are.

L'état où je suis réduit, &c. The Condition I am reduced to,

2. En relates to a Person, a Thing, or a Place; Ex.

C'est un bel enfant, mais That's a fine Child, but I have j'en ai vu un plus beau, Jeen a finer.

Vous m'avez obligé, & je You have obliged me, and I thank vous en remercie.

you for it. Venez-vous de la Cour? Do you come from Court? Oui, j'en viens, - - - - Yes, I come from thence.

En is used in several Expressions without any antecedent; Ex.

l'en tiens, I am caught. Il m'en veut, Je ne sai od j'en suis, Le cœur vous en dit-il? &c.

Je n'en puis plus, Iam e'en fent. He has a Plot upon me. I know not whereabouts I am. Have you a mind to it, &c.

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En is also used with the Verb Etre, when we make a Comarison; Ex.

Il en est des hommes comme des femmes, It is with the Men.

s it is with the Women, &c.

3. Y relates to the Place, the Thing, and fometimes the erson; Ex.

Allez vous à l'église? Oui, j'y vais, La mort est inévitable,

Do you go to Church? Yes, I go thither. Death is unavoidable.

fouvent, &c.

Et nous devons y penser And we ought to think of it often, &c.

T is frequently used in the third Person Singular of all the enles of the Verb Avoir, taken impersonally; Ex.

Il y a, there is, Il y avoit, there was, &c. See the Imper-

onal Verbs.

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7. Obs. Le is sometimes a Neuter, Indeclinable, and Relawe Particle, which is put instead of a Noun, or Verb; Ex. Etes vous malade, Mon- Sir, are you fick?

fieur ?

Oui, je le fuis, Madame, étes-vous conYes, I am fo.

Madam, are you contented? tente?

Oui, je le suis, Sont-ils indisposés? Oui, ils le sont, &c.

Yes, I am fo. Are they indisposed? Yes, they are fo, &c.

8. Obs. Qui is repeated in French, as well as the other ronouns; Ex.

C'est un homme qui est savant, qui danse bien, qui joue de

lulieurs Instruments, &c.

That's a learned Man, that dances well, plays upon several nstruments, &c.

9. Obf. The Relative que is elegantly used; First, Instead of the Relative Particle où ; Ex.

C'eit en France qu'on boit de bon vin, &c. 'Tis in France, were good Wine is drunk, &c.

Secondry, Instead of d'où and dont; as,

C'est de cette maison qu'est sorti ce Seigneur, &c. om that House, that Lord comes, &c.

C'est de vous que j'attens ce secours. 'Tis from you I expect at Supply.

Thirdly, Instead of avec le quel, or laquelle; Ex.

J'ai

# Of Pronouns Interrogative.

J'ai reçu votre Lettre avec tout le contentement que je de vois recevoir cet honneur, I have received your Letter will all the Satisyaction wherewith I ought to receive that Honor, &c.

Fourthly, Instead of par le quel, or la quelle; Ex.

Je sai cela par e même canal que vous l'avez apris, I kno that through the jame Hands you had it from.

#### Of Pronouns INTERROGATIVE.

1. Observation. Of the Interrogative Pronouns; qui, qui, and le quel, are always absolute, but quel is generally Conjunctive.

2. Observ. Quel and le quel, are said both of Persons and Things; qui of Persons, and quoi of Things only; Ex.

Quel homme est ce là? What Man is that?

What Crime bas be committed Quel crime a-t-il commis: Quelles Dames connoissez-

vous?

La quelle de ces deux choses voulez vous?

Qui etes vous ? Qui a fait cela? De quoi parle-t-il?

Qu'y a-t-il? Que cherchez-vous? &c. What Ladies do you know?

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Which of these two Things will you have! Who are you?

Who has done that? What does be speak of? What's there?

What do you look for? &c.

#### Of NUMERAL Pronouns.

There are nine Numeral Pronouns, of which these tw Macun and personne are Absolute; these two, chaque and nu Conjunctive; and these five, tout, plusieurs, peu, aucun, an pas-un, indifferent.

Chacun is an Affirmative Pronoun that has no Plural; Ex. Chacun est content, Every one is contented. Elles ont chacune unmari, They have every one a Husban When Personne is a Pronoun, it has no Plural,

ways of the Masculine Gender, and fignifies no Body, or any Body ; Ex. No Body is come.

Personne n'est venu,

Y a-t-il personne ici ? Is there any Body here ?

Je ne connois personne si I know no Body so happy as he.

heureux que lui, Note, That if you speak of a Woman, you must not fay, te ne connois personne si heureuse qu'elle, because personne as a ronoun, is of the Masculin Gender; but in that, and such

ke Cases you must say, le ne connois aucune Per- I know no Body,

fonne, or

Je ne connois point de fem- I know no Woman so bappy as me si heureuse qu'elle, I

However, when the Adjective that relates to Personne is of he Common Gender, we must use it both for Men and Wo-

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Je ne connois personne si sage que lui, ou qu'elle, I know Body so wife as be, or she, &c.

Chaque is Affirmative, and has no Plural; Ex.

Chaque Pais a ses coûtumes, Every Country has its Customs. Nul is Negative; as,

Val ne peut éviter la mort, No Body can avoid Death.

Tout is Affirmative; Ex.

out homme qui craint Dieu, Every Man that fears God. Plusieurs is Affirmative in both Genders, and of the Plural Number.

Peu is rather an Adverb than a Pronoun; Ex.

Plusieurs sont appellés, mais peu sont élus, &c. Many are alled, but few are chosen.

Aucun and pas-un are Negative, and the latter has no Plu-

al; Ex.

Il n'y en a aucun, There's none.

Il n'y a pas un homme, &c. There's not one Man, &c.

# Of Pronouns INDEFINITE.

There are twelve Indefinite Pronouns, seven of which are

enerally Absolute, viz. L'un,

Quelqu'un, L'autre, Quiconque,

Qui que, Quelque,

Quoique, &c.

L'un dit une chose, & l'autre en dit une autre. L'un & l'autre ont raison, Les uns sont de cette opini-

on, & les autres de celle-ci.

Autre chose est dire, & autre choie est faire,

Quelqu'un m'a dit,

Quelques uns ne le croient Some People do not telieve il

To Say, is one Thing, and to a another, Some Body told me.

One Says one Thing, and the

Some are of that Opinion, and

Both are in the right.

other another;

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Quiconque has no Plural, and is only faid of Persons; Ex. Quiconque craint Dieu, & aime son prochain, Whosoun fears God, and loves his Neighbour.

Qui que ; as,

Qui que ce foit, Whoever it be.

Il n'a du respect pour qui que ce soit, He respects no Body. Quelque ; Ex.

Je veux les avoir quels qu'ils soient, I will have them what ever they be, &c.

Quoique is of the Neuter Gender ; as, Quoiqu'il arrive, Whatever comes to pass.

Quelque ; as,

Donnez-moi quelque chose Give me something to do.

I'ai quelque argent, I have some Money.

Quelque riche qu'il foit, Let him be never fo rich, &c. Quelque is sometimes an Adverb that signifies, environ, about

I have about fifty Crowns, &c l'ai quelque cinquante ecus, Quelconque is Negative; as, Je n'ai affaire quelconque, I have no Business at all.

Certain; as,

A certain Man. Un certain homme,

This Pronoun is often an Adjective that signifies asuré, a fured, true.

Même ; as, Je vous l'ai dit moi-même, I told you that myfelf. The King himself. Le Roi même, Le même homme, The same Man.

Même, does often become an Adverb; Ex.

Il nous a dit beaucoup de choses, & même il nous a affuré que &c. He told us a great many Things, and even affured us that, &c.

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Tel, is different; Ex.

Tel Maître, tel Valet,

Je ne puis fouffrir un tel I cannot endure such a Man,
homme, &c.

# ARTICLE IV.

# Of VERBS.

THERE are three Things chiefly to be confidered in Verbs.

1. The Use of Moods. 2. The Use of Tenses. 3. The Regimen, or Case governed.

Of the Use of Moods.

I have treated before of the Nature, and consequently of the Use of the four Moods; but because there are Particles, some of which govern the Indicative, others the Conjunctive, and others again the Infinitive, it will not be improper to set them down here.

Conjunctions that govern the Indicative.

a don't	actions that g	ocern toe indicated	
i tôt que	)	Peut-être que,	perhaps.
Aussi tôt que, Dès que, Incontinent que, Après que,	affer that.	Hormis que, Excepté que, Sinon que,	except that, unless, but, save that.
	when.  I fince, feeing	Parce que, A cause que,	} because.
Attendu que,	that, considering that.	Suivant que, Selon que,	according as.
Pantque, Pendant que, Aussi long tems	as long as,	Outre que, Joint que,	} besides that.
que, l'andis que, De sorte que,	swhilft.	Ainsi que, Tout ainsi que, De même que,	just as,
De manière que, Tellement que.	fo that, insomuch	Tant que, Autant que,	} as much as.
i bien que,	that.	Depuis que,	since.

#### Conjunctions that govern the Conjunctive Mood.

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Avant que, Devant que, A condition que, Pourvu que, Bien que, Combien que	Afin que,	that.	A moins que,	7
Devant que, A condition que, Pourvu que, Bien que, Combien que  Though, or  Popur l'hat  Au cas que, En cas que, Sans que, Jufqu'à ce que, De crainte que, Though, or  Though,		1 Labouration		except, unlest.
Pourvu que, Bien que, Combien que  that, provided that, provided that.  In cas que, Sans que, Jusqu'à ce que, De crainte que, Though, or De peur que Tor feat	Devant que,	3 octore inai		1 :
Pourvu que, Jusqu'à ce que, Bien que, Jebough, or De crainte que, for feat	A condition	upon condition	En cas que,	5 in case was
Bien que, 1 though, or De crainte que, } for feat		that, provided	Sans que,	without,
Combien and Though, of De pour and Jor feat	Pourvu que,	1 that.	Jusqu'à ce que,	'till.
Combien que		) shough or	De crainte que,	1 for form la
Comolen que, (the although De peur que,	Combien que,	tho', although	De peur que,	5 Jor Jear legs
Encore que, or altho, Pose, or	Encore que,		Posé, or	ì
Quoi que, Juppoje	Quoi que,		Supposé que,	S Suppose that
Soit que, whether. And perhaps some few or	Soit que,	whether.	And perhaps fo	me few others

A Verb that is followed by the Particle que, governs an Indicative or Conjunctive Mood; and because it suffices to know the Verbs that govern either of these two Moods, I shall only mention those that govern the Conjunctive, as being less in

Number than the reft.

Besides the Conjunctions already mentioned, we use the Conjunctive Mood.

First, After the following Verbs, viz.

Vouloir,	Requerir,	Dissuader,	Pofer,
Souhaiter,	Souffrir,	Exhorter,	Supofer,
Defirer,	Endurer,	Craindre,	Empêcher,
Prétendre,	Permettre,	Avoir peur,	Garder,
Commander,	Défendre,	Appréhender,	Attendre,
Prier,	Persuader,	Douter,	Dire.
Supplier.	Faire.		

And some others that have the same or a near Signification; Ex.

Je veux que vous fassiez- I will have you do that.

Je souhaite qu'il vienne, I wish he may come, &c.

Note, That these Verbs, commander, ordonner, prier, permettre, désendre, persuader, dissuader, and exhorter, require the
Infinitive Mood of the following Verb with the Particle d,
when they govern a Noun or Pronoun; Ex.

Je lui ai commandé de vous dire, I have commanded him to

tell you, &c.

But when the same are used in an Indefinite Sense, and govern neither Noun nor Pronoun, they require a Conjunctive after them; as,

La cour ordonne que la sentence soit exécutée, The Court dains the Sentence to be put in Execution.

Secondly, Most Impersonal Verbs require a Conjunctive after

em; Ex.
Il faut que vous partiez demain, You must go away to-morrow.

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Thirdly, We generally use a Conjunctive Mood after a Verb at has the Particle si before it; Ex.

Si vous croyez qu'il ait fait cela, If you think he has done that.

However we may fay,

Si vous croyez qu'il est honnête homme, If you believe him to an bonest Man, &c.

Fourthly, After quelque, whatsoever, however; and quelque,

cique, whatever; Ex.

Quelque danger qu'il y ait. What danger soever there be.
Quoiqu'il en dise, What he may say of it, &c.
Fistibly, After the Superlative Definite;

C'est le plus honnête homme que je connoisse, He is the ho-

stest Man I know.

Sixth'y, When que is used instead of de ce que; as, Je suis fâché qu'il soit malade.

Else we should fay,

Je suis fâché de ce qu'il est malade, I am sorry he is sick, &c. Seventh'y, After the Relative qui, when the Verb expresses Condition in a future Sense; as, Je veux une semme qui soit belle, I will have a Wife that's

andsome.

# Of the Infinitive.

The Infinitive, as we said before, has an Indefinite Signifition, and expresses the Astion without any Circumstance, ther of Time or Person.

There are three Prepositions, which are often joined with e Infinitive, viz. de, à, pour, by means of which we express e Gerunds and Supines of the Latins, and which are generally addred into English by the Particle to; Ex.

le vous prie de faire cela, I desire you to do that. l'ai quelque chose à ache- I have something to buy.

Cela est bon pour faire rire, That's good to make one laugh.

Of the Use of the Particle de, before the Infinitive.

The Preposition de is used before the Infinitive.

1. After a Noun Substantive, in which Case it answers to the Gerund in di, in the Latin; Ex.

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L'art de parler, The Art of speaking.
Je n'ai pas le tems de lire, I have no time to read.

2. After Adjectives that govern a Genitive Case; such a content, faché, bien-aise, &c. Ex.

Je suis content de mourir, I am content to die, &c.

3. After the Verb Etre, used impersonally with some the indives; Ex.

Il est bon, or il est utile de servir sa Patrie, it is good, or ufe ful to serve one's Country.

4. After the Verbs.

Souhaiter, Permettre, Persuader, Conseiller,
Commander, Prier, Empechêr, Avertir,
Ordonner, Promettre, Dissuader, Craindre,
Venir, Avoir peur, &c. Ex.

Souhaitez-vous de voir sa Have you a mind to see h
maison?

House

Je vous prie de considérer, I desire you to consider. Il vient de sortir, &c. He is just gone out, &c.

Of the Use of the Particle à, before the Infinitive. The Preposition à is used before the Infinitive.

1. After the Verbs Avoir and Etre, in the following and like Expressions; Ex.

J'ai une Lettre à écrire,
Il y a du danger à l'attaquer,
C'est à lui à jouer,

I have a Letter to write.
Tis dangerous to attack him.
He is to play, &c.

2. After Adjectives that govern the Dative Case, such a prêt, enclin, propre, &c. Ex.

Je suis prêt à parler, I am ready to speak.

3. In the following and like Expressions, wherein the Instative Active is put instead of the Passive; Ex.

La guerre est à craindre, War is to be feared.

Nécessaire à savoir, Necessary to be known, &c.

However, note, That when the preceding Adjectives are use impersonally, the Particle de is used instead of à; as,

Il est nécessaire de châtier les méchans, It is necessary to chastise ewicked, &c.

4. After some Verbs, such as, se préparer, se disposer, s'aprêter,

resoudre, s'occuper, &c. Ex.

Je me prépare à partir, &c. I prepare to go away, &c.

Note, That there are several Verbs before which we may use the Particle de or à almost indifferently; in which Case, we ought chuse that which sounds best to the Ear; those Verbs are,

Commencer, Forcer, Obliger Essayer, Continuer, S'éforcer, Exhorter, Tâcher,

Contraindre, Engager, Manquer, and some others.

The Verb prier is used after the Particle à, when it signifies invite; and with the Particle de, when it signifies to desire.

Of the Use of the Preposition pour, before the Infinitive.

The Preposition pour is used before the Infinitive.

1. To express the End, Design, or Cause of an Action ; Ex.

Je viens pour vous dire, I come to tell you.

Il a été pendu pour avoir He avas hanged for killing a tué un homme. Man.

2. After the Adverbs trop and affez; Ex.

ouse

m.

ch as

c. re use Il est trop sage pour faire He is too wife to do that.

Il est assez vertueux pour He is virtueus enough to resiste resister à la tentation, Temptation.

There are three other Prepositions, viz. fans, après, and par, ich are sometimes used before the Infinitive; Ex.

On ne peut vivre sans re- One cannot live without Breathspirer, ing.

Cyrus après avoir vaincu les Cyrus after he had vanquished the Lydiens, Lydians.

Il a commencé par boire, He has begun with drinking.

Commencez par me payer, Pay me first, &c.

There are some Conjunctions. such as, avant que de, devant ede, à moins que de, plûtôt que de, asin de, which are often used fore the Infinitive, &c.

#### Of the Use of Tenses.

1. Observation. The Present of the Indicative is sometime used in History, Oratory, and Poetry, to represent an Action w in a more lively and emphatical Manner; Ex.

Le Roi, voyant que l'enne- The King, perceiving that mi marchoit à lui, range son armée en bataille, fait retirer le baggage, & difpose toutes choses pour le combat.

Enemy marched towards hi draws up his Army in order Battle, Sends away the Bo gage, and disposes all This for a Fight, &c.

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2. Obs. The same Tense is also used sometimes instead of Future ; Ex.

Je pars demain, I go away to morrow, &c.

3. Obs. Although in the Conjugation of Verbs, I have on reckoned seven Tenses in the Indicative Mood, yet there another (though feldom used) which may be called a double le terperfect, and which is employed in the same Sense as the In terperfect ; Ex.

Dès que j'ai eu diné, As soon as I had dined. Aussi tôt qu'il a eu reçu sa As soon as he had received lettre,

4. Obf. Foreigners do sometimes use the Future of the la cative, instead of the Present of the Conjunctive, and so the fay, Je ne croi pas qu'il viendra, instead of

Je ne croi pas qu'il vienne, I don't believe be will come.

5. Obs. It is also a common Fault with Foreigners who lea French, to use the first Imperfect of the Conjunctive, instead of Imperfect of the Indicative; as for Example, they fay,

Si je vous donnerois mon cœur, instead of

Si je vous donnois mon cœur, If I should give you my Heart.

# Of the Regimen of Verbs.

There are two Things to be confidered about the Regime of Verbs, viz. Their Nominative, and the Case governed,

#### Of the Nominative of Verbs.

1. Rule. A Verb Personal in the Indicative, or Co junctive Mood, requires before, or after it a Nomination ther expressed or understood, that agrees with the Number and Person; Ex.

La justice contient toutes les Justice comprehends all other autres vertus, Virtues.

Je n'aime que vous, &c. I love none but you, &c.

2. Rule. The first Person is counted better than the Second, and the Second better than the Third; therefore, where two r more Persons go before a Verb, the Verb always agrees with the best Person; Ex.

Lui & moi avons diné en- He and I dined together.

Vous & elle ferez les bien- You and she shall be welcome.

3. Rule. Two or more Substantives of the Singular Number eingjoined by a Conjunction, require a Verb in the Plural, See Art. II. about the Construction of Substantives.

4. Rele. When two, or more Nominatives Singular are searated by the Disjunctive Particle ou, the Verb is generally put the Singular, and very seldom in the Plural; Ex.

Ou la rage, ou le désespoir le lui fera faire, Either Rage or

estair will make bim do it.

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5. Rule. Two, or more Nouns Singular, being joined by the article ni, are construed with a Verb, either Singular or Plural;

Ni votre amour, ni votre haine, ne me touche point, or ne etcuchent point, I am not concerned at either your Love, or latred.

6. Rule. Where there are feveral Nominatives, the last of hich is in the ingular Number, and separated from the rest ythe Particle mais, the Verb ought to be in the Singular Number; x.

Non seulement ses honneurs, & ses richesses, mais aussi sa réutation s'évanouït, and not s'évanouïrent.

Not only his Honours and Riches, but his Reputation also did vanish

7. Rule. After collective Words, such as, une infinité, quan : le, la plupart, &c. the Verb agrees in Number with the Subtative that comes after the Collective; Ex.

Une infinité de Monde m'est venu voir, or Quantité de gens

e font venus voir,

A World, or Abundance of People are come to fee me.

La plûpart du Monde aime Most People love their Plus les plaisirs,

La plûpart des hommes sont The Generality of Men en méchans.

wicht.

8. Rule. The Pronoun Demonstrative ce, joined with the Veh Etre, requires a Singular, except when the Verb is followed by the Pronouns, eux or elles; or, by some Plural Noun; Ex.

C'est moi, 'tis I. C'étoit nous, it was me, C'est nous, 'tis que. Ce sut vous, it was you, Ce sont eux, it is they. Ce seront eux, it will be the,

Ce sont de bons maîtres, They are good Masters. Ce surent les Anglois. 'Twas the English, &c.

In the Imperfect Tense, the Singular is rather used than the Plural, with eux and elles; as,

C'étoit eux, c'étoit elles, it was they; but the Plural ought rather to be used when there follows a Plural Noun; as,

C'étoient de grands hommes, They were great Men.

It is also better to say,

Si c'eut été eux, elles, vos fréres, If it had been they, or you Brothers; than to say, Si c'eussent été eux, elles, vos sieres, &c.

When qui is the Nominative of the Verb, the latter ough to be in the same Person as the foregoing Pronoun; Ex. C'est moi qui ai fait cela, 'Tis I have done that, &c.

9. Rule. All Verbs Impersonal require before or after then the Particle il, to express Natural Actions; and the Particle on and sometimes il, to express Actions purely Moral, or relating to Men; Ex.

Il pleut, it rains. | Fait-il-chaud? On dit, they say. | Il est juste.

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# Of the Case governed by Verbs.

in Nouns and Participles is the same as the Nominative; Ex. Punir les mechans, &c. To punish the wicked, &c.

2. Rule. Passive Verbs do generally govern the Ablative Cost which in French is the same as the Genitive; Ex.

Etre aimé de Dieu, &c. To be loved by God, &c.

Sometimes a Passive Verb governs the Accusative or Nomina-

Ils ont été pris par l'ennemi, They were taken by the Enemy.

3 Rule. Verbs that fignify to give, attribute, and take way, govern the Accusative or Nominative of the I bing, and he Dative of the Person; Ex.

Donner la gloire à Dieu, To give God the Praise, &c.

4 Rule. Most Neuter Verbs are absolute, and govern no Case, nless it be by means of some Preposition; Ex.

Agir honêtement, To deal honestly.

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Parler au Roi, &c. To Speak to the King, &c.

5 Rule. Some Verbs are active, and Neuter at the same

Time; fuch as, embellir, blanchir, rougir, &c.

6 Rule. Most Verbs of Motion govern the Dative Case of the Thing towards which the Action tends, and the Ablative, or Genitive) of the Place, or Person, from which the Motion tomes; Ex.

Aller à Paris, to go to Paris, Venir de Brusselles, to come from &c. Brussels, &c.

### ARTICLE V.

Of the Construction of PARTICIPLES.

DARTICIPLES, as we faid before, are either active or passive, both which are thus construed.

Construction of Astive Participles.

t Rule. The Participle Active in ant is indeclinable, or is fall Genders, Numbers, and Persons, as long as it has the orce and Signification of the Verb from which it is derived;

Le Roi étant assis sur son The King sitting on his Throne.

La Reine étant indisposée, The Queen being indisposed.

Je les ai vus mangeant, & I have seen them eating and beuvant.

drinking, &c.

2 Rule. Some Participles Active, such as, changeant, charmant, illant, penchant, croissant, &c. take the Form of a Noun, either djective or Substantive, and then they vary according to the issues of Genders and Numbers; Ex.

I

Un homme changeant, - A changeable Man. Une femme charmante, - A charming Woman. Les étoiles brillantes, - The bright Stars.

Un penchant à l'amour, — An Inclination to Love. Le croissant de la Lune, — The Increase of the Moon.

3 Rule. The Participle active is often confirmed with the Particle en, in which Case it answers to the Gerund in do of the Latins; Ex.

En revenant de la Cam- As I came back from la pagne, Country

# The Construction of Participles Passive.

1 Rule. The Participle Paffive, used in a passive Signification is declinable, and varies according to the Difference of Gende and Numbers; Ex.

le fuis aimé. I am loved.

Elles sont persécutées, — They are perfecuted, &c.

Note, That when the Pronoun wous is put for the Singula tu, the Participle that follows it ought to be in the Singular Ex.

Vous étes aimée, ou aimé, You are loved, &c.

2 Rule. The fame Participle is also declined in Neut Verbs; Ex.

Il est venu, He is come. Elle y est allée, She is gone thither.

3 Rule. The Participle paffive being used in the active Si nification with the Auxiliary, Awair, and not preceded by Pronoun in the Accusative Case, is indeclinable; Ex.

- I have loved his Sifter. l'ai aime la lœur, Elle a aime mon frère, - She has loved my Prother, &c

4 Rule. When the Pronoun in the Accufative Cafe, for as, que, le, La, les, me, nous, vous, &c. goes before the Pi ticiple, then the latter must be declined, and agree with Pronoun to which it relates, both in Gender and Numbe

Le chapeau que j'ai acheté, La lettre que j'ai lue,

Les hommes que j'ai rencontres,

Les lettres que nous avons lues,

The Hat I (or which I; bough The Letter I have read. The Men I have met with.

The Letters we have read.

Acco

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ople.

According to this Rule, the Participle is declined in Recipro-

Il s'est tué, — — He has kill'd himself, &c.
Elle s'est tuée, — — She has kill'd herself, &c.

5 Rule. The Participle is indeclinable, when there follows immediately a Verb in the Infinitive; Ex.

Elle s'est fait peindre, — She has had her Picture drawn.
Elle est allé voir son père, She is gone to see her Father.

6 Rule. The Participle is indeclinable in the Preter Tense of Reciprocal and Reflected Verbs; Ex.

Elles se sont dit cent in- They have called one another an jures, hundred Names.

7 Rule. The Participle is generally declined in Reflected Verbs, when there follows a Noun instead of an Infinitive;

Ils se sont rendus maîtres de la ville, They have made themselves Masters of the Toun.

8 Rule. Some Participles passive do sometimes take the Form fan Adjective; as, assuré, assuré, poli, polite, &c. And sometimes that of a Substantive; Ex.

Un banni, an Exile, &c.

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# ARTICLE VI.

Of the Construction of ADVERBS.

WE generally use two Negatives together, viz. the Particle ne, and either of these Adverbs, pas, or point;

Pour ne le pas chagriner, or } Not to vex bim, &c.

Yet observe that pas is always used before beaucoup, extrêment, infiniment, peu, mieux, plus, moins, toûjours, souvent, ese two Comparative Particles, si tant, and in general before oft Adverbs; Ex.

Il n'y a pas beaucoup de Monde, There are not many

Vous n'avez pas mieux fait que lui, &c. You did not do beller than be, &c.

Point is never used before a Noun, without the Article &

immediately after; Ex.

Il n'y a point de moyen, There is no way, &c.

Altho' pas or point are generally used with the Particles, yet they are to be left out in the following Cases;

1. When the negative ni follows; Ex.

Je ne l'aime ni ne le hais, I neither love nor hate him, &c.

2. After the following Negative Words, nul, aucun, perform rien, jamais; Ex.

Il n'a nul mauvais dessein, He has no ill Design, &c.

- 3. After the Adverbs of Quantity, plus and moins; Ex. Il ne fera plus de mal, He shall not do any more Mischief.
- 4. When there follows que in the Signification of finon, but Ex.

Il ne m'a écrit qu'une lettre, He wrote but one Litte

But when que fignifies jusqu'à ce que, till; or finon quand, be when; then we use two Negatives; Ex.

Je ne le ferai point que vous ne soyez venu, I shall not de

till you come.

- 5. After que, when it stands for pourquoi, why? Ex. Que ne le faites vous? Why do you not do it? & c.
- 6. After the Verbs, empécher, to hinder, or keep from craindre, to fear; prendre garde, to take heed, to have a care and others of a like Signification; Ex.

J'empêcherai bien qu'il ne le fasse, I shall keep bim from

ing it, &c.

7. When we express an Action that will not be done, after a certain Time, and that has not been done a certain what ago, we use but one Negative; Ex.

Je ne partirai d'un mois, I shall not go away this Month.
Il y a un mois que je ne l'ai vu, 'Tis a Month since I sa

bim.

However, when the Verb is in the Present, or Impersure Tense, it requires two Negatives; Ex.

Il y a un mois qu'il ne me vient point voir, 'Tis a Mo

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8. After three Negatives; Ex.

Je ne dis pas qu'il ne soit permis, I do not say but that it is

However, we use sometimes a fourth Negative; Ex.

Je ne vous dis pas qu'il ne vous ait pas vû, I do not say that he

9. Pas and point, are also elegantly suppress'd with the Verbs for and pouvoir; Ex.

Je n'ose lui parler, I dare not speak to him,

Je n'ai pu l'écrire, I could not write it.

We say also, Je ne saurois, with a single Negative, instead of, e ne puis pas, I cannot.

10, After ne savoir, when it stands for être incertain, douter, o be uncertain, to doubt, &c. Ex.

Je ne sai s'il viendra, I do not know whether he will come.

But we fay,

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C'est ce que je ne savois pas, That's aubat I did not know.

Lastly. 'There are a great many Expressions, where we may seither a single or a double Negative indifferently; Ex. S'il ne vient aujourd'hui, or S'il ne vient pas aujourd'hui, If

edges not come to Day, &c.

2 Rule, Tant and autant, si and aussi, are not indifferently imployed; for the two first are used before Substantives, and the ther two before Adjectives: Moreover, autant and aussi are lways used with an Affirmation, and si and tant with a Negatin; Ex.

Il a autant d'esprit que son He has as much Wit as his Fa-

Elle n'a pas tant de beauté She bas not so much Beauty as que sa sœur, her Sister.

Il n'est pas si savant que He is not so learned as you.

Elle est aussi belle que sage, She is as handsome as wife, &c.

#### VII. ARTICLE

# Of the Use of CONJUNCTIONS.

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TAKE notice in this Place, of what we faid in the forego. ing Article about cependant and auparawant, &c. We must not say, avant de, devant de, before; à moins de

unless; crainte de, for fear; but,

Avant, or devant que de. à moins que de, de crainte que.

Pour que is sometimes used in this Sense; as,

Ses charmes sont trop grands pour qu'on puisse y réfister, Her Charms a: e too great to be refifted.

We say indifferently, au cas que, or en cas que, in case that.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

# Of the Use of PREPOSITIONS

1 Obser- HE Preposition vers relates to a Place, and enver to a Person; Ex. vation. Vers le Ciel, towards Hea | Envers Dieu, towards God.

2. Obs. The Preposition en and dans, although they signif the same Thing, yet they are not indifferently used; En is use

before Nouns that have no Article; Ex. Il a été fameux en paix, & | He has been famous both in peac

and War en guerre, Il est en danger, &c. - He is in danger, &c. But if proper Names have an Article, we use the Preposition

dans; Ex.

Dans l'Angleterre, In England.

Dans is used with a Noun Masculine that has the Artic (without Elifion) before it; Ex.

Dans le coffre, In the Trunk. &c.

But if the Noun be feminine, or the Article has suffere Elision, it is almost indifferent to use either en or dans; howeve dans is to be preferred before en, though we fay,

Il est alle en l'autre Monde, and not, dans l'autre Monde,

He is gone into the other World, He is dead.

When we speak of a Space of Time, we use the Preposition m, to express the whole Time one has been about doing any Thing; Ex.

Il a composé son histoire en trois ans, He composed bis bistory in

three years time.

But we use dans to fignify that the Thing in question will not be done till after a certain Time; Ex.

Il viendra dans huit jours, He'll come within eight Days.

When we speak of a Place wherein we lay up any Thing, we rather use dans than en; Ex.

Mettez ce livre dans votre cabinet, Put that Book in your

Clofet.

go.

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We fay, en soi-même, within one's felf; and not dans soimême.

In all other Cases, dans and en are almost indifferently used; Ex.

Dans un bon Auteur, or En un bon Auteur, In a good Author.

But note, that although it be indifferent to use either dans or m, yet to speak and write accurately, we ought to use that Preposition we first pitched upon, when there's Occasion to repeat it, before Words that are put in the same Sense and Contruction; Ex.

Dieu paroit tout puissant dans | God appears Omnipotent in the la création, fage dans fa providence: fidelle dans ses promesses, & juste dans ses jugemens, &c.

Creation, Wife in his Providence, Faithful in his Promises, and just in his Judgments, &c.

But when the Sense and the Sequel of the Discourse vary, it

s also necessary to change the Preposition; Ex.

Dans l'église on doit se tenir en une posture décente, In the Church one ought to be in a decent Posture.

3 Obs. Faute is used before a Noun, and à saute before a Verb; Ex.

Faute d'argent, For want of Money.

A faute de payer, &c. For not paying, &c.

4 Obs. Dedans, dehors, dessus, dessous, auparavant, and alentour, are Adverbs, and govern no Case; and therefore it is a great fault to fay,

Dedans le lit, dehors la maison, dessus le coffre, dessous la table, auparavant lui, alentour de la maison, instead of,

Dans le lit in the Bed. | Hors de la maison, out of the

Sur le coffre, upon the Trunk. Avant lui,

Sous la table, under the Table, before kim. | Autour de la maison, about the

However, take Notice, that when dedans and debors, delar and dessous are joined together, or have the Particle de before them, they have the Force of a Preposition;

Dedans & dehors le jardin, - | Both within and without the

Deffus & dessous la table, - Both upon and under the Table. Elle est sortie de dessous la She came out from under the chaife,

Garden

Chair, &c.

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12

#### ARTICLE IX.

Of INTERJECTIONS.

HAT I have said before about Interjections is fufficient.



# The Fourth PART.

Familiar PHRASES and DIALOGUES
French and English.

TE vous prie, Donnez-moi, Du pain, Du beurre, De la viande, de la bière, ou the, du caffé, pportez moi, u chocolat. Ion livre, la grammaire; rêtez moi, e l'argent. Ionsieur, lademoiselle, aites-moi, ette grace, e plaifir,

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&c.

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vous remercie,
fuis votre ferviteur,
fuis votre fervante,
otte très-humble ferviteur,
ous étes trop obligeant,
ous étes fort honnête,
ins compliment,
ifposez de votre ferviteur,
fuis prêt,
près vous,
fuis confus de vos civilités,

Pray you, or pray. Give me. Some Bread. Some butter. Some meat. Some beer. Some tea. Some coffee. Bring me Some chocolate. My book. My grammar. Lend me. Some Money. Sir. Madam. Do me. That favour. That kindness.

I thank you.

I am your servant.

I am your servant.

Your most humble servant.

You are too obliging.

You are very kind, or civis.

Without compliment.

Dispose of your servant.

I am ready.

After you.

I am ashamed of your civilities.

3. Il

3. Il est vrai, Eft-il-vrai? Il est ainfi, Oui, Non, Je croi qu'oui, Je croi que non, Sur mon honneur, Croyez-moi, Cela n'est pas impossible, Je le veux, Je ne veux pas, Arêtez un peu, C'est tout un, C'est la même chose, Mangez quelque chose, Que voulez-vous manger? Je n'ai plus d'appetit, Je suis fort alteré,

Beuvez donc,

D'où venez-vous? Je viens, Je vais, Je m'en vais, Montez, Décendez, Entrez, Sortez, Demeurez-là, Venez ici, Attendez, Vous allez trop vîte, Pourquoi? Parceque, Je fu bien ici, La porte est fermée, La fenetre est ouverte, Fermez la porte, S'il vous plan, Qu'avez vous perdu?

It is true. Is it true? It is fo. Yes. No. I believe fo. I believe not. Upon my bonour. Believe me. That is not impossible. I will. I will not . Hold a little. 'Tis all one. 'Tis the Same Thing. Eat something. What will you eat ? I have no more stomach. I am very thirfty. Drink then.

3.

Pa

Pa

Je Q Je R C V L E H L A P C C A L D E L V V D P A P C A

From whence come you? I come-I go -----I am going-Come up. Come down. Come in. Go out. Stay there. Come bitber. Stay. You go too fast. Why? Because. I am well bere. The Door is shut. The Window is open. Shut the Door . If you please. What bave you loft?

4. P

5.

Parlez haut,
Vous parlez trop bas,
Vous perdez la moitié de vos
mots,
Personne vous étes un bre-

Parceque vous étes un bredouilleur,

Parlez-lui,

Savez-vous parler François,

Un peu,

Je ne sai rien, Qu'avez-vous fait? Je ne sais rien,

Répondez-moi,

Comment? Vous étes bien endormie,

Levez-vous promptement, Etes-vous levée?

Habillez-moi, Lacez-moi,

Aidez moi,

Pas encore,

Commencez, Continuez,

Achevez, Lifez un chapitre,

Doucement,

Epelez ce mct-là, Lentement,

Vous n'aprenez rien, Voilà votre leçon,

Donnez-moi une autre leçon, Parlez toûjours François,

Avez vous déjeuné? Prenez votre ouvrage,

Cela n'est pas bien,

Allez jouër,

6.

Où est votre aiguille ? Avez-vous du fil? 5.

Speak loud. You speak too low. You lose the balf of your Words.

Because you are a Stammerer.

Speak to him, or her, Can you speak French?

A little.

I know nothing.
What have you done?

I do nothing.

Answer me.

How?

You are very Steepy.

Rife quickly.

Are you up?

Dress me. Lace me.

Help me.

Not yet.

Begin. Go on.

Make an end.

Read a Chapter.

Softly. Spell that Word.

Slowly.

You learn nothing. There is your Lesson.

Give me another Lesson. Speak always French.

Have you breakfasted?

Take your Work.
That is not right.

Go to play.

6.

Where is your Noodle? Have you any Thread?

Revenez bientôt, Mettez votre serviette devant

Qù est votre couteau, fourchette, & votre cueil-

Mangez de la foupe, Mangez-en, Dites moi ce que vous aimez, Dansez un menuet, Portez votre livre avec vous, Chantez un air, Chantez une chanson, . Vous chantez assez bien, Quel Dialogue avez vous lu? Lifez devant moi, Vous ne prononcez pas bien,

Il fait fort beau, Voules-vous venir avec moi? Répondez-moi, Dites-moi oni, ou non, Allons par cau, Où est le bateau? Où font les bateliers? Entrez dans le bateau, L'eau est fort unie, Où voulez-vous débarquer? Nous fommes près du bord, Les rosiers commencent à boutonner,

Les épis sont fort longs, Le ble est meur,

Ces ombres sont fort agréables,

cheur,

Etes-vous las? Vous étes un pauvre mar-

Je suis fort-fatigué, L'herbe est humide, & mouillee,

Come again quickly. Put your Napkin before you.

votre Where's your Knife, your Fork, and your Spoon?

> Eat Some Soop. Eat some. Tell me rubat you love. Dance a Minuet. Carry your Book with you. Sing a Tune, or an Air. Sing a Song. You fing pretty well. What Dialogue have you read? Read before me. You don't pronounce well.

It is very fine Weather. Will you come with me? Answer me. Tell me yes, or no. Let us go by Water. Where is the Boat? Where are the Watermen? Step into the Boat. The Water is very smooth. Where will you land? We are near the Shore. The Rose-bushes begin to bud.

The Ears are very long. The Corn is ripe. These Shades are very plea-

Are you weary? You are a forry Walker.

I am mightily tired. The Grass is moist and wet.

8. Quel

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8.

Quel tems fait-il?

'Air est fort ferein,
I fait sombre,
I fait un tems couvert,
'ait-il chaud?
I fait froid,
Le foleil luit,

royez vous qu'il pleuve? le n'est qu'une ondée, l pleut à verse,

commence à pleuvoir,

es éclairs m'épouvantent,

l géle, l dégéle, l grele,

l nége déja, l'est une forte gélée,

tonne,

e vent est changé, l'orage est passé,

vois l'arc-en-ciel, l'est figne de beau tems, oyez quelle heure il est,

n'est pas tard, en'ai pas ouï l'horloge,

egardez à votre montre, aiguille est rompue,

e printems est la plus agréable de toutes les saisons,

e tems est fort doux, air est tempéré,

ien n'est avancé, ne puis pas endurer la chaleur,

fue,

Eté est passé,

Automne a pris fa place,

8.

What Weather is it?

The Air is very clear.

It is dull Weather. It is cloudy Weather.

Is it hot?
It is cold.

The Sun Shines.

Do you think it will rain? It is nothing but a Shower.

It rains apace.

It begins to rain.

Not at all.

The lightning frights me.

It freezes. It thaws.

It bails.

It snows already. Tis. a hard Frost.

It thunders.

It lightens.

The Wind is changed.

The Storm is over. I see the Rainbow.

It is a sign of fair Weather.

See what o'Clock it is.

It is not late.

I have not heard the Clock.

Look on your Watch. The Hand is broke.

The Spring is the most pleasant of all the Seasons.

The Weather is very mild.

The Air is temperate.

Nothing is forward. I cannot endure Heat.

I fweat.

The Summer is gone.

Autumn has taken its place.

Quel

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fant.

Les

Les vins feront bons cette année, Les jours fe font fort accourcis, Les matinées font froides, L'Hiver vient, Les foirées font longues,

10.

De l'Heure.

Quelle heure est-il?
Est-il tard?
Il n'est pas tard,
Il est huit heures,
Il est plus tard que je ne pensois,
Il est de bonne heure,
Retournerons-nous au logis?
Il y a assez de tems,
Il n'est que midi,

Il est près d'une heure,
Une heure vient de sonner,
Il est une heure & un quart,
Il est une heure & demie,
Il est près de deux heures,
Il s'en va deux heures,
Une heure n'est pas encore
sonnée,
Il est plus de six heures,
Il est sept heures au Soleil,
Sept heures viennent de sonner,

Huit heures font sonnées, Environ les dix heures, Il s'en va minuit,

Comment le favez-vous? L'horloge sonne, L'entendez-vous sonner? Elle avance, Wines will be good this Year.

The Days are very much form

The Marnings are cold. Winter is coming on. The Evenings are long.

10.

Of the Time of the Day.

What's o'Clock?
Is it late?
It is not late.
It is Eight.
It is later than I thought.

It is early.
Shall we go home again?
Time enough.
'Tis but Twelve o'Clock (Noon.

It is almost One.
The Clock struck One just now.
It is a Quarter past One.
It is half an Hour past One.
It is near Two.
It is upon the Stroke of Two.
It has not struck One yet.

It is past Six.
'Tis Seven by the Sun.
It struck Seven just now.

It has firuck Eight.

About Ten o'Clock.

'Tis e'en Twelve o'Clock (
Night) or 'tis e'en Midnight

How do you know?

The Clock strikes.

Do you hear it strike?

It goes too fast.

lle retarde, lle ne va pas, Aontez-la, loyez quelle heure il est au Cadran Solaire, Voyez au Soleil, les Cadrans ne s'accordent Debout, debout; allons, levons-nous,

It goes too flow. It does not go, it is down. Wind it up. See what o'Clock it is by the Sun-Dial. See by the Sun.

The Sun-Dials do not agree.

Up, up; come, let us get up.

II.

Dans l'Ecole.

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Afféyez-vous à votre place, endez votre Chapeau, Dù est votre Livre, Voilà votre Livre, Lifez votre Leçon, Etudiez votre Leçon, Aprenez-la par cœur, Vous ne faites que badiner, e vous marquerai, e le dirai à votre Maître, Qu'écrivez-vous? e compose mon Thème, 'ai tout écrit, Ne me faites pas branler, faites moi un peu de place, Vous avez assez de place, Reculez-vous un peu, Un peu plus haut, Un peu plus bas, Dù commençons nous? Da finissions nous? CI, Quelle est votre tâche? A qui est ce Livre? I faut que vous lisiez trois fois votre Leçon, Qui l'a dit ?

In the School.

II.

Sit in your Place. Hang up your Hat. Where is your Book? There is your Book. Read your Lesson. Study your Lesson. Get it by Heart. You do nothing but play. Ill set you down. Ill tell your Master of you. What do you write? I write my Exercise. I have writ it all. Don't jog me. Make me a little Room. You have Room enough. Sit farther. A little bigher. Adittle lower. Where do we begin? How far do we say? Thus far, or so far. Which is your Task? Whose Book is this? You must read your Lesson thrice

Who said so?

Mon-

over.

Monsieur A. nous l'a commandé;

J'ai fur moi tout ce qu'il me faut,

Avez-vous une plume & de l'Encre?

Vos plumes font elles bonnes? Elles ne font pas bonnes, il faut les retailler.

Je vous en prie, taillez moi quelques plumes,

Celle-là est bonne,
Essayez-la,
Elle est trop fine,
La pointe est émoussée,
Il faut y retoucher,
Elle vaut mieux à présent,
Ce papier boit,
Il ne vaut rien,
L'encre ne coule pas,
Elle n'est pas assez noire,
Elle est trop épaisse,
Tenez bien votre plusse,
Posez le bras gauche sur la

Tenez la plume comme cela, Pliez le pouce & les deux doigts,

Liez vos Lettres,
Mettez cela au net,
Vous n'écrivez pas droit,
Effacez cela, rayez cela,
Vous meritez le fouet,
Pourquoi venez-vous si tard?
J'avois des affaires,
Quelle affaire vous a arrêté?
A quelle heure vous étes-vous
levé?

A huit heures,
Pourquoi vous étes-vous levé
fi tard?

Vous étes un Paresseux,

Mr. A. bid us.

I have all my Things about

Have you Pen and Ink?

Are your Pens good?
They are not good, they must be mended.
Pray make me some few Pens.

That's a good one.

Try it.
It is too fine.

The Point is blunted. It must be mended again.

It is better now. This Paper sinks.

It's good for nothing. The Ink does not run free.

It is not black enough.

It is too thick.

Hold your Pen well.

Rest your left arm upon the Table.

Hold your Pen thus. Bend your Thumb and your two Fingers.

foin your Letters.
Copy that neatly.
You don't write straight.
Blot, or erase that out.
You deserve to be whipt.
Why do you come so late?
I had some Business.
What Business staid you?
At what a Clock, or Time did

At Eight o'Clock. Why did you rife so late?

You are a Slugard.

you rise?

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Demen

emeurez en votre Place, tez-vous de ma Place, ourquoi me poussez-vous? ui est ce qui vous pousse? vous en prie, ne vous fâchez pas,

em'en plaindrai au Maître, lites-le lui, si vous voulez, ene m'en soucie point,

lonfieur, il ne veut pas me laisser en repos,

m'a arraché mon Livre, m'infulte, se moque de moi, e Maître vous parle, elt fort faché contre vous,

ites, si vous osez, ous m'acculez faussement,

omment pouvez vous nier?

où est venue cette querelle? vous le dirai tout de bon, vous le dirai, à l'oreille, me donne des coups de pié, me pousse hors de ma place, vous en ferai repentir,

le fait exprès, m'a donné un fouffet, m'a égratigné le visage, m'a frapé au vilage,

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eur

ourquoi me frapez-vous? ui vous fait mal?

e déchirez pas mon Livre, ourquoi nous interrompez-

e m'empêchez pas d'aprendre ma Leçon,

lelez vous de vos affaires, ongez à ce que vous faites, u'est ce que c'est? uy a-t-il? vez-vous perdu l'esprit?

vous rosserai,

Keep in your Place. Go out of my Place. Why do you push me? Who thrusts you? Pri'thee, don't be angry.

I'll complain to the Master. Tell him if you will. I don't care. Sir, he won't let me alone.

He snatch'd away my Book. He infults me. He laughs at me. Your Master Speaks to yon. He is very angry with you. Tell, if you dare. You accuse me fally. Horv can you deny it?

Whence arose this Quarrel? I'll tell you in earnest. I'll tell you in your Ear. He kicks me. He thrusts me out of my Place. Ill make you repent it. He does it on purpose. He gave me a Box on the Ear. He scratched my Face. He struck me on the Face. Why do you strike me? Who burts you? Do not tear my Book. Why do you disturb us ?

Don't binder me from getting my Leffon.

Mind your Business. Mind what you are about.

What's the Matter? Are you out of your Wits? I'll thrash you.

Quel

# Familiar Phrases.

Quel bruit eft cela? Prenez ce garçon, & fouettez-le d'importance, Monfieur, je vous demande pardon, Je vous en prie, Monfieur, par-

donnez-moi cette seule

Soyez donc plus fage à l'avenir.

What noise is this? Take up this Boy, and whit his Joundly

Sir, I beg your pardon.

Pray, Sir, forgive me this m Time om

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Be then more moderate for it future

# 1 Dialogue.

Pour faluer quelqu'un, & s'informer de sa santé,

BON jour, Monsieur, Voire serviteur, le suis votre ferviteur, Je suis le votre, le vous remercie, Comment vous portez vous ce matin?

Fort bien, A votre service, A yous fervir, A vous obeir, Comment va la fanté ? Comment vous va? Prêt à vous rendre service. Toute votre famille se portet-elle bien? Et vous, Monsieur, comment vous portex-vous? Fort bien, Dieu merci, Je me porte bien à votre service, bien; passablement bien, J'ai bien de la joie de vous voir, Je suis bien aise de vous voir

en bonne fante,

# Dialegue 1.

To falute, and enquire after one's Health.

OOD-Morrow, Sir, Your Servant. I am your Servant. I am your's. Itbank you. How do you do this Mon

Very well. At your Service. Ready to ferve you. To obey you. How is it with your Health? How is it with you? Ready to do you Service. Is all your Family well?

And you, Sir, how do you oo?

Verry well, thank God. I am well to ferve you.

Pretty well ; fo, fo.

I am over-joy'd, or I am very glad to see you. I am glad to fee you in go Healt yous remercie trés-humblement,

vous suis oblige, omment fe porte Monfieur votre Frère? se porte bien graces à Dieu, crois qu'il se porte bien, se portoit bien hier au foir, se portoit bien, la dernière

fois que je le vis, m'en rejouis, ù est il?

la Campagne.

n ville, u logis, eft forti,

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Heal

sera bien aise de vous voir, fuis son serviteur, omment se porte Madame?

lle se porte bien,

He ne se porte pas bien,

lle est malade, en fuis faché,

lle ne se portoit pas bien hier matin,

avoici qui vient,

adame, je suis votre serviteur tres humble, onsieur, je fuis votre ser-

ymment vous étes-vous portie, depuis que je ne vous ai vue?

oûjours fort bien, omment vous trouvez-vous? e mieux du monde, en suis bien aise,

vous remercie de bon cœur, e tout mon cœur,

l'accoutumée, nuit passée,

I most humbly thank you.

I am obliged to you. How does your Brother do?

He is well, God be thanked. I believe be is well. He was well last Night. He was well last Time I saw bim.

I rejoice at it. Where is he? In the Country. In Town. At bome. He is gone out. He will be glad to fee you. I am bis Servant. How does my Lady? She is well. She is not well. She is fick. I am forry for it. She was ill Yesterday Morning.

Here she is a coming. Madam, I am your most bumble Servant.

Sir, I am your Servant.

How have you done, fince 1 Saw you last?

Always very well. How do you find yourself? Exceeding well. I am very glad of it. I thank you heartily. With all my Heart. As usual.

a été un peu indisposée la I was a little indisposed, or out of order, last Night.

Com-

Comment se porte-t-on chez vous? Nos amis à la Cour, à la Campagne, à la Ville, se

Ils se portent tous bien, excepté ma Mère,

Qu'a-t-elle?

Quel mai a-t-elle?

Quelle est sa maladie?

Elle a la sièvre,

Elle a une grosse toux,

Elle a mal à la tête,

Elle a eu mal aux dents,

J'en suis fort saché,

Y a-t-il long tems qu'elle est

indisposée?

Pas fort long-tems, Elle a gardé la chambre pendant un mois,

Elle a été alitée pendant plus de quinze jours,

Je prie Dieu de lui redonner la fanté,

Elle vous est obligée, Elle sera bien-aise de vous voir, Je suis son très-humble serviteur,

Je suis fâché de ce que je n'ai pas le tems de la voir aujour'dhui,

Asséyez-vous un peu, Vous étes bien pressé, Je reviendrai demain, Attendez un peu je vous en

Vous en allez-vous si tôt?
J'ai des affaires pressantes,
Il faut que je m'en retourne au
logis,

Je n'étois venu que pour favoir comment vous-vous portiez,

How do all with you, or at your House?

Our Friends at Court, in the Country, in the City, are the all well?

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They are all well, except of Mother

What's the Matter with hat What's the Matter with hat What distemper has she? What's her Disease? She has an Ague. She has a great Cough. She has the Head-ach. She has had the Tooth-ach. I am very for it.

Has she been long il??

Not very long. She kept her Chamber a whole Month

She was Bed-ridden above a Fortnight

I ray God for her Recovery.

She is obliged to you. She will be glad to see you. I am her most humble Servant.

I am forry I have not time to fee her To-day

Sit down a little.

You are in great Haste.
I'll come again To-morrow.

Pray, stay a little.

Will you be gone so soon? I have earnest Business. I must go home again.

I only came to know bow you did.

lademoiselle votre sœur se

porte-t-elle bien?

ne sai: Elle se plaint toûjours,
'antôt c'est la tête, tantôt
c'est la gorge; tantôt ceci,
tantôt cela,
lle sait de son corps une boutique d'Apoticaire,
lle ne sera pas de vieux os,
ela plains sort,
e vous prie de lui saire mes
baise-mains,

laites mes complimens à Monfieur votre frère, lais à propos; est-il de retour de Bath? les bains lui ont-ils été falutaires? I est entierement relevé de sa

maladie, l'exercice lui a fait tout le bien imaginable,

l faut qu'il se ménage,
les rechutes sont dangereuses,
Meurez Madame votre mère
de mes respects,
Dites-lui que je suis saché d'aprendre qu'elle se porte mal,
e m'aquiterai de votre com-

mission, e n'y manquerai pas, Idieu, Monsieur, le vous remercie de cette visite,

on soir, Monsieur, Bon soir, Madame, Is your Sister well?

I don't know: She is always complaining.

One while 'tis her Head, then her Throat; then this, another while that.

She makes her Body an Apothecary's Shop.

She will not live to be old. I pity her very much.

I pray you to give my Service to her.

Present my Compliments to your Brother.

But now I think on't, is he return'd from Bath ?

Have the Baths been of service to his Health?

He is intirely recovered from his Illness.

Exercise has done him all the Good imaginable.

He must take care of himself.

Relapses are dangerous.

Present my Respects to the Lady
your Mother.

Tell her, I am forry to hear she is ill.

I will perform your Errand.

I will not fail.

Farewell, Sir.

I thank you for this Vift.

Good Night, Sir. Good Night, Madam. 2. Dialogue.

Pour s'babiller.

TAbillez-vous.

Que ne vous habillezvous promptement? Garçon, faites du feu,

Dites à la servante de m'aporter du linge blanc,

Je n'en ai pas affaire présentement,

Celui-ci est assez blanc, Voulez-vous votre robe de chambre.

Ouï, & mes bas, Les quels? les bas de soie, ou ceux de laine?

Donnez-moi les bas de fil, parce qu'il fait chaud,

Il me faut les bas de la couleur de mon habit,

Donnez-moi mes chausions, Et mes jarretières,

Voilà vos boucles de fouliers,

Fort nettes en vérité! Que ne les frottez-vous avec

du blanc?
'le n'ai pas mes petites brof-

les voilà, luisantes comme une

Les voilà, luisantes comme une glace,

Mes bas font troués, Il y a une maille rompue,

Reprenez-la, Racommodez un peu ces bas, Voilà vos fouliers,

Nétoyez, décrotez mes fou-

Donnez-moi mes pantousles, Faites racommoder mes sou-

liers.

Dialogue 21

To dress one's felf.

RESS yourself.
Why do you not be

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Boy. make a Fire.

Bid the Maid to bring me che

I don't want any now.

This is clean enough.

Will you have your Night-gown or Morning-gown

Yes, and my Stockings. Which? the Silk Stockings,

Which? the Silk Stockings, of the worsted one

Give me the Thread flocking because it is he

I must have the Stockings the Colour of my Cloath

Give me my Socks.

And my Garters.

There are your Shoe-buckles.

Very clean, indeed!

Why don't you rub 'em with Whiting

I have not my little Brush.

There they are, shining like Gla

My Stockings have holes in them There's a stitch down, or fallen Take it up.

Mend those Stockings a little. There are your Shoes.

Clean, or wipe my Shoes.

Give me my Slippers. Let my Shoes be mended. i est mon chausse-pied?
ne faurois entrer dans ces
fouliers là,
les mettrai dans la forme
brisée,
ite donc. Ils sont mal noircis,
e noir me salit les doigts,
mettrai aujourd'hui ma perruque à bourse,

renez laquelle il vous plaira, eignez ma perruque nouée, es peignez ne font pas nets, foulez-vous un peigne de corne, ou un peigne de buis ? rêtez-moi votre peigne d'yvoire.

uelqu'un a rompu cinq ou fix dents de mon peigne, lettez de l'essence à cette perruque,

budrez-la, batez la Poudre, faut que je m

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faut que je me lave les mains, la bouche, & le visage, ette méchante fille ne m'a point apporté d'eau, pellez-la tout-à-l'heure, lonnez-moi le bassin,

onnez-moi un peu de favon, à est votre savonette? : l'ai perdue,

fluyez vous les mains. les mains étoient fort fales, lest ma chemise?

a voici, lle n'est pas blanche, lle est sale,

ene chemise est encore toute froide,

Where is my Shoeing-horn? I can't get into these Shoes.

I will firetch them in the Laft.

Quick then. They are badly black'd.

This Blacking dawbs my Fingers.

To day I will wear my Bagwig.

Take which you please.

Comb my Tie-wig.
The Combs are not clean.
Will you have a Horn-comb, or
a Box-comb?
Lend me your Ivory-comb.

Somebody has broke five or fix Teeth out of my Comb. Put some Essence to that Wig.

Powder it. •
Comb the Powder off, or down.
I must wash my Hands, my
Mouth, and my Face.
This cross Maid has brought me
no Water.

Call her directly.

Give, or reach me the Bason.

Give me a little Soap.

Where is your Wash ball?

I have lost it.

Wipe your Hands.

My Hands were very dirty.

Where is my Shirt?

Here it is.

It is not clean.

It is foul, or dirty.

This Shirt is quite cold still.

Je la chauferai, si vous le souhaitez,
Non, non; ce n'est pas la peine,
Je la mettrai comme elle est,
Donne moi un mouchoir,
En voità un,

Donnez moi le mouchoir qui est dans la poche de mon juste-au-corps,

Je l'ai donné à la blanchiffeuse,

Il étoit fale, Vous avez bien fait, A-t-elle apporté mon linge? Ouï, Monsieur, il n'y manque rien,

Quelle cravate mettez-vous aujourd'hui?

Une cravate unie, Plissez cette cravate,

Vous la chiffonez toute,
Où font mes manchettes?
Il y a trop d'empois,
Donnez-moi mon habit,
Quel habit, Monsieur?
Celui que j'avois hier,
Ne mettez-vous pas votre habit neuf?

Parce que c'est aujourd'hui le jour de naissance de la Reine,

J'ai tort,
Vous avez raison,
Vraîment je l'avois oublié,
Vous avez bien sait de m'en
faire souvenir,
Maintenant, je suis quasi pret,
Il ne me manque que mes
gands, mon chapeau, &
mon épée,

Ill warm it if you please.

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No, no; 'tis no matter.
I'l. put it on as it is.
Give me a Hundkerchief.
There's one.

Give me the Hankerchief that in my Coat pole

I gave it to the Wastern

It was foul.
You did well.
Has she brought my Linen?
Yes, Sir, there wants nothin
or there's nothing wants
What Cravat, or Neckcloth
you put on To-day

A plain one. Plait, or gather that Na

You rumple it all over.
Where are my Cuffs, or Rufu
There is too much Starch.
Give me my Cloaths.
What Suit? Sir.
That I had on Yesterday.
Do you not put on your me

Why?
Because To day is the Queen
Birth-da

I am in the wrong.
You are in the right.
Truly I had forgot it.
'Tis well you put me in mi

Now, I am almost ready.

I only want my Gloves, my Ha
and my Saw

Eve

vergetez bien mon habit & mon chapeau, Dù font les vergettes? Illes sont égarées,

Sournez-vous, que je vous broile. de ne boutonnez-vous votre

l'est la mode, dù est votre manteau? e voici, Dui est là?

ue vous plâit il, Monsieur? loyez qui c'est, l'est le Barbier,

aites-le monter, aites chauffer de l'eau pour

me faire la barbe, herchez vos rasoirs, ne perdez pas de tems.

seyez-vous, s'il vous plaît, qu : je vous expédie,

e frottez pas fi fort, ous in'écorchez le visage,

ardon, Monsieur, j'irai plus doucement,

renez garde de me couper, otre main tremble,

e craignez rien, j'ai la main fure, ela va bien.

3 Dialogue.

stre une Dame & sa femme de chambre.

Ppellez-vous, Madame? Allez voir quelle heure il est à la pendule de la sale adame, il s'en va dix heures & demie,

Brush my Cloaths, and my Hat well.

Where is the Brush ? 'Tis out of the Way. Turn, that I may brush you.

Why don't you button your Waist-

It is the Fashion. Where is your Cloak? Here it is. Who waits (or who is ) there? What do you want, Sir ? See who it is. 'Tis the Barber. Call bim up.

Warm some Water to shave me with.

Look for your Razers, do not loje Time.

Please to sit down, that I may dispatch you.

Don't rub fo hard. You flay my Face. I ask Pardon, Sir, I will do it more gently.

Take care not to cut me. Your Hand Shokes.

Don't be ajraid, I have a fleady Hand.

That's well.

Dialogue 3.

a Lady and her Between Waiting-woman.

O you call, Madam? Go and see what a Clock it is by the Clock in the Parlour. Madam, it is e'en balf an Hour taft Ten.

Eft.

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Est-il si tard que cela? Oui, Madame, Eh bien, donnez-moi ma chemife,

Y a-t-il bon feu dans mon ca-

Fort bon, Prenez garde à ne pas bruler ma chemise, Redonnez-moi ma camisole, Donnez moi ma robe-de-

chambre, La voici, Madame, Donnez-moi mes pantoufles, Je ne saurois les trouver, Qu'en avez vous fait ? Que sont-elles devenues? Je ne faurois le dire, Cherchez-les, le les cherche par-tout, Vous laissez tout en desordre, Etendez la toilette, Frotez un peu ce miroir, il est tout fale.

Donnez-moi une chaife, Remuez le feu, Donnez-moi mon peignoir, Peignez-moi, Doucement, comme vous y allez!

Je crois que vous m'avez écorché la tête,

Accommodez ma fontange, Où est ma coeffure? Où font mes plombs, que je me coeffe? Ma cornette est elle plissée?

list elle en état? Qui a chifonné les barbes de cette cornette?

Je ne veux point de cette coeffure unie,

Is it so late? Yes, Madam. Well, give me my Shift.

Is there a good Fire in my Closes

A very good one. Take care you don't burn; Shift

Give me my Waistcoat again, Give me my Morning-gown.

Here it is, Madam. Give me my Slippers. I cannot find them. What have you done with them What's become of them? I cannot tell. Look for them. I do look for them every where.

You leave all Things in Difords Stread the Toilet.

Wipe that Looking-glass a litt it is all dirt

Give me a Chair. Stir the Fire. Give me my Combing-cloth. Comb my Head. Softly, how you go to work!

I believe you have taken ! Skin off my Hea Make up my Top-knot.

Where is my Head-dress? Where are my Weights, that may dress my He Is my Cornet plaited? Is it in order?

Who has tumbled the Lappets this Cornel I won't have this plain He

Appoi

e veu

'aim

Ouvre Donne

Donne Voila Donne lour Attend

Aidez-

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Lacez-Dù for la Co l'éch

Von, A lle n'

lle n Conne gand

event à est 1 a voil omme

ort bio ous av a coe

on, A etrous Les dents de cette dentelle font toutes usées, Jeveux ma dentelle à bride, l'aime mieux ma dentelle à rézeau,

Apportez-moi ici mon point de France,

Ouvrez la boète à poudre, Donnez-moi la houpe pour me poudrer,

Donnez-moi une épingle, Voila la pelote,

Donnez-moi ma jupe de velours noir, & ma robe grise, Attendez, j'aime mieux mettre ma jupe à franges d'or, & mon manteau jaune, Aidez-moi à mettre mon

oi à mettre mon corps,

acez-moi bien ferré, Dù font mes manchettes? La Coeffeuse a-t-elle aporté l'échelle-de rubans, que je

commandai-hier ?

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lle n'aura donc plus ma pra-

lle néglige trop fes chalands,

onnez-moi ma palatine, mes gands, mon manchon, mon eventail, & mon masque, ù est la boète à mouches?

omment me trouvez-vous?

ous avez fort bon air,

a coeffure n'est-elle pas de travers?

on, Madame,

etroussez les barbes jusqu'à ce que je sorte,

Les dents de cette dentelle sont The Edges of this Lace are quite toutes usées,

I will have my Loop-fuit.

I had rather have my Groundfuit.

Bring me here my French-

Open the Powder-box.

Give me the Puff to powder my Hair.

Give me a Pin.

I bere's the Pin-cushion.

Give me my black Velvet Petticoat, and my grey Gown.

Stay, I had rather put on my gold fring'd Petticoat, and my yellow Manteau.

Help me to put my Stays on.

Lace me very tight.

Where are my Ruffles?

Has the Millener brought the
Stomacher of Ribbons which I
bespoke Yesterday?

No, Madam.

Then she shall have my Custom no

She neglects her Customers too

Give me my Tippet, my Gloves, my Muff, my Fan, and my Mast

Where is the Patch-box?
There it is, Madam.
How do you like me?
Very well.
You look very genteel.

Is not my Head awry?

No, Madam.

Pin up my Lappets till I go out.

K 2

Coufer

Cousez ce tour de gorge,
Attachez-le avec de petites
épingles.

Est-il à votre gré?
Allez dire au cocher qu'il mette les chevaux au carosse,
Au carosse coupé,
Madame, le carosse est prêt,
Il sera ici dans un moment,
Il est à la porte.
Où est mon laquais?
N'y a-t-il personne pour m'ouvrir la portière?
Baissez la glace,
Haussez la glace,

the Horses to the Coach,
To the Chariot.

Nadam, the Coach is ready.
It will be here immediately.
It is at the Door.
Where is my Footman?
Is there no Body to open method Door!
Put down the Glass.

Seav on this Tucker.

Is it to your Mind?

Fasten it with small Pins.

Put up the Glass.

Tell the Coachman to drive no to Court.

Lay up all my Cloaths, and put all Things in Order

4 Dialogue. Pour déjeuner.

Dites au cocher de me mener à

Serrez toutes mes hardes, &

mettez tout en ordre,

la Cour,

A VEZ vous déjeûné.
Monfieur?
Non, Monfieur,
Vous venez fort à propos, car
nous allons commencer,

Je suis venu exprès pour déjeûner avec vous, Vous étes le très bien venu, Monsieur,

Monsieur,
Que voulez-vous boire?
Tout ce qu'il vous plaira,
Voulez-vous du Chocolat?
De la soupe au lait?
Du gruau?
Aimez-vous mieux le Caffé?
J'aime bien le Chocolat,
Qu'on apporte la Chocolatiére,

Dialogue 4.
To breakfast.

No, Sir.
You are come in the Nick of Time, for we are just going!

I am come on purpose to breakfa with ya You are very welcome, Sir.

What will you drink?
What you please.
Will you have some Chocolate?
Milk-porridge?
Water-gruel?
Do you like Coffee better?
I love Chocolate very well.
Bring the Chocolate-pot.

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onfier belle, Du'on la mette sur le feu, Dù sont les tasses? donfieur, je vous donne beaucoup d'embarras, eint du tout, Monsieur. Quand vous n'y feriez pas, je prens toùjours du Choco-Vous etes bien gracieux, Monfieur. Garçon, apportez le Cabaret fur la Table, mettez de l'Eau chauffer, je veux faire du I hé, as à cause de moi; une tasse de Chocolat me fufit, ai du Thé délicieux, je veux que vous en goûtiez, It ce du Thé bou? on, Monsieur, c'est du Thé verd; le plus fin que vous ayez jamais goûte, oilà un Cabaret magnifique, je n'ai jamais vu de si belle Porcelaine, 'est un présent d'un Capi-

taine de la Compagnie des Indes, qui le sit faire à la Chine pour moi, & qui y fit mettre mes armes, e Sucrier est bien fait. Cette Thétière est d'une grande beauté, & d'une mode tout-à-fait nouvelle, Soucoupes, les Tasses, le Bassin, le Pot-au-lait, il faut l'avouer, tout est fuperbe, onsieur, si j'en avois de plus belle, je vous la presente-

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Set it upon the Fire. Where are the Cups ? Sir, I give you a great deal of Trouble. None at all, Sir. Though you fould not be here, I drink always Chocolate.

You are very kind, Sir.

Boy, tring the Tea-Board; fut it upon the Table; fet on the Water to boil, I'll make Some Tea. Not for me; a Difb of Chocolate is sufficient. I have some delicious Tea, I must bave you tafte it.

Is it Boben? No, Sir, 'tis Green; the finest that you ever tafted.

There is a fine Ten-table. I never sarv so fine a Set of China. It is a Present from a Captain of the East-India Company, 2000 got it made for me in Clina, with my Arms upon it.

The Sugar Diff is well made. This Tea-pot is beautiful, and of the newest Fashion.

The Saucers, the Cups, the Slop-bason, and the Milkpot, it must be confess'd, are very fine. If I had any handsomer, I should present you with them.

Il faut que je vous donne une I must give you a Dis Taffe de Caffé. Apportez moi ma Caffetiére, & mon Moulin à Caffé, que je le moule moi-même, Ce n'est pas ici du Caffé

comme celui qu'on boit dans les Caffés; sentez-le Monfieur,

le n'en ai jamais senti de meilleur en ma vie,

A présent qu'il est prêt, je vous prie d'en prendre une Taffe,

Assurément, il ne se boit rien de meilleur; bien obligé, Monfieur, de toutes vos politelles,

Quand vous passerez dans ce quartier, faites moi l'honneur de venir déjeûner, ou diner avec moi,

le vous rends mille graces, Monsieur,

Coffee. Bring me the Coffee-pot, and the Coffee mill, that I may grindit

my elf. This is not Such Coffee as n drink at Coffee-bouses, smell it

I never smelt better in my Life.

Now that it is ready, I befeet you take a Diff

Affuredly, nothing better to be drank; I am very mu obliged to you, Sir, for all you Civilitie

When you pass this Way, do n the Honour to come and break fast, or dine with m

I return you a thousand Thank

5 Dialogue. Avant le Diné.

S T-il tems de dîner, Il est près de midi,

Il est tems d'aller diner, Il est heure de dîner, On a retardé aujourd'hui le diné jusqu'à une heure, A quelle heure avez-vous acoutumé de dîner?

A deux heures, le vous prie de dîner aujourd'hui avec nous,

Mettez le couvert,

Dialogue 5. Before Dinner.

Is it Dinner time? It is near upon Touck o'Clo

It is Time to go to Dinner.

Dinner was put off To-day One o'Clo

At what o'Clock do you uft

At Truo. Pray take a Dinner with 115

Lay the Clath.

Metter Coupe Coupe

ana

Couvi

Aette:

linsez

lange la t

ai no avez. taffi

dui fer ous !

as en

e ne v pour

ervez na fe Ionfie

VO

n a fo onnez ui béi

enisse: ettez ue ne Heyez

enez ne f

Vous

la nape est mise,

couvrez la table,

settez la falière et des affiet
tes sur la table,

insez les verres.

linsez les verres,

Mettez-les sur le buffet,

Coupez des tranches de pain,

Coupez de la croute & de la

mie tout ensemble,

langez les chaises autour de

la table, & mettez-y des coussins, mi nous donne à laver?

avez-vous les mains dans le taffin, & effuïez-les avec cette ferviette,

ui sert à table? Jous les conviés sont-ils ve-

as encore,

u sont les couteaux, les fourchettes & les cuillères? ene vous invite à dîner, que pour jouir de votre bonne

de votre bonne compagnie,

nus ?

vous ferai faire maigre chere,

ervez la viande, naservi,

vel

r.

27 1

Cio

use

din

115

lonsieur, on n'attend que vous,

n a fonné la cloche, onnez un fiége à Monfieur, ui bénit les viandes? énissez les,

ettez-vous à table, ue ne vous afféyez-vous? sevez-vous à la premièr

fleyez vous à la première place,

enez votre place, ne fouffrirai pas que vousvous afféyiez au bas bout,

The Cloth is laid. Spread the Table.

Set the Salt-feller and Plates upon the Table.

Rinse the Glasses.

Set them upon the Sideboard.

Cut Slices of Bread.

Cut some Crust and Crumb to-

Set the Chairs in Order round the Table, and put Cushions on them.

Who ferwes us with Water?
Wosh your Hands in the Bason,
and wipe them with that
Napkin, or Towel.

Who waits at Table?
Are all the Guests come?

Not yet.

Where are the Knives, Forks, and Spoons?

I invite you to Dinner, only to enjoy your good Company.

I shall entertain you with mean Fare.

Serve up, or fet on the Meat. The Meat is on the Table. Sir, they only flay for you.

They have rung the Bell.
Reach the Gentleman a Seat.
Who fays grace?
Say grace.
Sit down at Table.
Why don't you fit down?
Sit you down in the first Place.

Take your Place.

I won't Suffer you to fit at the lower End of the Table.

K 4

Vous-

220

Vous-vous affeyerez au haut bout, En vérité, je n'en ferai rien, Trève de complimens, je yous prie, Pourquoi faites vous tant de façons? On vit librement entre amis, Reculez-vous, & faites un peu de place. Asievez vous sur le banc, & je m'afféyerai fur un escabeau, Nous avons plus de compagnie que je ne croyois, Il manque ici deux couverts. Garçon, allez chercher deux serviettes, tout le reste est

> 6 Dialogue. A Diner.

ici.

Imez vous la soupe à la Françoise? Oui, pourvûque le bouillon en foit bien fait, Apportez du pain de menage, Prenez du pain blanc, J'aime mieux le pain bis, Ce pain est moisi, Celui-ci est dur, Donnez-nous du pain frais, Ce pain est fort lavoureux, Garçon, écroutez le pain, Vous couperai je de la croûte de dessus, ou de celle de dessous, Voulez-vous que je vous serve de ce bouilli? Comme il vous plaira,

Je me servirai moi-même,

Donnez-nous le plat,

You Shall fit at the upper End. Indeed, I shan't, or I won't. Let's forbear Compliments, 1 Why do you make fuch Cere. montes? Friends live freely together.

Sit farther, and make a little Sit on the Bench, and I Shall fil on the Stoll

We have more Company than ! thought ave should. Here avants two Covers.

Boy, go and fetch two Napkins all the rest is bent.

> Dialogue 6. At Dinner.

O you love French Soup? Yes, provided the Broth be well

Bring some boushold Bread. Take Some white Bread. I love brown Bread better. This Bread is mouldy. This is stale. Give us new Bread. This Bread is very favoury. Boy, chip the Bread. Shall I cut you some of the upp

Shall I help you to some of the boiled Meat

or under Cruft

As you please. I shall help myself. Give us the Dift.

lette

uelle

1onfie e vou

e mai oilà 1 oilà fervi

lais, Garçon

Débou e n'ai erfez.

mplif mplif faut

e vien euvez lu en n'eft Madan donfie

e vou Ionlie e fuis

tout VOS

lonfie

ous e Itez to onne

lous é

Cet

ette viande est fort succu- This Meat is very juicy.

uelle rend de jus!

Monfieur, vous ne mangez rien,

e vous demande pardon, e mange comme quatre, foilà une fort belle entrée, oilà un fort beau premier

fervice, lais, Monsieur, vous n'avez pas encore bu, Garçon, donnez à boire à

Monsieur, Débouchez cette bouteille, en'ai point de tirebouchon, erfez du vin,

mplissez un verre, mplissez-le jusqu'au bord, I faut que vous beuviez une rafade,

e viens be boire, eavez tout,

uen dites vous? n'elt pas mauvais,

ladame, je bois à votre fanté, sonsieur, je vous la porte,

e vous ferai raison,

sonsieur, je vous remercie, e suis votre servante, sonsieur, à l'honneur de votre connoissance,

tout ce qui vous fait plaisir, vos inclinations,

ous étes bien gracieux, Itez tout ceci,

eat

onnez nous le fecond fervice,

ous étes un grand beuveur, & un petit mangeur,

What a deal of Gravy runa

Sir, you eat nothing.

I beg your Pardon. I eat as much as four others.

That's a very fine first Course.

But, Sir, you have not drank

Boy, give the Gentleman some

Draw the Cork of that Bottle. I have no Screav. Fill some Wine. Fill a Glass.

Fill it up to the Brim. You must drink a Bumper.

I drank just now. Drink it up. What do you fay to it? It is not bad. Madam, I drink your Health. Sir, my Service to you.

I'll pledge you. I'll do you reason. Sir, I thank you. I am your Servant.

Sir, to the Honour of your Aquaintance.

To all that pleases you. To your Inclinations. You are very civil. Take away all these Things. Serve up, or bring in the facond Course.

You are a great Drinker; and a Imall Eater.

Vous.

Vous voiez que je mange & que je bois bien,
Allons, Monsieur, mangez de ce que vous trouvez le plus de votre goût,
Je n'ai point d'apetit,
One dites vous de cette lan-

Que dites vous de cette langue de bœuf ? de ce hachis ? de cette fricassée ?

Voulez-vous que je vous serve de ces perdrix? de ce chapon? de ces poulets? de ces bécasses?

Tout ce qu'il vous plaira, Qu'aimez vous mieux ? l'aile ou la cuisse ?

Ce m'est tout un,
Mangez quelques raves pour
aiguiser l'apétit,
Il n'est de meilleure fauce que
l'apétit,

Donnez-nous de la moutarde, Où est le moutardier? Nous n'avons point des mor-

Vous dévorez la viande,
Vous ne la mangez pas,
Vous étes un gourmand,
J'ai grand foif,
Je suis fort altéré,
Donnez-moi un verre de vin,
Le cidre n'est pas de mon goût.

Le cidre n'est pas de mon goût, J'aime assez la bière pour me désaltérer.

J'avois grand foif; j'aurois bu la mer & ses poissons, Allons, Monsieur, je vous

porte la fanté du Roi, Je vous ferai raison, de tout mon cœur,

Beuvez à la ronde, Voilà d'excellent vin, You see I both eat and did

Com

Elle

Fort

Etes-

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Vous

Vous

Otez.

Quoi

Vous

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Cette

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Itez-

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Come, Sir, eat what you like bet.

I have no Stomach.

What do you say to that Neal,
Torgue? to that minced Meal?
to that Fricassee?
Shall I help you to some Par.

tridge? to some Capon? to some Chicken? to some World

E'en as you please.

What do you love best? the Wing or the Ly!

Tis all one to me.

Eat some Radishes, to whet, a sharpen your Stomad Hunger is the best Sauce.

Give us some Mustard. Where's the Nustard-pot? We have no Dainties.

You devour your Meat. You do not eat it. You are a Greedy-gut. I am very dry. I am very thirfly. Give me a Glass of Wine. I have no mind for Cyder.

I love Beer well enough to quent
my Thirl

I was very dry, I could have drank the Sea and its Fifth Come, Sir, I drink the King Health toyu

I'll pledge you with all thear

Drink about. There's excellent Wine.

Con

Comment trouvez-vous pâte? ou cette tourte de pigeonneaux?

Elle est fort bonne, Fort bien assaifonnée, Etes-vous un bon écuier tranchant?

Découpez-vous bien ? le découpe affez bien, le vous fervirai, le sai ce que vous aimez,

le connois votre goût, Vous avez le goût fort déli-

Vous servez tout le monde, & vous ne mangez rien, Otez ce plat, & fervez l'au-

Quoi! des entremèts!

Vous nous faites un festin de Roi, au lieu de nous donner

un repas d'ami, Mangez des artichaux,

retez-moi votre couteau, Cette viande est toute froide,

Mettez la fur le réchaud pour la chauffer,

e vous prie, donnez-moi du boudin.

Cette viande est crue, oupez-moi un morceau de

nent le léchez pas vos doigts, ssuiez-les à votre serviette,

bir

ber ifte

King

lo you

lear

Con

le mettez pas le doigt dans la bouche,

In morceau de viande tient à mes dents,

ltez-le avec le curedent,

Horv do you like that Pigeon-

It is very good. Very well jeason'd. Are you a good Carver?

Do you carve well? I carve pretty well. I'll help you. I know what you like. I know your Palate. You have a very nice Palate.

You carve to all, and eat nothing.

Take away this Dish, and set on the other.

What dainty Dishes! You give us a King's Feast, in-Read of a friendly Meal.

Eat Artichoaks.

Lend me your Knife.

This Meat is quite cold. Set it on the Chafing-dish, in order to beat it-

Pray, give me some Pudding.

This Meat is raw. Cut me a Bit of Beef.

Do not lick your Fingers. Wipe them with your Napkin. Don't put your Fingers into your

Mouth. A Bit of Meat flicks in my

Pick it out with the Toothpicker.

ervez vous de votre curedent, Make use of your Tooth picker.

Machez

les macher,

Chew your Meat well.

You Swallow down Bits w.

Eat well at Dinner, for you hall

bave no Afternoin's Lunstion,

Je

Ma

Ma

Voi

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Mar

l'ai

Don

C'el

Elle

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chewid,

Machez bien votre viande,

Vous avalez les morceaux fans

Mangez bien à diner, car vous

n'aurez point de goûté,

Je ne fais que deux repas par I make but two Meals a-day. jour, For my Part, I breakfast even Pour moi, je dejeune tous Day, but I seldom eat any mais je soupe les jours, rarement, Supper. Will you have Mutton, Beef, or Voulez-vous du mouton, du bœuf, ou du veau? Veal? Ce qu'il vous plaira, Mon-What you please, Sir. fieur, Will you have roaft or boiled Voulez-vous du roti ou du bouilli? Meat ! Eat Some Carrots, Some Turnity Mangez des carotes, des navets, des panais, ou des Some Parsnips, or Some Catchoux, bage Ce lard est rance, This is rufty Bacon. Shall I belp you to some of the Vous servirai-je de l'épaule, du gigot, ou du colet de Shoulder, Leg, or Necky mouton? Mutton l'aime mieux un morceau de I had rather have a Bit of the la longe de veau, Loin of Veal Faites faire à ce plat le tour Let this Diff go about the Table de la table. Monficur, vous vo ez la chère Sir, you fee bow we fare. J'ai que nous faisons, le c C'est une chère médiocre, 'Tis but ordinary Fare. Mais vous étes le très bien-Si to But you are heartily evelcome. venu, N'éte le vous rends graces, I give you Thanks. C'est le meilleur plat de la This is the best Dish at Table. table, Grand bien vous fasse. Much good may't do you. Do you love boild, or crude Aimez vous le lait bouilli, ou le lait caille? Milk l'aime le caillé, la crème & I love Curds, Gream, and no le fromage frais, Cher

Je n'aime pas le fromage qui a des yeux, Mangez de ce flan,

Mangez de cette étuvée, Voilà un fort beau dessert,

Le dessert repond à tout le reste,

Vous avez ramassé les fruits les plus exquis, que la faison nous fournisse,

Cette patisserie est fort bien faite,

Cette tarte est excellente, Mangez des Bignets,

J'ai grand foif, Donnez moi de la forte bière,

C'est de la petite bière, Elle est pleine de lie,

Cette bière est éventée,

Percez un autre tonneau, Donnez une assiette nette à

Monfieur, Je suis fâché de ce que nous

n'avons rien de meilleur, Si j'eusse su que vous deviez

venir, j'aurois eu quelque chose de meilleur,

J'ai très-bien diné,

Je crois que tout le monde a

Si tout le monde a assez mangé, levons-nous de table,

N'étes vous pas las d'être affis fi long tems?

Desiervez,

able

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Milk

d net

Chee

Rendons graces,

Allons faire un tour de jardin, & ensuite nous viendrons prendre du thé,

I don't love Cheese that has Eyes in it.

Eat of that Custard.
Eat of that stewed Meat.
There's a very fine Desert.
The Desert answers all the rest.

You have gathered the most exquisite Fruits the Season affords.

This Pastry-work is very well made.

This is an excellent Tart.

Eat Some Fritters.

I am very dry. Give me some strong Beer.

This is small Beer.

It is full of Dregs. This Beer is dead.

Tap another Vessel.

Give the Gentleman a clean Plate.

I am forry we have nothing

If I had known of your coming, I would have provided something better:

I have dined very well.

I think every body has done.

If every body has eat enough, let's rise from Table.

Are not you weary of fitting for

Take away.

Let's fay Grace.

Let's take a Turn round the Garden, and then we will come

and drink Tea.

7 Dialogue.

Pour Parler François.

A Pprenez-vous le François?
Ouï, Monsieur, je l'apprens,

Vous faites fort bien,

Car c'est une langue fort à la mode,

Tout le monde parle François?
Toutes les personnes de quali-

té parlent François, On parle François dans toutes

les Cours de l'Europe,

Je vous l'avoue, mais c'est une langue bien difficile,

Je croi que l'Anglois n'est pas fi difficile.

Pardonnez-moi, il est beaucoup plus difficile,

Outre cela, le François est plus doux que l'Anglois,

Mais il n'est ni si copieux, ni si emphatique,

Etes-vous fort advancé dans la langue Françoise?

Pas trop, je ne s'ai quasi rien,

On dit pourtant, que vous parlez fort bien,

J'en sai assez pour vous dire que je suis votre très-humble

Entendez-vous ce que vous lifez?

J'entens mieux que je ne parle,

Quels livres lifez-vous pour apprendre le François?

Le Nouveau Testament, les Communes-prières, les Fables d'Esope, les Comédies Dialogue 7.

Je 1

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Mr.

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To speak French?

O you learn French?
Yes, Sir, I learn it.

You do very well.

For it is a Language very much in Fashion,

Every Body speaks French.
All Persons of Quality speak

French is spoken in all the

Courts of Europe.

I confess it, but it is a very difficult Languege.

I believe the English Tongue is not so difficult.

Pardon me, it is a great deal barden.

Besides French is sweeter than English

But it is neither so copious, nor semphatical

Are you very well versed in the French Tongue!

Not much, I know nothing al

Tis faid, however, that some speak very will

I know enough of it to the
you, I am your most humble
Servant

Do you understand what you read

I understand better than I ca

What Books do you read to lear French The New-Testament, the Com

The New-Testament, the Common-prayer-book, Æsop's Fables, Moliere's Plays, Do

de Molière, Don Quichote, Gil-Blas, Le Spectacle de la Nature, &c.

le lis Télemaque,

C'est le meilleur livre qui ait jamais été composé dans notre langue,

Mr. de Cambray est en quelque façon le Milton des

François,

Vous devez le lire pour votre Instruction, & pour votre plaisir,

Il faut le lire pour acquerir

l'amour de la vertu, Mais de quel Dictionaire vous

fervez-vous? Du Dictionaire roial de Boyer,

Qu'apprenez-vous par cœur? l'apprens quelques mots dans le Vocabulaire,

Dites-moi un peu,

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Comment appellez vous ce-

Comment appelle t on ce-

la?

Comment cela s'appelle-t-il?

fort bien; & ceci?

Qu'est ce que c'est que

cela?

e vous remercie de ce que vous m'encouragez,

rononcé je bien ?
A ce que je prononce
bien ?

Mez bien, passablement bien, ne vous manque qu'un peu-

de pratique,

Quixot, Gil-Blas, Le Spectacle de la Nature, or Nature display'd, &c.

I read Telemachus.

It is the best Book that was ever composed in our Language.

Mr. de Cambray is in some respect the French Milton.

You ought to read it for your Infiruction and Pleasure.

You ought to read it to acquire the Love of Virtue.

But what Dictionary do you make use of?

Boyer's Royal Dictionary. What do you get by Heart

What do you get by Heart?

I learn some Words in the Vocabulary.

Tell me a little.

How do you call that?

I believe they call it ----.
Very well; and this?

What is that?

You learn very well.

I thank you for encouraging me.

Do I pronounce well?

Pretty well, indifferent well.
You only want a little Practice.

On n'a rien sans peine,

Si vous prenez de la peine, vous apprendrez le François,

J'en suis convaincu,

On m'a dit que vous entendez bien la langue Françoise,

Je souhaiterois que cela fût

Je saurois ce que je ne sai pas, Il sera vrai, si vous le voulez,

Qu'entendez vous par là?
Je veux dire qu'il ne dépend
que de vous d'apprendre le
François,

Comment cela?

Je suppose que vous avez envie d'apprendre cette belle

Vous devez le supposer, car en

effet, j'en meurs d'envie, Et bien, je m'en vais vous enfeigner la manière de l'ap-

Vous m'ob'igerez beaucoup, Vous me ferez un très-grand

La méthode la plus facile pour apprendre le François, c'est de

le parler souvent, Mais pour le parler, il en faut savoir quelque chose,

Vous en savez déja-assez, Je ne sai que vingt ou trente

mots, & quelques petites phrases, que j'ai apprises par cœur,

Cela sufit pour commencer à parler,

Si cela étoit, je deviendrois savant en peu de tems,

N'en doutez-point,

There's nothing to be got without Pain,

N'

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If you take Pains you will learn French,

I am sensible of that.

I was told that you are very learned in the French Tongu, I wish it were true.

I should know what I do not.
It will be true, if you will.
What do you mean by that?
I mean that it is in your own
Power to learn French.

How so ? I suppose you have a mind to lear that fine Language,

You ought to suppose it, for indeal
I have a great Mind to it.
Well, I am going to teach you to
speak it quickly

You will oblige me mightily. You will do me a very great for

The easiest Method to learn French is to speak it often.

But to Speak it a Body my know something of i You know enough of it already. I know but twenty or thin Words, and some little Phra

ses, which I have get Hear

That's enough, or that suffices begin to spea Were it so, I should become

great Scholar in a little tin Make no Doubt of it.

N'e

N'entendez-vous point ce que Do not you understand-what I say je vous dis ? Je l'entens, & je vous comprens fort bien. Mais j'ai de la peine à parler, Je n'ai pas la facilité de parler, Cela viendra avec le tems, Ne vous rebutez pas pour cela, le suis un peu impatient, l'at-il long-tems que vous apprenez? ly a deux mois, C'est fort peu de tems, Votre Maitre ne vous dit il pas, qu'il faut toûjours parler François? Dui, Monsieur, il me le dit fouvent, Pourquoi donc ne parlez-vous pas ! evec qui voulez-vous que je parle? vec tous ceux qui vous parleront, Fa e voudrois parler, mais je our n'ofe, enc royez moi, soyez hardi, & parlez sans prendre garde, si vous parlez bien ou mal, 27111 i je parle de cette manière, ofi tout le monde se moquera de dv. thir e craignez pas cela, Phra le favez-vous pas que pour of apprendre à bien parler, on Hear commence par parler mal? Aices | fuivrai donc votre avis,

frea

come le tit

N'e

ous ferez fort bien,

I understand and apprehend it very well. But I find it hard to speak. I have not the Facility of Speaking. That will come in Time. Do not be discouraged for that.

I am a little impatient. Is it long fince you began to learn? It is two Months fince. That's a very little Time.

Does not your Master tell you, that you must always speak French?

Yes, Sir, he tells me fo very Why don't you speak then?

Who will you have me speak with? With all those that will speak to I would fain Speak, but I dare Believe me, be confident, and Speak without minding, whether you fpeak well or ill. If I Speak so, every Body will laugh at me.

Do not fear that. Do not you know, that to learn to speak well, one begins by Speaking ill? I shall then follow your Advice. You will do very well.

8 Dialogue.

Pour parler Anglois.

Onfieur, étes-vous François ? Oui, Monfieur, à votre ser-De quelle Province de France étes vous ? De l'Isle de France, de la Tou-

raine, de l'Anjou, &c. De quelle ville?

De Paris, de Blois, &c.

Combien y a-t-il que vous étes en Angleterre? Il y a un an,

Parlez-vous Anglois? fe le parle un peu, Je l'entends mieux que je ne le parle, La langue Angloise est fort dif-

La Françoise est bien plus difficile aux Anglois, l'ai de la peine à le croire,

ficile aux François,

L'expérience nous le fait voir tous les jours,

La prononciation du François, est bien plus facile, que

celle de l'Anglois Je connois quantité d'Anglois, qui prononcent parfaite-

ment bien le François, Et à peine peut-on trouver un François en cent, qui pro-

nonce passablement bien l'Anglois,

Les François mangent la plûpart des mots Anglois,

Je connois pourtant quelques François, qui prononcent Dialogue 8.

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C'est

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On dit

On dit

To speak English.

CIR, are you a French man? Yes, Sir, at your Service.

What Province of France on you of?

Of the Isle of France, of Tou. raine, of Anjou, &4 Of what City?

Of Paris, Blois, &c. How long have you been in Eng.

land! A Year.

Do you Speak English? I speak it a little. I understand it better than I can

Speak it. The English Tongue, is very

bard for a Frenchman to learn.

The French is far more difficult to Englishmen.

I can hardly believe it. Experience shews it us ever

The Pronunciation of the French is far more easy than that 1

the English I know many Englishmen, wh pronounce French perfett

And one can bardly find a French man in a bundred, wh can pronounce English indif ferently well

The French clip most of the Words in English

And yet I know some French men, aubo pronounce Englis

l'Anglois presque aussi bien que les Anglois mêmes, I faut donc qu'ils soient venus fort jeunes en Angle-Aparemment, car il y a longtems qu'ils y font,

almost as well as the English themselves. Then they must have come very young into England.

'Tis likely, for they have been here a long Time.

9 Dialogue. Des Nouvelles.

UE dit on de bon? Quelles Nouvelles y atil?

en'en fai aucune, Que dit on de nouveau? Savez-vous quelque chose de nouveau? Quelles Nouvelles apprenezvous?

Du tout aucune, e n'ai rien appris de nouveau, De quoi parle t'on en Ville? On ne parle de rien,

en.

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'ai entendu dire, ou j'ai appris que -

C'est une fort bonne nouvell'est une mauvaise nouvelle, N'avez-vous rien oui dire de la guerre ? e bruit court qu'il y aura guerre, en'en ai pas entendu parler,

In parle d'un frége, on dit que Gibraltar est affiege,

In dit qu'on a levé le siège,

fur Mer,

Dialogue 9. Of News.

What News is there?

I know none. What News is there abroad? Do you hear any thing of News?

What News do you hear?

None at all. I have heard no News. What do they fay about Town? There's no Talk of any thing. I was told, or I heard that-

That is a very good Piece of News.

This is ill News.

Did you hear any thing of the The Report is there will be a

I heard nothing of it. There's a Talk of a Siege. They fay Gibraltar is besieged.

They fay they have raised the Indit qu'il y a eu un Combat They say there has been a Sea-

fight. On

On le disoit, mais le bruit s'est They faid fo, but that Report has trouve faux, Au-contraire, on parle d'une bataille, Cette nouvelle mérite confirmation, De qui la tenez-vous? Je la sai de bonne part, le vous nomme mon Auteur, Croiez vous que nous aurons la Paix? Il n'y a pas d'aparence, Sur quoi vous fondez-vous? Sur ce que je vois que les es-Because I see the Minds of toth prits de l'un & de l'autre parti, n'y font guere portes, Cependant tout le monde a befoin de la paix, Sur tout les Marchands, & les Especially Merchants and Ira Commerçans, La guerre fait beaucoup de tort au Commerce, Sans-doute. La paix est toûjours avantageuse au Commerce, Que dit on à la Cour? On parle d'équiper une Flotte de quartre-vingt vaisseaux de guerre, On parle d'un voiage, Quand croit-on que le Roi partira? On ne fait pas, on n'en dit rien, Où dit-on que la Reine ira? Les uns disent à Kensington, les autres à Windjor, Et la Gazette, que dit-elle?

Je ne l'ai pas lue, le ne m'embarasse guère des affaires d'Etat,

On the contrary they talk of a Battle. That News quants Confirma. tion. Who have you it from? I have it from good Hands. I name you my futbor. Do you think we shall have a Peace? There's no likelihood of it. What Grounds have you for it?

Every body wants Peace how. ever.

Parties, are little inclined that

War is a great Hindrance to

Trade Without doubt. Peace is alway advantageous to Irade

What do they fay at Court. They talk of fitting out a Fleet of Fourscore Men of War

They talk of a Journey. When do they suppose the Kin will gos

It is not known, they say nothing

Where do they fay the Queen will

Some fay to Kenfington, other to Windson And what fays the Gazette?

I have not read it. I trouble myself very little abou State affair. Mies 1

Et je Parlo

Je n

proved falle.

Ce qu

Qu'er On d

Avec Avec: e fon

Dui, Ed il On dit

en f ur qu

> e n'er n di

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llons, ourne

enez ettez. tez-le oilà c

ntrez

le ne me mêle jamais de régler l'Etat, Et je ne parle jamais de rien d'un ton affirmatif, Perlons de Nouvelles particulières, Ce qu'on dit de Monsieur est-il vrai? Qu'en dit on? On dit qu'il a eu dispute au Avec qui, lvec un Gentilhomme Frane sont-ils battus? Dai, Monsieur, lit-il blessé? Do dit qu'il est blessé à mort,

en'en fai rien, In dit qu'il lui a donné un démenti,

'en suis fache, c'est un hon-

ar quoi se sont-ils querellés?

nête homme,

10 Dialogue. Sur la Danse.

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Oici le Maître à danser qui entre, on jour, Monsieur; allons, une Révérence, llons, Monsieur; marchez, ournez vos pieds en dehors, enez la tête droite, ettez votre chapeau, tez le de bonne grace, oilà comme on ôte le Cha-

abou atrez dans la Sale,
faire dies une Révérence du pied en avant,

I never take upon me to settle the Nation.

And I never speak positively of any thing.

Let's talk of private News.

Is that true which is reported of Mr. —?

What of him? They say he has had a Quarrel at play.

With whom?
With a French Gentleman.

Did they fight?
Yes, Sir.
Is he wounded?
They say he is mortally wounded.
I am sorry for't, he is an honest
Man.
Upon what Account did they quar-

I know nothing on't. They say he gave him the Lie.

> Dialogue 10. On Dancing.

HEre's the Dancing-Master coming in. Good-morrow, Sir; come, a Bow.

Come, Sir, walk.
Turn your Feet out.
Hold up your Head.
Put on your Hat.
Take it off genteelly.
Observe how you're to take off your Hat.
Come into the School.

Make a Bow with your Foot before.

Pliez.

Pliez davantage, pliez-vous lentement,

Vous ne pliez pas assez, Vous vous relevez trop vîte, Voyons une Révérence du pied en arriére,

Laissez tomber vos bras morts, Faites une Révérence de côté,

Faites la avec gravité & de

Allons, faisons quelques pas de Menuet,

Donnez-moi les mains, Regardez-moi, faites deux pas

Vous avez les Jarrets bien roi-

Pliez les Genoux, Tournez-les Pieds en dehors, Etendez le Jarret, Donnez la main avec grace,

La Tête droite, le Corps droit,

Effacez les Epaules,
Après le Menuët, il faut danser
un Rigaudon,
Qui veut danser une Courante?
Danserons-nous des Contredanses?

Les Contredanses font très amusantes, Bend more, bend yourself stout.

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You don't bend enough.
You rife too quick.
Let's fee a Bow with your Fu

Let your Arms full, Make a Side Bow.

Do it with Gravity and gen

Come, let's a's some Minuet-sleps.

Give me your Hands. Observe me, take two Steps, an then sink You have very stiff Hams.

Bend your Knees. Turn your Feet out. Stretch your Hams. Give your Hand genteelly. Your Head upright, you

Your Head upright, your Bo flraight Keep in your Shoulders.

After the Minuet, you must dan a Rigadon Who will dance a Courant? Shall we dance Country-Dance

Country Dances are very diver

## 11 Dialogue.

Pour jouër aux Cartes, & en particulier au Piquet.

JOuërons nous aux Cartes? Comme vous voudrez, A quel jeu jouërons nous?

## Dialogue 11.

To play at Cards, and part cularly at Piquet.

Shall we play at Cards?

As you will.

What Game shall we play at?

Jouol

ouons à la bète, à l'ombre, à la bassette, ou au piquet, ouons au piquet, l'est un jeu fort à la mode,

Aême parmi les Dames,
Donnez-nous deux jeux de
cartes, & des jettons,
Combien jouerons-nous par
partie?

ouons un écu, pour passer le tems, ouons-nous partie double ? comme il vous plaira, quel avantage me donnez

vous?

Tous me demandez de l'avantage, & vous jouëz aussi
bien que moi,

e jeu de cartes est-il entier? Ion, il y manque une carte, tez les basses cartes,

Bos

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oyons qui fera,
oupez, pour voir qui fera,
aila main, ou je fuis premier
en cartes,

'est à vous à faire, vous étes dernier en cartes,

lêlez les cartes,
outes les figures sont ensem-

aites ou donnez,

me manque une carte,
y en a une de trop dans le
talon,
efaites.

oupez,
vez-vous vos cartes?
crois qu'oui,

vez-vous écarté ? ombien en prenez-vous ? prens tout,

en laisse une,

Let's play at Beast, at Omber, at Basset, or at Piquet.

Let's play at Piquet.
'Tis a Game very much in Fashion.

Even among the Ladies. Give us two Packs of Cards, and Some Counters:

How much shall we play a

Let's play for a Crown, to pass away the Time.

Do we play Lurches?
E'en as you please.
What Odds do you give me?

You ask me Odds, and you play as well as I.

Is this a whole Pack of Cards?
No, there wants a Card.
Take out the small Cards.

Let's fee who shall deal. Cut, or lift for Deal.

I have the Hand, or I am to play first, or I am elder Hand.

You are to deal, you are younger Hand.

Shuffle the Cards.

All the Court-Cards are together.

Deal away.

I want a Card.

There's one too many in the Stock.

Deal again.

Have you your Cards?

I believe I have.

Have you discarded, or put out? How many do you take in?

I take all.
I leave one.

l'ai mauvais jeu, J'ai le plus pauvre jeu des cartes, Vous devez avoir beau jeu, puisque je n'ai rien. Mon jeu m'embarasse, Accusez votre jeu, Comptez votre point, Cinquante, soixante, &c. Il est bon, ils sont bons, Ils ne valent pas, J'ai écarté la partie, le suis une mazette, Quinte au Sixieme Major, Roi, Quatriéme, ou Quar-te à la Dame, Tierce au

J'en ai autant, cela est égal, Trois As, trois Rois, &c. sontils bons?

Non, j'ai un Quatorze, J'ai Quatorze de Dames, Jouëz, Je jouë Cœur, Pique, Car-

reau. Trèfle, L'As, le Roi, la Dame, le Valet, le Dix, le Neuf, le Huit, le Sept,

Je fais Pic, Repic, Capot,

Je vous ai fait Pic, Repic, & Capot,

Je gagne les Cartes,
J'ai sept Levées,
J'ai perdu,
Vous avez gagné,
Vous me devez un écu,
Vous me le deviez,
Nous sommes quittes,
Donnez moi ma revenche,
De tout mon cœur,

I have bad Cards.

I have the worst Cards in the

You must needs have good Carts
fince I have nothing

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My Game puzzles me.
Call your Game.

Tell your Point.
Fifty, Sixty, &c.
'I is good, or they are good.

They are not good.

I laid out the Game. I am a Bungler.

A Sixieme Major, a Quint to a from the King, a Fourth to a from the Queen, a Tierce toth

I have as much, that's equal. Are three Aces, three Kings, &c.

No, I have a Quatorze. I am Fourteen by Queens.

Play on.

I play a Heart, a Spade, a Dia mond, a Clu

The Ace, the King, the Que the Knave, the Ten, the Nin the Eight, the Seve

I make a Peek, a Repeek,

I have peek'd, repeek'd, and a poted yo

I win the Cards.

I have seven Tricks.

I have loft. You have won.

You one me a Crown. You onved it me.

We are quits, or even. Give me my Revenge.

With all my Heart.

12 Dialogue.

Dialogue 12.

Pour jouer à Quadrille.

Rons-nous faire un tour?

· Voulez-vous que nous fassions un Quadrille?

Allons, j'y consens; j'aime les l'arties quarrées,

Apportez la Table à jouer,

lacez les Fiches,

resentez les Cartes, & faites tirer les Places,

Tirez, Monsieur,

Von pas avant Madame. Que Madame tire la première,

e suis chez moi, Mr. vous me fatiguez avec vos Céremonies,

I faut vous obéir, Madame,

e tombe toûjours à la Couleur que je hais,

e Carreau me porte tou-

jours malheur,

que je suis au Pique,

l'importe, étes vous prêtes Mesdames?

irons à qui fera,

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qui est-ce à faire? l'est à moi à faire,

l'elt à Mr. à faire,

l'est à Madame à faire, lest au Carreau à faire,

à moi à faire,

fasse.

coupe,

To play at Quadrille.

CHall we take a Walk?

Shall we make a Party at Quadrille?

With all my Heart, I love a Party of Four.

Bring the Card Table.

Give out the Fishes.

Give the Cards, and let us draw for our Places.

Draw, Sir.

Not before my Laty. Let the Lady draw first.

I am in my own House, Sir, you tire me with your Ceremonies.

I must obey you, Madam.

I am always to draw the Colour I dislike.

A Diamond always brings me bad Luck.

e jouerai de guignon, puis- I shall bave bad Luck since I bave drawn a Spade.

No Matter, are you ready, Ladies ?

Let us lift for Deal. Who is the Dealer?

I am to deal.

Mr. is to deal.

My Lady is to deal.

Who draws the Diamond is to aeal.

en'est donc pas à vous, mais Then it is not you, but I that am

onnez moi les Cartes que je Give me the Cards, that I may

deal.

flis sous une mauvaise, I have had bad Luck, cat to

Quand je fuis fous la Coupe de Madame, je perds toûjours, Vôtre Coupe me porte mal-

heur,

Que jouons-nous? A combien la Fiche? A fix Sous la Fiche, Le Jeu seroit trop haut, Combien de tours jouerons-

Combien mettrons-nous de Fiches dans le Corbillon? C'est Mettons douze. en Rffez.

Je crains de ne pouvoir pas jouer fi long tems,

Allons, à qui est-ce à parler? A qui est-ce à jouer ?

Qui est premier en Cartes ? C'est moi, c'est vous, c'est Mr. Jouez-vous? Joue t-on? Est-

il permis? Je passe, le ne joue pas.

Jouez-vous?

Attendez un moment, Mr. Suis-je premier?

Si j'étois premier, vous ne me l'ôteriez pas,

On ne joue pas en noir avec trois Matadors Cinquiemes par les bas, avec une Dame

gardée, Si ma Dame ne passe pas, je

fais la bete, Si mon Roi est coupe je

perds, Je viens de perdre un beau

Coup, une belle Partie, Trois Matadors, fixiemes en · rouge, par les petits, & un Roi garde,

When my Lady cuts my Cardi, bave always bad Luck Ja

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You cut me ill Luck.

What do we play for? For how much a Fish? Six-pence a Fish. The Play would be too deep. How many Rounds shall w

play How many Fishes do we state

Let us put in Twelve. That enough

I am afraid I can't play

Who is to speak? Who is to play? Who is eldest Hand? I am, you are, it is Mr. Do you play? Do they play Do you. give me ican

I don't play. I pass. Do you play? Stay a little, Sir.

Am I the eldest Hand? If I was eldest Hand, you show

not pla They don't play in black wi three Matadors, Cinquient and Small Cards, and Que guarde

If my Queen does not win Trick, I Shall be beafte If my King is trump'd 1 h

I have just list a fine Game.

Three Matadores, 6es in t and King guarded, and oth Small Car

l'av

J'ai trouvé contre moi le Roi Cinquiéme dans une même Main,

J'ai fait la Bête, J'ai perdu Codille, Consolez-nous, payez-nous les Matadors,

Vous ne les avez pas demandé avant qu'on coupât, La Bête est très-considerable,

Combien y a-t-il de Bêtes ? Jen'ofe jouër, Allons, il faut rifquer, Cœur & le Roi de Pique,

Tréfle & Carreau,

1.00

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Carl J'avi A-tout, Quelle est la Triomphe? Carreau est la Triomphe, l'ai trouvé un bon Roi, Sans mon Roi je perdois,

Si je n'eusse appellé un si bon Roi, je n'aurois fait que deux Mains,

l'aurois perdu Codille,
Les Tours font finis. Combien gagnez vous? Combien perdez-vous?
le perds dix Fiches, & cinq
Jettons,

Qui a un Jetton impair?
Moi, Mr.
Firons à qui l'aura,
l est à moi,

I had Spadille, Manille, Baffe, and Ponto fifth, with the Queen.

I had against me the King Cinquième, all in one Hand.

I am beasted. I have lost Codille.

Comfort us, give us Matadors.

You did not ask for them till the Cards were cut.

It is a very great Beaft. How many Beafts are there? I dare not play.

Come, I must venture.

Hearts is Trump, and I call the King of Spades.

I play in Clubs, and call the King of Diamonds.

Trump.
What is Trump?
Diamonds is Trump.

I have called a good Partner. If it had not been for my Partner.

I had left.

If I had not called so good a
Partner, I should have avon

but two Tricks.

I had lost Codisle.

The Rounds are out. How much have you won? How much have you lost?

Ten Fishes, and five Counters.

Who has an odd Counter?

I, Sir.

Let us cut for it.

It is mine.

13 Dialogue.

Des Divertissements de la Cam- Of Co pagne, sur-tout de la Chasse & ciall

de la Pèche.

Onsieur, je suis ravi de vous voir. Où est-ce que vous avez été depuis si long tems?

Où vous tenez vous?

Il y a deux mois que nous fommes à une Maison de Campagne,

Etes vous tout à fait revenu en

Non, Monsieur, je m'en re-

tourne demain matin, Comment vous divertiffezvous à la Campagne?

Comment passez-vous le tems?

J'en donne une partie à l'étude, Mais quels font vos divertissemens après vos occupations

férieuses? Je vai quelquesois à la chasse,

A quelle chasse?

Tantôt nous courons le cerf, & tantôt le lièvre,

Avez-vous de bons chiens?
Nous avons une meute de chiens-courans,

Deux lévriers, deux lévrètes, quatre bassets, & trois chienscouchans,

Ne chassez vous jamais aux oiseaux?

Vous me pardonnerez,

Chailez vous quelquefois avec le fufil?

Oui, Monsieur,

Dialogue 13.

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Of Country Diversions, espe. cially of Hunting and Fish. ing.

SIR, I am overjoy'd to su you. Where have you ben this long while?

Where do you keep? We have been these two Months at a Country-hole.

Are you come to Town for god and all?

No, Sir, I go back To-morrow
Morning.

How do you enjoy yourfelf inthe Country?

How do you pass away the Times

I bestow Part of it upon Books.
But what are your Diversions,
after your serious Business?

I so sometimes a bunting.
What do you bunt?
Sometimes are bunt a Stag, an
fametimes are bunt a Hare
Have you good Dogs?
We have a Pack of Hounds.

Two Greylound Dogs, two Grey hound Bitches, four Terriers and three Setting-dogs Do you never go a fowling?

Pardon me, (or yes) Sir.
Do you go a shooting fint times:
Yes, Sir.

Su

Sar quoi tirez-vous? Sur toute forte de gibier, comme perdrix, faifans, becafses, grives, lapins, &c. Tirez-vous en volant, ou à la courle? Je fais l'un & l'autre, Comment prenez-vous les lapins? Quelquefois avec des poches & le furet, & quelquefois nous les tuons à coups de fufil, Et les cailles ? Nous les prenons ordinairement avec une tirasse, & un chien; couchant, Chassez vous avec l'oiseau? De teins en teins, Avez vous de bons oiseaux de fauconnerie? Nous avons des vols d'oifeaux, pour toute forte de limez-vous la pêche? Extrémement, lechez-vous souvent au filet? Mez-rarement, ourquoi? D'où vient? arce-que nous sommes éloignés de la rivière, lais nous avons un vivier où Grey nous pêchons avec la ligne riers & le hameçon, -dogs otre étang est-il bien fourni de poisson? ort bien, ue faites-vous, quand vous fonit n'allez, ni à la chasse ni à innes ! la peche? lous jouons à la boule, au Su billard, aux quilles, &c.

and

lare

What do you fooot? All manner of Game, as Partridges, Pheafants, Woodcocks, Thrushes, Rabbets, &c. Do you Shoot flying or running ? I do both. How do you catch Rabbets?

Sometimes with Purfe-nets, and a Ferret, and sometimes we kill them with a Gun.

And Quails? We catch them most commonly with a Net and a Setting-

Do you hawk? Now and then. Have you good Hawks?

We have Calls of Hawks for all Manner of Game.

Do you love fishing? Extreamly.

Do you fish often with a Net? But feldom.

Wby, or what's the Reason on't? Because we are a great Way from the River.

But we have a Fish pond, where we fish with a line and a Hook.

Is your Pond well flock'd with

Very well. What do you, when you neither bunt, nor fift.

We play at Bouls, at Billia ds, Am jins, &c. 14 Dialogue.

Pour aller à la Comédie.

N dit qu'on jouë aujourd'hui une nouvelle
Piéce,
Est ce une Comédie, une Tragédie, un Opéra, ou une Farce?
C'est une l'ragédie,
Quelle Tragédie est-ce?
L'Epouse en Deuil,
Qui en est l'Auteur?
Monsieur Congrève,
Est-ce la première fois qu'on la

Non, Monsieur, c'est la troisième sois,

C'est le jour du Poëte,

Quel succès a-t-elle eu à la première & à la seconde représentation?

Elle a été jouée avec un aplaudissement universel,

Monf. Congrève étoit déja fameux par ses piéces Comiques, Et cette dernière piéce lui aquiert la reputation d'un grand Poète tragique,

Irons-nous la voir? De-tout mon cœur,

Que dites-vous de cette Symphonie?

Je la trouve fort belle, Les galeries sont déja pleines,

Et comme vous voiez, nous fommes fort serrés dans le parterre,

Il y a dans les loges autant de Dames qu'il y en peut tenir, Dialogue 14.

To go to the Play-house.

HEY say there's a new Play acted To-day.

Is it a Comedy, a Tragedy, an Opera, or a Faru?

'Tis a Tragedy.
What Tragedy is it?
The Mourning Bride.
Who is the Author of it?
Mr. Congreve.
Is this the first time it is assed?

No, Sir, this is the third time.

This is the Poet's Day. How did it take the first and second Time it was aded?

It was affed with universal Applause.

Mr. Congreve was already famous by his Comedia

And this last Play gains him the Reputation of a great tragic Posts

Shall we go and fee it? With all my Heart.

What do you say to that Sym phory

Methinks' tis very fine. The Galleries are all full a

And as you fee, we are we much crowded in the Pi

The Boxes are as full of Ladi as they can hole

C'e Elle Rer

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Oui Elle c'

Elle C'est Que

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Elle Quell C'est

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Fashion.

Je n'ai jamais vu la Comédie, h pleine, Il y a beaucoup de beaumonde, J'aime, presqu'autant que la Comédie, la vue de ces belles Dames qui font l'ornement des Loges, C'est un beau coup d'œil,

Elles sont fort bien mises, Remarquez-vous cette Dame, qui est dans la Loge du Roi? Oci, je la vois, elle est jolie,

Ele est parfaitement belle, ? c'est une beauté parfaite, Elle a tous les traits réguliers,

C'est une belle blonde, Que ses yeux sont vifs & bien fendus!

Quelle taille! Qu'elle est

fine ? Elle est faite à peindre, Elle a un air de Reine. Quelle Majesté dans son port! l'est une beauté parfaite,

a connoissez-vous? 'ai cet honneur-là.

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Ladi n holl

lvez-vous pris garde à son teint ?

l'est le plus beau teint du

lle a un teint de lis & de roles,

Sym alle a les dents blanches comme de la nege, lais on léve la toile, écou-!! al

a Comédie est achevée, The Play is done.
The Play is done.
The Curtain is let
et etournons-nous-en chez nous, Let's return home.

That's a fine Prospect. They are very finely dreffed.

I never faw the House so full.

There's Abundance of People of

I love the Sight of those fine La-

dies, aubo grace the Boxes al-

most as much as the Play.

Do you take notice of that Lady rubo fits in the King's Box? Yes, I fee ber; fee's pretty.

She's a perfect Beauty.

Her Features are all exact. She is a fair Beauty.

What fine Sparkling and large Eyes the bas!

What a fine Shape ! How firm

She is charmingly made. She has the Air of a Queen.

What Majesty in her Carriage! She is perfectly handsome.

Do you know ber ?

I have that Honour.

Have you taken notice of her Complexion? 'Tis the finest Complexion in the

World. Her Complexion is like Lilies and

She has Teeth as rubite as Snow.

But the Cartain is drawing up, lei's bear.

The Curtain is let down.

tons,

15 Dialogue.

Pour achetter & pour wendre.

Ombien vendez vous ce drap l'Aune? le le vends dix-huit Chelins l'Aune, Maniez ce drap, Monfieur, il est doux comme du Velours, il est très fin, & il a du corps, Ce Drap me paroit bien cher, Il me revient à moi à plus de dix-fept Chelins, Vous favez, Monfieur, qu'il faut vivre, N'en avez-vous pas de plus beau ? Montrez-m'en de toutes sortes de Couleurs, Monsieur, très volontiers; Car, comme ma Boutique est fort achalandée, ausli est-elle bien affortie, Voilà des Echantillons de toutes les Etoffes qui y sont, Ce Drap me conte à moi dixhuit Chelins, ou je ne suis pas honnète homme, Et comme je me contente d'un petit Profit, je ne vous demande que fix Sous au desfus du prix coutant, Je ne surfais point; je n'ai qu'un mor, C'est marché donné à ce prix, Je crains que cette Couleur-là ne se passe bien-tot, Non, Monfieur, c'est une

Cotleur qui ne tombera

Dialogue 15.

To buy and fell.

If OW do you fell this Class on Ell?

I fell it at eighteen Shillings on Ell.

Feel this Cloth, it is as foft a

Feel this Cloth, it is as foftal Velvet, it is very fine, and fubficantial

This Cloath methinks is very dear.
It flands me in more than feverteen Shillings.
You know, Sir, one must live.

Have you no finer?

Shew me some of all Sorts of Colours

Most avillingly, Sir. For, asm Shop is very well accustomed so it is very well stocked

There's Patterns of all the Cist that are in it

This Cloth costs me eighte Shillings, or I am not a honest Ma

And as I am contented with little Profit, I aft you but Sh pence an Ell more than prin

I don't exact, I make but w

It is given you at that Price.

I am afraid that Colour and
fade very for

No, Sir, it is a Colour will never fade, but if s

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jamais; mais si vous vouliez prendre de ces autres Drapslà, je pourrois en rabattre quelque chose,

le suis fixé à celui-là, le veux lever un Habit,

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Mon Tailleur m'a dit qu'il m'en falloit cinq Aunes, C'est ce qu'on en leve ordinairement,

Il me faut aussi de la Doublure, Quelle doublure fouhaitez-vous,

Monfieur? Voulez-vous de la Soye ou une Serge de laine?

l'aime assez la Serge; mais comme c'est la Mode de doubler les Habits de Soie, coupez-m'en de cette Couleur de Citron,

Monsieur, vous aurez là un Habit d'un grand Goût.

Combien vous dois-je? La Somme n'est pas considérable. Il a de Drap tant - & tant d'étoffe de Soie, cela fait en tout la Somme de tant,

Ne vous trompez-vous pas?

Comptez vous-même, Voyez fi le ompte n'est pas juste,

ort bien, Monsieur, votre Argent. Il me revient trois Chelins,

lendez moi mon reste,

Changez moi une Guinée, Vavez-vous pas de Monnoie? would take some of those other Cloths, I could abate sometoing.

I have fixed upon that. I will buy a Suit.

My Taylor told me that I must have five Ells for it. It is what one generally buys.

I must have Lining also.

What Lining will you have, Sir? Will you have it Silk or Siuff?

I like Stuff well enough; but as it is the Fashion to line one's Cloaths with Silk, cut me off some of this Citron Colour.

You will have, Sir, a Suit of Cloaths of an elegant Tafie.

How much do I oave you? The Sum is not considerable. There is so much Cloth-- and so much Silk, that makes in all the Sum of so much .-

Is there no Mistake? Reckon yourself. See if the Account is not right.

Very well, Sir, there's your Money. There are three Shillings coming to me.

Give me my Change. Change me a Guinea. Have you no Silver?

L 5

Mon-

246 Monsieur, voilà votre reste. Je fuis votre très-humble Serviteur. l'espère que, quand il vous faudra quelqu'autre Etoffe, vous n'oublierez pas votre Serviteur, Non, sans doute, si je suis content de vous, Donnez moi votre Adresse, Adieu, julqu'au revoir, Mon-Vous vendez de la Toile, Monfieur ? Un de mes Amis m'a adressé, chez vous, j'espère que vous me donnerez ce qu'il y a de bon, N'en doutez pas, Mr. Quelle toile souhaitez-vous? Quelle toile vous faut-il?

Il me faut de l'Hollande, pour me faire une Douzaire de Chemises, & de la Batiste pour les garnir, l'ai l'un et l'autre, De quel Prix voulez-vous la toile? Cinq, fix, à sept Chelins

On va vous en montrer, Monheur. Vous allez être fervi comme il faut, En voilà trois Piéces à cinq Chelins, en voilà à fix, & a autres à sept; vous pouvez

l'Aune?

choilir,

Que je les voie au Jour, Lelle là est bien grosse pour le Prix,

Sir, there's your Change. Iam your most bumble Servant.

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I hope when you want any other Cloth, you won't forget your humble Servant.

No, without doubt, if I am pleased with you. Give me your Direction.

Farewell, till I see you again,

You fell Linen, Sin.

A Friend of mine bas directed me to you, I hope you'll fell me rubat is good.

Don't doubt it, Sir. What Linen will you please to bave?

What Linen do you want? I must have some Holland, to make a Dozen of Shirts, and some Cambrick to trim them

I have both. What Price will you go to for the

Linen? Five, fix, or seven Shillings at Ella

They are going to shew you some Sir. You Shall be used as you ought to be

There are three Pieces at for Shillings, there are some at fix en and others at feven; you ma take your Choice

Let me see them in the Light. That is very coarse for the Price elle est trop claire, & inégale,

Elle n'est pas unie du tout, Monsieur, voyez celle-là, examinez celle-ci, Voilà de la toile qu'on pourroit présenter au Roi, Le Roi n'en porte pas de plus belle,

Elle est d'un blanc qui éblouit; elle est fine & forte,

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Price.

frenez-la fur ma parole, Elle vous fera un Profit admirable, vous n'en verrez pas la fin,

Celle là ne me plaît pas, Elle est mal tissue, elle est raboteule,

Garçon, atteignez m'en une Piece ou deux de cette Armoire.

Tirez en trois à la marque G, dépliez-les, montrez-les à Monsieur, Celle-ci me plaît; elle est toute

differente des autres, Elle est beaucoup meilleure, nen! gs an Que ne me la montriez vous fome

d'abord? lous vous y connoissez, Monsavez-vous à combien me reviennent ces toiles là? at fix ene croyois pas que vous vou-

luffiez me donner ce qu'elles me coutent, lous ne les aurez pas à moins

de hait Chelins, quand vous feriez mon Pere,

En voilà une plus fine, mais There is another finer, but it is too clear and uneven.

> It is not at all even. Sir, look on that, examine this,

There is Linen fit for a King.

The King does not wear finer.

It is so white that it dazzles; it is fine and Arong.

Take it on my Word. It will do you very great Service; you will never fee the End of it.

That don't please me. It is badly woven, it is rough.

Boy, fetch me a Piece or two out of that Press.

Take out three mark'd with G, open them, and shew them to the Gentleman.

This pleases me; it is quite different from the others.

It is much better.

Why did not you sherv me this at firft? You have Judgment in them, Sir.

Do you know how much these Linens stand me in?

I did not believe you would be willing to give me what they coft me.

You shan't have them for less than eight Shillings, though you were my Father.

Huit

Huit Chelins; c'est trop; il faut que vous en rabattiez quelque chose,

Je n'en rabattrois pas un liard; & si je vous la laisse à ce Prix-là, c'est parce que vous venez de la part de Monsieur que je considère beaucoup,

C'est bien cher, en vérité; mais puisqu'il en faut passer parlà, il n'y a pas le petit Mot à dire,

Combien m'en faut il?

Aunez juste, Monsieur, vous

tirez trop la Toile,

Faites-moi bonne Mesure,

Ce n'est pas tout, il me faut de la Batiste pour les garnir.

Montrez m'en qui affortisse cette Hollande. J'en veux de la plus fine, de la plus épaisse, & de la plus

Voyez celle-là, Monsieur, Comment trouvez-vous celle-

Voilà votre affaire, Monsieur, Il n'y en a point qui soit mieux votre fait.

Vous autres Marchands, vous ne montrez jamais d'abord ce que vous avez de meil-

heur,

Eight Shillings; it is too much; you must abate something.

I could not abate a Farthing; and if I fell it you at that Price, it is because you are recommended by Mr. for whom I have a great Re-

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It is very dear, indeed; but
fince that's the Case, then
is not the least Word to be

How much must I have of it?
Measure true, Sir, you stretch the
Cloth too much

Make me good Measure.

That is not all, I must have forme Cambrick to trim then

fome Cambrick to trim then
with
Shew me fome that will fuit thi

Holland
I will have fome of the finest
the thickest, and the most even

Look upon that, Sir. How do you like this?

There's what you wanted, Sir.
There is none will answer you
Purpose bester
You Tradesmen newer shew you

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16 Dialogue.

Entre un Gentilbomme, & un Tailleur.

A Pportez-vous mon habit? Oui, Monsieur, le voici, le vous attendois, essaiez-le moi, Vous plaît-il d'essaier le justeau-corps?

Voyons s'il est bien fait, Que je voie comme il me fait, Il vous va à merveilles,

Il vous fied extremement bien, Je n'ai jamais fait d'habit où j'aie fi bien réuffi,

l'espère que vous en serez con-

land Il me semble bien long, finel On ne les porte plus si courts qu'on faisoit auparavant,

Il m'est trop juste, l s'elargira affez,

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Les coutures ne sont pas rabattues,

La veste va-t-elle bien? cet habit vous fait fort bien la

bester taille. you les manches ne font elles pas trop larges? t fir Non, Monsieur, elles vont fort

bien. On les porte fort larges, & fort longues,

a culotte est bien étroite, l'est la mode,

6 Dil let habit vous va fort bien,

ous étes fort propre,

Dialogue 16.

Between a Gentleman and a Taylor.

Do you bring my Suit of Cloaths ? Yes, Sir. bere it is. I staid for you, try it on me.

Will you be pleased to try the close Coat on? Let's fee if it be well made. Let me fee how it fits me. It fits you to a Hair. It fits you extremely well. I never made a fuit of Cloaths

with fo much Success. I hope it will please you.

It is very long methinks. They don't wear them now fo foort

as they did before. It is too close.

It will grow wide enough. The Seams are not pressed.

Does the Waistcoat fit well. That Suit makes you a very good Shape.

Are not the Sleeves too wide?

No, Sir, they fit very well.

They wear them very wide, and very long.

The Breeches are very narrow.

That is the Fashion. That Suit becomes you mighty quell.

You are very neat.

Mais '

Mais les bas n'affortissent pas mon drap, N'importe, on n'y regarde pas de si près, Apportez votre mémoire, But the Stockings do not match my Cloth.

No Matter, fuch Things are not fo nicely observed.

Bring your Bill.

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## 17 Dialogue.

Pour parler au Cordonnier.

E Cordonnier est-il venu?

Non, Monsieur, il n'est
pas venu,
Courez donc chez lui, & lui dites
de m'apporter mes souliers,
Monsieur, le voici, je l'ai trouvé
en chemin,
Sont ce là mes souliers?

Ouï, Monsieur,
Essayez les moi,
Ils sont trop étroits,
Ils me pressent un peu,
Ils me font mal,
Ils me blessent,
Mettez les en forme, pour les

Ils s'élargiront assez en les por-

Ce cuir prête comme un gand, Je sens sort bien qu'ils me

Mes pieds font à la gêne, L'empeigne de ce foulier ne

Le talon est trop bas,

Les semelles ne sont pas assez

épaisses,

Vous m'apportez des souliers quarrés, & je vous en avois commandé de ronds,

Faites-m'en d'autres,

## Dialogue 17.

To speak to the Shoemaker.

I S the Shoemaker come? No, Sir, he is not come.

Run then to him, and bid him bring my Shoes. Sir, here he is, I met him by the Way.

Are these my Shoes? Yes, Sir. Try them me on. They are too narrow. They pinch me a little. They hurt me.

They pinch me.

Put them on the last, to make them wider.

They'll grow wide enough by wearing

This Leather stretches like a Glove I feel very well that they will hurt me

My Feet are in the Stocks. The upper Leather of this Shoe is

good for nothing.
The Heel is too low.

The Soles are not thick enough.

You bring me square Shoes, and bad bespoke round out

Make me fome others.

Vou

Vous étes difficile à contenter, Vous plait-il d'en essayer une autre paire, que j'ai aportée par hazard? le le veux bien,

e crois qu'ils vous seront pro-

l'ai le pié plus à mon aise, L'empeigne est elle bonne? Le semelle n'est-elle pas trop

étroite? les quartiers ne sont pas bien

Due valent ces fouliers? Combien les vendez-vous? Cinq chelins, ou un écu,

faites m'en une autre paire de semblables,

Quand me ferez-vous une paire d'elcarpins?

Quand il vous plaira, Voilà votre argent,

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You are hard to please.

Will you please to try another Pair, which I brought by Chance?

I will.

I believe they will fit you.

My Foot is more at Ease. Is the upper Leather good? Is not the Sole too narrow?

The Quarters are well Aitch'd.

What are these Shoes worth? How do you sell them? Five Shillings, or a Crown. Make me another Pair like thefe.

When will you make me a Pair of Pumps ?

When you please. There's your Money.

18 Dialogue.

Intre un Malade, un Médecin, & un Chirurgien.

Monsieur, je vous ai envo, è querir, lu'avez-vous, Monsieur? ene fuis pas bien,

Vous en avez la mine,

Yous avez mauvais vifage, Vous n'avez pas bon vifage, thing Qu'est-ce qui vous fait mal?

> l'ai mal à la tête, le cœur me fait mal, & l'estomac,

l'ai eu un frisson, & ensuite je suis tombé dans une sueur épouvantable,

Dialogue 18.

Betwixt a fick Person, a Phyfician, and a Surgeon.

CIR, I fent for you.

What ails you, Sir?

I am not well.

You look as if you were not.

You look ill. You do not look well.

What ails you? or where is your

Ai'ment? I have a Pain in my Head, my Heart akes, and I have a Pain

in my Stomach. I was taken first with a Shivering, and after that I sweated most immoderately.

Vous

Vous vous étes échaufé apparemment, Vous vous étes morfondu, Depuis quand? Depuis hier au soir, Que je vous tâte le pous, Vous avez la Fièvre, Votre pous n'est pas réglé, Votre pous est elevé, Il faut qu'on vous saigne, Je me fis faigner la femaine paliee, N'importe, il faudra prendre medicine, Gardez la Chambre, Tenez-vous au lit, Quel Régime faut-il que je garde? Prenez des œufs frais, & des bouillons de poulet, Avez-vous une Garde? Non, Monfieur, On me demande, il faut que j aille voir un malade, J'espère que la saignée vous fera du bien, Prenez ce que je vous ordonnerai, & vous serez bientôt

You have certainly overheated yourself. You have caught Cold. How long fince? Since last Night. Let me feel your Pulse. You have a Fever. Your Pulse does not beat even. Your Pulle is high. You must be let Blood. I was let Blood last Week.

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No Matter, you Shall take Phy. Keep your Chamber. Keep a bed. What Diet must I keep? Take new laid Eggs, and Chicken

broth Have you a Nurse? No. Sir. Somebody asks for me, I must g and see a Patient I hope the letting of Blood and do you you Take what I shall prescribe you

19 Dialogue.

gueri de cette maladie,

D'un Bateme, d'un Marriage, Of a Christening, a Wedding & d'une Sépulture.

U allez-vous si vîte-? 'Au logis, chez nous, Quelle affaire avez-vous la? Nous avons un Bateme, aujourd'hui, Votre mère est-elle accouchée, Dialogue 19.

and you'll foon get rid of the

and a Burial.

W Hither do you go so fast Home. What Business have you there? We have a Christening To-day.

Is your Mother brought to-bed?

Elle est accouchée d'un garçon, Elle a fait un garçon, le croyois que c'etoit une fille, Où sera-t-il batisé? Chez nous, Qui sont les parains & les maraines? Les compères & les commères font-ils venus? La nourrice & la sage semme font elles-la? Oui, on n'attend-que le Miniftre pour batiser l'enfant, Votre sœur est elle mariée? Non, mais elle est fiancée, Quand est-ce qu'elle a été fiancée? lly a huit jours qu'elle a pafsé le contrat de mariage, Avec qui se marie-t-elle? Elle épouse Monsieur A. Voilà un marriage bien afforti, Elle se marie en bon lieu,

Quelle dot votre père lui-donne-til? Combien est-ce que votre père 800d lui donne en marriage, you thi the Dix mille livres sterlin, lines Cett un bon mariage, Quand est ce qu'on fera les noces, Demain, on a déja acheté la bague de noces, & les livrées, ding l'époux & l'épouse ont mis

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Qui doit les marier? Notre Chapelain, of vient que votre cousin est fi afflige?

leurs habits de noces,

She's brought to-bed of a Boy. She has got a Boy. I thought 'trwas a Girl. Where will be be christened? At our House. Who are the God-fathers and Godmothers? Are the He-gossips and the Shego Tips come? Are the Wet-nurse and the Midwife there? Yes, they only stay for the Minifler to christen the Child. Is your Sister married? No, but she is betrothed. When was she betrothed?

'Tis eight Days since she entered into Articles of Matrimony. Who does she marry? She marries Mr. A. That's a good Match. She marries into a good Family. What Portion does your Father give ber? How much does your Father give ber in Marriage? Ten thousand Pounds Sterling. That's a good Portion. When will the Wedding, or Marriage be? To-morrow. The Wedding-ring and Favours

are already bought. The Bridegroom and the Bride have put on their Weddingcloaths. Who is to marry them? Our Chaplain.

What's the Reason your Cousin is So much afflicted?

Sa mère est morte, Quand est-ce qu'elle est morte? Elle mourut hier au matin, Ainsi voilà son père veuf, l'appréhende qu'il ne le foit pas long tems, Il fe remariera bientôt, Qui aura soin de l'enterrement,

Mon frère, Qui portera le Drap mortuaire? Où sera-t-elle ensevelie? Dans l'Eglise de St. Jaques, Funérailles feront-elles magnifiques?

Sans doute, Y aura t-il une Oraison funebre? Oui, Monsieur, Le Convoi passe, Il y a trente Carosses de Deuil,

20 Dialogue.

Pour s'embarquer fur le Paquetbot.

On ami, étes vous François? Non, Monfieur, je suis Anglois, à votre service, Repassez vous à Calais? Oui, Monsieur, quand le vent fera bon, Avez-vous beaucoup de Passal'en ai déja dix ou douze, Votre chaloupe est-elle bonne?

His Mother is dead. When did she die? She died Yesterday Morning. So his Father is now a Widower, I fear he will not be so a great while. He will foon marry again. Who will take Care of the Funeral? My Brother. Who shall hold up the Pall? Where will she be buried? In St. James's Church.

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Will it be a magnificent Func Without doubt. Will there be a Funeral Sermon? Yes, Sir. The Rurying goes by. There are thirty mourning Coaches

Dialogue 20.

To embark in the Packet Boat.

Riend, are you a French-No, Sir, I am an Englishman at your Service Do you return to Calais? Yes, Sir, when the ferves. Have you many Passengers?

I have ten or twelve already. Have you a good Boat?

Mr.

Voulez-vous la voir? Quand partirez-vous? Demain, ou peut-être cette nuit, combien me demandez vous pour le passage? Monsieur, vous me donnerez -s'il vous plait, evous donnerai autant que les autres, Di étes-vous logé? l'enseigne de e sai où c'est, lerez-vous prêt, je vous appellerai quand il fera tems, evous en prie, aut-il que j'embarque des vivres? Monsieur, le vent est bon, Allons donc, intrez dans la Chaloupe, evous paierai à Calais, l'est tout un, Di allez-vous loger? lu Lion d'argent, ortez-y donc mes hardes, in quelle rue est-ce? l'est dans la rue de allez tout droit, & vous y etes, e crains de m'égarer, i vous fouhaitez je vous y ménerai, e crains de vous donner trop de peine, & que peut être cela ne vous d'érange, You, Monsieur, je m'en ferai un plaifir, faut convenir que les Frangois sont bien honnêtes, Monsieur, nous voilà arrivés; voici le logis que vous demandiez,

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ly.

Vou

Will you see it? When will you go away? To-morrow, or perhaps to-night. How much do you ask for my Paffage? Sir, you shall give me-if you please. I'll give you as much as the others do. Where do you lodge? At the Sign of -I'know where it is. Be ready, I will call you when 'tis time. Pray do. Must I carry any Victuals? Sir, the Wind ferves. Let us go then. Step into the Boat. I will pay you at Calais. 'Tis all one. Where do you lodge? At the Sign of the Silver Lion. Carry my things thither then. In what Street is it? It is in - Street. Go straight along, and you will get thither. I am afraid of lofing my Way. If you please, I will conduct you thither. I am afraid of giving you too much Trouble, and perhaps it may not fuit you. No, Sir, it will be a Pleasure to me. It must be confessed the French are very civil. See, Sir, we are come to the Place; this is the Inn you asked for.

Mr. je vous rends mille Graces de votre Politesse, Puis-je avoir à diné chez vous, Madame?

Vous étes le bien venu,

Si vous voulez dîner à Table d'Hôte, la Compagnie se mettra à Table à Une Heure precise,

J'aime mieux dîner, en Compagnie que de manger seul,

Voulez-vous un doigt de vin avant dîner, avec un crouton de Pain,

Où puis-je me promener en attendant qu'on se mette à Table?

Dans la Place voisine,

Bien obligé, Madame; je ferai ici à l'heure marquée, Messieurs. & Mesdames, i'ef-

Messieurs, & Mesdames, j'espère que je ne vous ai pas fait attendre,

Allons, afféyons-nous; voilà une Soupe qui me paroît fort bonne: elle est bien mitonnée, & bien affaisonnée,

Voilà une poularde bouillie, qui est blanche comme la neige; qui paroît fort tendre

& de bon goût, Si vous n'ôtez ces fricandeaux, & ces ragouts, je ne mangerai d'autre chose,

Beuvons de ce petit Vin paillet,

Ce Vin rouge-là est trop dur, Il n'est pas fait, Il n'est pas encore potable, Sir, 1 return you a thousand
Thanks for your Civilities.

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Can I dine at your House,
Mistress?

You are welcome, Sir.

If you dine at the Ordinary, the Company will fit down precific at One o'Clock

I rather chuse to dine in Compan than to eat alone

Will you have a Glass of Wind and a Crust before Dinnertime?

Where can I walk to wait til they fit at Table?

In the neighbouring Square.
Mistress, I am obliged to you; I'll
be here precisely at the Time
Gentlemen and Ladies, I hope
have not made you wait

Come, let us fit down; that
Soup seems to me to be good
it is well stewed, and well
seasoned

Here is a boil'd Forul as white as Snow; it looks as if it was tender and well tafted.

If you don't take away these Ragoos and Fricandeaux, I shall not eat of any Thing else.

Let us drink some of this small pale Wint

That red Wine is too rough. It is not ripe.

It is not yet fit to drink.

Gar

arçon, servez à Monsieur un Rouge-Bord de ce Bourgogne, & à moi une Razade de Champagne, ermettez, Madame, qu'on boive à votre fanté, ous me faites honneur, Mr. llons, Messieurs, à la santé de Madame; je vous la porte, faites moi railon, e ne suis pas encore fait aux liqueurs Françoifes, e craignez rien, Monsieur; le Vin François est bien faifant ; il n'est pas frelaté, aime ce Vin velouté, que vous appellez Vin de Nuis; fa couleur me plaît; il a une très-bonne Sève, uand j'en bois, je voudrois avoir le Gozier long comme une Grue, pour sentir le plaifir plus long-tems, llons, buvons-en tous ensemble; Choquons tous, donnez moi un peu d'Eau, j'aime le Vin trempe, me semble, Messieurs, que cela ne va pas mal, nous bivons comme des Templiers. llons, Monsieur, une petite Chanfon, Shall olontiers, si cela vous fait

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Boy, give the Gentleman a Brimmer of this Burgundy, and me a Bumper of Champaign. Madam, give us Leave to drink your good Health. Sir, you honour me. Come, Gentlemen, bere is the Lady's good Health; I hope you will pledge me. I am not used to French Liquors. Don't be afraid, Sir, French Wine is neat; 'tis not adulterated. I love this foft, filky Wine, which you call Wine of Nuis; the Colour pleases me; it has a fine Flavour. When I drink it, I could wish my Neck were as long as that of a Crane, to make the Pleasure last longer. Come, let us all drink together; touch Glasses, give me a little Wine, I love Wine and Water. Methinks, Gentlemen, que are

very merry, we drink like Filbes.

Come, Gentlemen, let's bave a Song. With all my Heart, if you like it, but upon Condition every one fings one.

Le bon Vin, Le Matin, Sortant de la Tonne,

Plaisir; mais à Condition

que chacun dira la fienne,

Good Wine ln a Morning. Fresh drawn from the Tun, Vaut Vaut mieux que tout le Latin, ' Qui se dit en Sorbonne,

Voilà une chanson qui me divertit,

Allons, Monsieur, vous chantez bien, vous méritez de

boire une Verre de Vin, Allons, à vous, Monsieur, dites nous votre Chanson, c'est

votre tour,

Volontiers, Messieurs; mais vous m'excuserez, car je n'ai point de Voix,

Vous chantez fort bien, Monfieur,

Vous badinez, on vous vous moquez, Monfieur,

Allons, Garçons, mettez !e Dessert, les Bouteilles, & les Verres sur la Table, & allez

Voulez-vous goûter de ces

Fruits; les Pêches ont bonne mine,

Voilà des Raisins délicieux, des Rénettes charmantes, d'excellent Fromage, & de fort belles Constures,

Il faut avouër, que les Fruits de France ont bien meilleur goût que ceux d'Angleterre,

Cela est vrai, Monsieur, le Terrein est bien plus sec, & l'Air plus chaud, cela y contribue beaucoup,

Je me fais un plaisir de parcourir toute la France, & ensuite d'aller en Italie, Far exceeds all the Latin, That is in the Sorbonne,

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There is a Song which plug

Come, Sir, you fing well, you ferwe a Glass of Wine.

Come, Sir, now let us have m Song, it is your su

With all my Heart, Gentleme but I hope you will excuse having no Voi

Oh, Sir, you fing very well.

You jest, or you banter me, Sin Here, Boys, set the Desert, B

tles and Glasses upon Table, and go and get y Dinne

Will you taste this Fruit; the Peaches look w

Here are delicious Grapes, char ing Pippins, exceeding g Cheese, and very fine Swi

It must be acknowledged Fruit France has a much betterst than English In

It is very true, Sir, the is much drier, and the wither warmer, which con bute very much to make the

I propose to take a great dua Pleasure in travelling s France, and afterwards s into st

Melle

effieurs & Mesdames, je vous rends graces de votre bonne Compagnie, nous Mr. . , nous vous fommes très-obligés de la vôtre,

Gentlemen and Ladies, I return you many Thanks for your good Company. And we, Sir, are very much obliged to you for yours.

21 Dialogue.

Quand on est fur la Route.

DUEL est le chemin de Paris ? is-je dans le Chemin le plus court ? ous étes hors du grand Chemin. Si vous allez par-là vous vous égarerez,

entrez dans le grand Chemin, autrement vous vous égarerez, mbien y a-t-il d'ici à Pa-

mbien comptez-vous d'ici à Paris?

y compte vingt Lieues, va vingt mortelles Lieues, elle Voiture puis je prendre

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us pouvez prendre des Chevaux de Poste, us pouvez avoir une Place

dans le Carosse de Voiture, as pouvez aller en Chaise de Poste.

font les Bureaux de Voiture? sont dans la Rue de N-, à l'Enseigne de-,

vais prendre une Chaise de Poste,

Dialogue 21.

Upon a Journey.

WHich is the Way to Pa-

Am I in the nearest Way?

You are out of the high Road. If you go that Way, you will lose yourself.

Come into the high Road, or elfe you will lose your Way.

How far is it from hence to

How far do you reckon it from bence to Paris? It is counted twenty Leagues.

It is twenty very long Leagues. How may I go from hence?

You may take Post-Horses.

You may take a Place in the Stage Coach.

You may go in a Post-Chaise.

Where are the Offices for l-tting those Things? They are in -- Street, at the Sign of --I will go and hire a Post-

chaife.

Avez-

Avez-vous une Chaise & des Chevaux de Poste? Qui, Ir. où voulez-vous aller? le veux aller à Paris, Combien étes-vous? Etes vous feul? Non, nous fommes deux, N'avez vous point de Valets? Il faut aussi un Cheval pour mon Valet, Tout sera prêt dans un moment, Combien y a-t-il de Postes d'ici à Paris? Il y en a trente & une & de-Combien donne-t-on par Poste? On donne -Allons, le Postillon est-il prêt? Les Chevaux, la Chaise, & le Postillon n'attendent que vous pour partir, Combien y a-t-il d'ici à la première Poste? Il y a trois Lieues, Sommes-nous fürs d'y trouver des Relais? Oui, Monsieur, vous y en trouverez, En quel Endroit coucherons-Vous coucherez à N. & vous arriverez demain à Paris, Que les Chemins sont mau-Que les Chemins font sales? Que les Chemins sont nets! La Poussière vole, & incommode. S'il venoit un peu de Pluie pour abattre la Poudre,

Have you a Chaife and Po Yes, Sir, where would you go? I am going to Paris. How many are there of you Are you alone No, here are two of us. Have you no Servants? I must also have a Horse for Every Thing Shall be ready in How many Stages are there from bence to Paris Thirty one and a half. How much must are give You must give -Come, is the Post-Boy ready? The Horses, Chaise, and Post lion are all ready, they and Three Leagues.

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for yo How far does the first Sta reach Are we sure of baving for Horfes there Yes, Sir, you will find enough.

Where shall we lie?

You will lay at N. and you w get to Paris to-morros

How bad the Ways are!

How dirty the Roads are! How clean the Roads are! The Dust flies, and is troub

A little Rain would lay

Due cette Route est bien pavée & bien entretenue!

de Chemin est doux & uni,

n'y a point de Cahots,

Cette voiture est si douce qu'on

pourroit y dormir,

nue cette Voiture est dure &

Que cette Voiture est dure & incommode!

Lette Route est si pleine d'Or-

nières qu'on n'y peut tenir, ortons de la Voie & prenons une autre Route,

Que cette Campagne estriante! Que ces Prés sont charmans!

ue l'Air de France est agré-

able! loyez-vous ce Chateau qui est sur le penchant de cette

Colline!

qui est il? Savez vous à qui, il apartient?

apartient à Mr. N.

magnifique coup d'Oeil!
tes vous fatigué, Monsieur?
on, je ne suis pas las du tout,
tand on est en votre Compagnie, on ne s'ennuie pas,
te me serois bien ennuyé sans

e tems m'auroit bien duré, fi je n'eusse été avec vous, ous étes bien gracieux, Mr.

ous voilà arrivés,
altes mettre une Poularde à la
broche, pour notre dîner puis
nous nous reposerons trois ou
quatre heures,

oub

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How well this Road, is kept and paved!

The Road is smooth and even.

Here are no Jolis.

This Carriage is so easy, one might sleep in it.

How hard and uneasy this Car-

This Road is so full of Ruts one cannot lear it.

Let's go out of this Track, and take another Road.

How delightful that Field is!

How charming thefe Meadows

How pleasant the Air of France is!

Do you fee that Seat upon the fide of the Hill?

Whose is it? Do you know whom it belongs to?

It belongs to Mr. N.

What a fine Prospect! What a noble Landskip!

Are you tired, Sir?

No, I am not weary at all.

It is impossible to be tired in your Company.

I should have been tired without you.

The Time would have been long without you.

You are very kind, Sir. Now we are arrived.

Order them to lay a Fowl to the Fire for our dinner, and we will rest ourselves three or four hours. Vous avez raison, car je meurs d'envie de voir Paris, 'Je suis de même,

Possillon, que notre Chaise soit prête à trois heures du Matin,

Elle le sera, Monsieur.

Faites-nous éveiller à deux heures, afin que rien ne nous retarde, car nous vou-

lons partir, Cela fera, reposez vous sur moi,

Détachez mon Porte Manteau, ou ma Valife,

Aportez-la dans ma Chambre,

22. Dialogue.

En arrivant le Soir dans une Auberge.

Tes-vous le Maitre du logis, Monfieur?
A votre très humble Service, Monfieur.

Peut-on loger ce soir chez

Sans doute, Mr. j'ai toûjours un Apartement de reserve pour des Personnes de votre Distinction,

Que je voie la Chambre que vous me destinez, Javotte, prenez un Flambeau,

& conduisez Monsieur.

Allons, Javotte, montrez-moi une bonne Chambre, & vous ferez contente de moi,

You are right, for I long to

So do I.

Possilion, let our Chaise be rea at three o'Clock in the Mornin

It Shall, Sir.

Call us at two o'Clock, that n thing may hinder us for setting a

It Shall be fo, leave it to me.

Untie my Portmanteau.

Bring it into my Chamber.

Dialogue 22.

Coming at Night to Inn.

A R E you the Master of the House, Sir, Sir, at your most hum

Can I have a Lodging here

Without doubt, Sir, I always reserve an Apartment J. Persons of your Quali

Let me see the Room I am

Here, Jenny, take a Cana and light the Gentleman bis Chamb

Room, and you and I he not differ

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es po es en épare

meilleure de la Maison. a point, en'est que du Duvet. Il n'y a ni Puces ni Punaises,

conscience, Mr. voici la Upon my conscience, Sir, bere is the best in the House. oilà un lit comme il n'y en There is not such a Bed to be met with. It is a down Bed. There are neither Fleas nor Bugs in it.

23 Dialogue.

Sur l'autorité domestique.

bin. TTOla, ho! Hai, hai, Monsieur Coquin! Il y a une heure ue je m'enroue à force de ier, et cependant tu ne t'éeilles point.

N'as-tu pointe de honte de mer si tard après le lever du leil?

Les bons domestiques sont dinairement de bout avant jour; et ils font cela, afin e leur maître trouve tout et au sortir du lit.

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Combien il perd de tems à grater la tête, à s'étendre, à iller!

Sirus. Hé, Monsieur! à ine est il jour.

R. Oui, pour toi, j'en suis tt persuade: car il n'est enre que minuit dans tes yeux. 8. Qu'avez-vous donc à me

mmander, Monfieur? R. Allume le feu, vergette on chapeau et mon manin; frote mes fouliers & es pantoufles; nétoye mes en dedans et en dehors; épare moi une chemile Dialogue 23.

The Commands of a Master.

Robin. COho, Sobo, Rascal, I am boarse a tawling to you, and you lie snoring. You'll sleep for ever, I think, in my conscience.

Are you not ashamed, you sleepy fot, to lie a bed till this time of day?

Good Servants rife as foon as it is day, and take care to get every thing in order, before their Mafter rifes.

He's a whole hour a scratching and stretching, and yawning.

Sirus. It's scarce day yet.

R. I believe not to you; it is midnight yet in your eyes.

S. What do you went me to do, Sir?

R. Make the fire burn, brush my hat and cleak, clean my shoes and slippers, and brush my flockings well, first within and then without; give me a clean shirt, and air it well Mz blanche blanche, & fais la fécher de- before a clear Fire: Do ya vant le feu; entens-tu?

S. Tout cela sera ponctu-

ellement exécuté.

R. Mais remue toi donc vite: tu devrois avoir deja fait.

S. Je me remue.

R. Oui, tu te remues ; mais tu n'avances en rien. Fut-il jamais tortue plus diligente?

S. Mais, ne vous en déplaife, Monsieur non maître, je ne puis pas foufler et avaler

en même tems.

R. Quoi! tu te mêles aussi de dire des sentences? Accommode les couvertures du lit; tire les rideaux, balaie la chambre; apporte de l'eau pour me laver les mains.

quoi t'amuses-tu, gros âne? Tu es d'une longueur infinie à allumer la chandelle.

S. Je ne puis trouver une étincelle de feu. D'ailleurs,

je n'ai point de sousset.

R. Ce fripon là est assez infolent, pour me répondre encore. Ne portes-tu pas toùjours ton fouflet avec toi?

S. Que j'ai là un terrible homme en maîtrise! Dix bons valets ne pourroient pas fournir à l'exécution de ses commandemens.

R. Qu'est-ce que dit la mon coquin de paresseux?

S. Monsieur, je n'ai garde d'ouvrir la bouche.

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S. It Shall be done, St.

R. But make haste then, al this ought to have been done before now.

S. I do make haste, Sir.

R. I see what haste you make you are never the forwarder, ja go a snail's gallop.

S. Sir, begging your parlon I can't do two things at once.

R. You scoundrel, do you spea Sentences too? Lay the bedcload to rights, draw back the curtains Saveep the room; fetch me som water to wash my hands.

What are you trifling about you drone? You are a year lighting a candle.

S. I can't find a stark of fire befides, I have no bellows.

R. How the knave thwar me, do you not carry your bellow alavays about you?

S. What an imperious maste have I gotten! Ten of the nim blift fellows in the World at Scarce Sufficient to perform b orders.

R. What's that you fay, yo lazy rascal?

S Nothing at all, Sir.

R. Ma

R. Maraud, ne t'en ens je pas murmurer entre tes dents? Que dis-tu?

S. le souhaite tout bas que le Ciel vous fasse Empereur.

R. Et moi je souhaite bien haut, que de tronc d'arbre que mes, tu puisses devenir homme. Mets chaque piéce en fa

place; que l'ordre & la propreté brillent dans toute la maison, aie grand soin d'ôter de la vue tout ce qu'il y a de sale. J'aurai peut être aujourd'hui la visite de quelques Courtifans; et si je m'appercois que tu aies négligé la moindre chose, compte que je ne tépargnerai pas les coups.

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S. Oh, pour cet endroit-ci, evous reconnois, Monsieur,

R. C'est pourquoi, si tu es age, prens bien garde à toi.

S. Cependant, Monfieur, vous ne donnez aucun ordre our le dîné.

R. Há, ha! la remarque st curieuse: à quoi le maraud a penser. Hé bien tu sauras que je ne dîne point au logis: tu viendras me trouver vers es dix heures pour me conduire dije dois manger.

8. Si bien que vos boyaux n'ont rien à craindre, & je ne ache pas ici de quoi mettre

ous la dent.

R. Si tu n'as point à manger, tant mieux; c'est un noyen seur pour entretenir thez toi le bon apetit.

S. Oui; mais on ne vit pas de faim.

R. Sirrab, did I not bear you mutter? Pray what was that you were chattering?

S. I was wishing you might

be an Emperor.

R. And I wish you may be made a Man, from a stump of a

Tree that you are.

Put every thing in its place; let the house be set to rights from top to bottom, put all foul things out of fight ; perhaps I may have some Gentry come to tay me a visit, if I find any thing cut of Order, I'll thrash you foundly.

S. I know your good humour well enough in that matter.

R. Then it behoves you to look

about you, if you are quise.

S. But all this while here's not one word about dinner.

- R. Out you, villain, one may fee what your mind runs upon. I don't dine at home, therefore come to me a little before ten o'Clock, that you may avait upon me where I am to go to dinner.
- S. Sir, you have taken care of your jelf, but there is not a bit of bread for me to put into my mouth
- R. If you have nothing to eat, you have something to hunger after.
- S. But fasting avon't fill the billy. M1 3 R. N'as

R. N'as tu pas du pain?

S. Il est vrai; mais du pain blanc comme la cheminée, &

du pain de son.

R. Le bel oiseau pour demander des mêts délicats! Si je voulois te donner une pâture convenable, & qui fut digne de toi, il ne te faudroit que du foin.

Ne devrois je, point n'engraisser un bel ane comme toi, que de tartes & de gateaux. Si tu n'es pas content de pain fec, ragoute toi avec un porreau, ou fi tu l'aimes mieux, avec un oignon.

R. There is bread for you, S. There is fo, but it is black as my bat, and as coarse

the bran itself.

R. You dainty chopp'd fellow you ought to be fed with hay, you had fuch commons as you d ferve.

What, I warrant you mass Ass, you must be fed with plan cakes, neust you? If you can eat dry bread, take a leek to u with it, or an onion, if you hi that tetter.

#### TH

## HISTORY of ALIBEG the Perfan

FAB. I.

CHA-ABBAS, Roi de Perfe, faifant un voiage, s'ecarta de toute sa cour, pour passer dans la campagne, sans y être connu, & pour y voir les peuples dans toute leur liberté naturelle. Il prit feulement avec lui un de ses courtifans.

Je ne connois point, lui dit le Roi, les veritables mœurs des hommes. Tout ce nous aborde est déguisé. C'est l'art, & non pas la nature fimple, qui se montre à nous.

FAB. I.

CHA-ABBAS, King Perfia, being on a progr withdrew from his retinue, in der to visit the country, and the without being known, to beta mankind in all their native for dom. He took with him only of his courtiers.

I am ignorant, fays the King his companion, of the genuine ch racters of men. Every thing about Tis art, and us is disguised. simple nature, that appears ! fore us.

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le veux étudier la vie rustique, & voir ce genre d'hommes cu'on méprise tant, quoiqu'ils foient le vrai soutien de toute la fociété humaine.

Je suis las de voir des courtifans, qui m'observent pour me surprendre, en me flatant. Il faut que j'aille voir des laboureurs & des bergers, qui ne me connoissent pas.

Il passa avec son confident au milieu de plufieurs villages, où l'on faisoit des danses; & il noit ravi de trouver loin des cours, des plaisirs tranquiles & ians depenie.

Il fit un repas dans une cabane; & comme il avoit grand faim, après avoir marché plus qu'à l'ordinaire, les alimens groffiers qu'il prit, lui parurent plus agréables, que tous les mets exquis de sa table.

En passant dans une prairie, semée de sleurs, qui bordoient un clair ruisseau, il apperçut un jeune berger, qui jouoit de la flute à l'ombre d'un grand ormeau, auprès de ses moutons paillans.

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Il l'aborde, il l'examine, il loi trouve une physionomie agreable, un air simple & ingénu, mais noble & gracieux. Les haiilons dont le berger étoit convert, ne diminuoient point l'éclat de sa beauté.

I long to know what a rural life is, and to converse with those men who are so much despised, tho' they are the real support of all buman fociety.

I am weary of living among Sycophants, who take all occasions to over-reach me, whilft they flatter me. 'Tis necessary that I should visit husbandmen and shepherds, who know nothing me.

He travelled with his confident through several villages, 'where the peasants were dancing; and was overjoyed to see that his subjects, tho' at such a distance from court, bad their deversions, and those withal so innocent and inexpensive.

He refreshed bimself in a cottage; and being very hungry, by walking farther than usual, the homely fare which he there found, seemed more agreeable to him, than all the exquisite dainties of his own table.

Possing over a meadow, enamelied with flowers, which decked the borders a limpid stream, he espied a young shepherd, playing on his pipe beneath a shady elm, aubilit his flocks were grazing round about bim.

The King accosts him, surveys him closely, finds his aspect agreeable, and his air, though easy and natural, yet graceful and majestic. The mean babit, with a bich the Sepherd was clad, no aways diminified the luftre of his person. Les

M 4

Le Roi crut d'abord que c'étoit quelque personne de naiffance illustre, qui s'étoit déguifée; mais il apprit du berger, que son père & sa mère étoient dans un village voisin, & que Ion nom étoit Alibeg.

A mesure que le Roi le questionnoit, il admiroit en lui un esprit serme & raisonnable.

Ses yeux étoient vifs, & n'avoient rien d'ardent & de farouche: sa voix étoit douce, infinuante, & propre à toucher: Son visage n'avoit rien de grosfier; mais ce n'étoit pas une beauté molle & efféminée.

Le Berger d'environ seize ans, ne favoit point qu'il fût tel qu'il paroifloit aux autres.

Il croioit penser, parler, être fait comme tous les autres Bergers de son Village. Mais sans education, il avoit appris tout ce que la raison fait apprendre a ceux qui l'écoutent.

Le Roi l'aiant entretenu familiérement en fut charmé: il fut de lui, sur l'état des peuples, tout ce que les Rois n'apprennent jamais d'une foule de flateurs, qui les environne.

De tems en tems il rioit de la naiveté de cet enfant, qui ne menigeoit rien dans | youth, avhose aufavers were a

The King Supposed bim at first to be some person of an illustrican birth, who had aifguised himself; but be learned from the Shepherd that his parents dwelt in an adjacent village, and that his name was Alibeg.

The more questions the King put to him, the more he admired the strength and solidity of his genius.

His eyes were lively, and yet had nothing in them wild or glaring; his voice was sweet, moving, and melodious: His feature were not firong, neither were the foft and effeminate.

The shepherd, tho' fixteen year of age, was not conscious of the perfections, which were conspicul ous to others.

He imagined that his thoughts his conversation, and his person were the very same as his neigh-But without education he understood every thing that reason dictates to those who listen to ber adminitions.

The King, after a familiar in terview, was charmed with hi Alibeg informed conversation him of the flate of the people; truth aubich monarchs never lear from a crowd of Sycophants, wh furround them.

He avould frequently smile a the innocent freedom of the

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eme n I les réponses. C'étoit une grande nouveauté pour le Roy que d'entendre parler si naturellement.

Il fit figne au Courtisan, qui l'accompagnoit, de ne point découvrir qu'il étoit le Roi; car il craignoit qu'Alibeg ne perdît en un moment toute sa liberté & toutes ses graces, s'il venoit à savoir devant qui il parloit.

Je vois bien, disoit le Prince an Courtisan, que la nature n'est pas moins belle dans les plus basses conditions, que dans les plus hautes.

Jamais enfant de Roi n'a para mieux né, que celui-ci, qui garde les moutons. Je me trouverois trop heureux d'avoir un ils aussi beau, aussi sensé, & aussi imable.

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Il me paroit propre à tout : k si on a soin de l'instruire, ce era assurément un jour un grand nomme. Je veux le faire élerer auprès de moi.

Le Roi emmena Alibeg, qui ut bien surpris d'apprendre à qui il s'etoit rendu agréable. In lui sit apprendre à lire, à crire, à chanter, & ensuite on ui donna des maîtres pour les ets & pour les sciences, qui orent l'esprit.

D'abord il fut un peu éblouï ela Cour: & fon grand chanement de fortune changea a peu son cœur. Son âge

artless. 'Twas an agreeable nowelty to the King, to hear him talk without the least reserve.

He gave the courtier who accompanied him a private signal, not to discover that he was the King; for fear Alibeg, if he once knew with whom he conversed, should lose in an instant his wonted freedom, and all his other graces.

I am now convinced, said the Prince to his Courtier, that nature is as beautiful in the lowest station, as in the highest.

No monarch's son was ever born with nobler faculties than this young shepherd. I should think myself infinitely happy, had I a son so beautiful, so amiable, and so discreet.

He seems to me to have a promising genius; and if he be but duly instructed, he will doubtless, in process of time, become a great man. Ill have him educated in my own court.

The King accordingly took Alibeg away with him, who was much surprized to find, that a prince should be so pleased with his conversation. He was first taught to read, write, and sing, and asterwards improved, by proper tutors, in all the arts and sciences which adorn the mind.

At first, he was somewhat startled at the grandeur of the Court, and his sudden revolution of fortune, in some mea-

M 5

& sa faveur joints ensemble, altérèrent un peu sa sagesse & sa modération.

Au lieu de sa houlette, de sa flûte, & de son habit de berger, il prit une robe de pourpre brodée d'or, avec un turban couvert de pierreries.

Sa beauté effaça tout ce que la Cour avoit de plus agréable: il se rendit capable des affaires les plus sérieuses, & mérita la confiance de son maître, qui, connoissant le goût exquis d'Alibeg pour toutes les magnificences d'un palais, lui donna enfin une charge très considérable en Perse, qui est celle de garder tout ce que le Prince à de pierreries & de meubles précieux.

Pendant toute la vie du grand Cha-Abbas la faveur d'Alibeg ne fit que croître.

Mais en s'avançant dans un âge plus mûr, il se souvint de son ancienne condition & sou-

vent il la regrettoit.

O beaux jours! se disoit il à lui même; jours innocens; jours où j'ai goûté une joie pure & sans péril; jours depuis les quels je n'en ai vû aucun de si doux, ne vous reverrai je jamais? Ce-lui qui m'a privé de vous, en me donnant tant de richesses, m'a tout été.

fure influenced his temper. His youth, and the King's favour together, wrought too visible a change in his prudence and moderation.

His crook, his pipe, and ship herd's dress were now for saken and instead thereof, he appeared in a purple robe, embroidered with gold, and a turban enriched with jewels.

He made a more agreeable for gure than any one at court. He was qualified to transact the modern important affairs, and merited to confidence of his master; who conscious of Alibeg's refined to far grandeur, conferred on him lass one of the most advantaged pests in all Persia, that is, make him Jewel-keeper, and Treasure of his Houshold.

During the whole reign of the great Cha-Abbas, Alibeg's reptation daily increased.

But as he advanced in year he remembered his former flate life, and often with regret.

O happy days! would he whiper to himself; O innocent days days wherein I tasted true so without any danger. Days! sin which I never saw one so the sant, shall I never see you more He who has deprived me of so by making me thus great, has a terly undone me.

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Il voulut aller revoir fon village; il s'attendrit dans tous les lieux où il avoit autrefois dansé, chanté, joué de la flûte avec fes compagnons.

Il fit quelque bien à tous ses parens, & à tous fes amis: mais il leur fouhaita, pour principal bonheur, de ne quitter jamais lavie champêtre, & de n'éprouver jamais les malheurs de la Cour.

Il les éprouva ces malheurs, après la mort de son bon maître Cha-Abbas; fon fils Cha-Sephi succéda à ce Prince. Des Courtifans envieux & pleins d'artifices trouvèrent moyen de le prevenir contre Alibeg.

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Il a abusé, disoient-ils, de la confiance du feu Roi. Il a amasse des trésors immenses, & adétourné plusieurs choses d'un très grand prix, dont il étoit depolitaire.

Cha-Séphi étoit tout ensemble jeune & Prince; il n'en faloit pas tant pour être crédule, nappliqué, & sans précaution.

Il cut la vanité de vouloir paroître réformer ce que le Roi son père avoit fait, & juger mieux que lui.

Pour avoir un prétexte de deposseder Alibeg de sa charge, il lui demanda, selon le conseil de ses Courtisans envieux, de lui apporter un

Alibeg determined to revisit his native village; he gazed with fondness on all those places, where he had formerly danced, fung, and tuned his pipe with his fellowfavains.

He made some presents to all bis friends and relations, but advised them, as they valued their peace of mind, never to refign their rural pleasures, never to experience the anxieties and misfortunes of a Court.

Aubeg felt those anxieties and misfortunes himself, soon after the death of his good mafter Cha .. Abbas. Cha-Sephi succeeded his Some envisus artful courtiers found means to prejudice the young Prince against Alibeg.

He has, faid they, betrayed the trust reposed in him, by the late King. He has boarded up immenfe treasures to his own use, and embezzied several valuable effects, with which he was entrusted.

Cha-Sephi was young, and withal a Monarch, which was: more than sufficient to make him 1 credulous, remis, and indiscreet.

He had the vanity to think : bimself qualified to reform his father's actions, and judge of things : better than be.

To have some plea for remov- . ing Alibeg from his toft; he charged birms pursuant to the: advice of his malicious courtiers, to produce the Scymetar, uneterre garni de diamans fet with diamonds of an imgnan d'un prix immense, que le Roi mense value, aubich his royal son grand père avoit accoutumé de porter dans les combats.

Cha-Abbas avoit fait autrefois ôter de ce cimeterre tous ces beaux diamants; & Alibeg. prouva par de bons témoins, que la chole avoit eté faite par l'ordre du feu Roi, avant que la charge eût été donnée à Alibeg.

Quand les ennemis d'Alibeg virent qu'ils ne pouvoient plus se servir de ce prétexte pour le perdre, ils conseillèrent à Cha-Sephi de lui commander de faire dans quinze jours un inventaire exact de tous les meubles preci-

eux dont il étoit chargé.

Au bout de quinze jours il demanda à voir lui-même toutes choses. Alibeg lui ouvrit toutes les portes, & lui montra tout ce qu'il avoit en garde. Rien n'y manquoit; tout étoit propre, bien range, & conservé avec grand foin.

Le Roi bien étonné de trouver par tout tant d'ordre & d'exactitude, étoit presque revenu en faveur d'Alibeg, lorfqu'il apperçut, au bout d'une grande galerie, pleine de meubles très somptueux, une porte de fer que avoit trois grandes ferrures.

C'est-là, lui dirent à l'oreille les Courtifans jaloux, qu'Alibeg a ci ché toutes les cho-

grandfire used to wear in battle.

Cha-Albas had formerly or. dered those costly decorations to be taken out, and Alibeg brought fuf. ficient evidence to prove, that they were so removed by express command of the late King, long before his promotion to that office.

When Alibeg's enemies found this scheme too weak to effect his ruin, they prevailed on Cha-Sephi to give him Strict orders to produce, within a fortnight, an exact inventory of all the rich furniture entrusted to his care.

As foon as that term was ex pired, the King infifted on feeing every thing himself. Alibeg open ed every door, and shewed him every thing committed to bis charge. No one article was missing; every thing was clean in its proper place, and preserved with great care.

The King surprized to see such order and acconomy every when observed, began to entertain favourable opinion of Aliteg, ti he espied, at the end of a long gallery, full of the richest furni ture, an iron-door with the strong locks.

There 'tis, auhispered the en vious courtiers in his ear, the Alibeg has concealed all the

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gard rou tobees.

Ausii-tôt le Roi en colère secria: Je veux voir ce qui est au delà de cette porte. Qu'y avez-vous mis? Montrez le moi.

A ces mots Alibeg se jetta à se genoux, le conjurant au nom de Dieu de ne lui ôter pas ce qu'il avoit de plus précieux fur la terre.

Il n'est pas juste, disoit-il, que je perde en un moment ce qui me reste, & qui fait ma ressource, après avoir travaillé tant d'années auprès du Roi votre pè e. Otez-moi, si vous voulez, tout le reste: mais laissez-moi ceci.

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Le Roi ne douta point que ce ne fut un tresor mal aquis qu'Alibeg avoit amasse. prit un ton plus haut, & voulut absolument qu'on ouvrit cette porte.

Enfin Alibeg, qui en avoit les clefs, l'ouvrit lui-même. On ne trouva en ce lieu que la houlette, la flûte, & l'habit de berger, qu'Alibeg avoit porté autrefois, & qu'il revoyoit souvent avec joie, de peur d'oublier sa première condition.

Voilà, dit-il, ô grand Roi, les précieux restes de mon anuen bonheur. Ni la fortune, ni votre puissance, n'ont pû me les ôter.

Voilà mon trésor que je garde pour m'enrichir, quand tous m'aurez fait pauvre,

les précieuses qu'il vous a dé- | valuable effects which he has purloined from you.

Thereupon the King in a pafsion cried out: I will see what is in that room. What have you concealed there? hew me.

Alibeg, thereupon, fell pro-Arate at his Feet, conjuring him in the Name of God, not to diftoffels him of all that he held valuable upon Earth.

'Tis not just, said he, that I should lose at once all that I am worth, all my future dependence, after having ferved your royal Father so many years. Strip me, if you think fit, of every thing besides; but leave me this.

Cha-Sephi now took it for granted, that all Alibeg's illgotten Treasure lay concealed there. He exalted his Voice, and peremptorily commanded the Door to be opened.

At length Alibeg, who had the Keys in his Pocket, unlocked it himself. Nothing, bonvever, was found there, but his Crock, his Pipe, and the rural Habit which he avore in his Youth, and often viewed with pleasure, for fear he should forget his mean Extraction.

Behold, great Sir, faid he, the valuable Remains of my former Felicity, which neither Fortune nor your Majesty, have taken from me.

Behold my Treasure, which I reserve to make me rich, when you shall think proper to make

Reprenez tout le reste; laissez- | me poor. Take back every thin moi ces chers gages de mon premier état.

Les voilà mes vrais biens, qui ne me manqueront ja-

mais.

Les voilà ces biens fimples, innocens, toujours doux à ceux qui favent se contenter du necessaire, & qui ne se tourmentent point pour le superflu.

Les voilà ces biens dont la liberté & la sûreté sont les

fruits.

Les voilà ces biens qui ne m'ont jamais donné un moment d'embarras.

O chers instrumens d'une vie fimple & heureuse! je n'aime que vous; c'est avec vous que je veux vivre & mourir.

Pourquoi faut il que d'autres biens trompeurs foient venus me surprendre & troubler le re-

pos de ma vie?

Je vous les rends, grand Roi, toutes ces richesses, qui me viennent de votre libéralité.

Je ne garde que ce que j'avois, quand le Roi votre père vint par ses graces me rendre malheureux.

Le Roi, entendant ces paroles, comprit l'innocence d'Alibeg, & étant indigné contre les Courtisans qui l'avoient voulu perdre, il les chassa d'auprès de lui.

Alibeg devint fon principal Officier, & fut charge des nister, and was entrusted an

besides; but leave me these dea pleages of my rural flation.

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These are simple, innocent and ever grateful to all such a can live contented with the No cessaries of Life, and never to ment themselves about superfluor Enjoyments.

These are Riches which a possessed with Liberty an

Safety.

These are Riches which neve gave me one Moment's Di quiet.

O ye dear Implements of plain, but happy Life! I val none but you: with you I'll he and die.

Why have these false alluring Riches thus deluded me, and ro bed me of my Repose?

I here resign, great Sir, the many Favours which your roys Bounty has bestowed upon me.

I will only referve what. had when the King your Father by his Munificence, made me m ferable.

The King, upon this Declare tion, was convinced of Aliber Innocence, and refenting the Pa fidiousness of those Courtiers w conspired his Downfal, banis them from Court ..

Alibeg became bis prime M

Affan

Affaires les plus secrettes: mais il revoyoit tous les jours sa houlette, sa slûte, & son ancien habit, qu'il tenoit toujours prêt dans son trèsor, pour les reprendre, dès que la fortune inconstante troubleroit sa faveur.

Il mourut dans une extrème rieillesse, sans avoir jamais voulu ni faire punir ses Ennemis, ni amasser aucun Bien, &
ne laissant à ses Parens quede quoi vivre dans la condition de bergers, qu'il crut toûjours la plus sure & la plus
heureuse.

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the most important Secrets. He wisted, however, every Day his Crook, his Pipe, and rurul Habit, which he always kept locked up in his Treasury, that he might have them ready whenever sickle Fortune should throw him out of Favour.

He died in a good old age, without the least inclination to have his Enemies punished, or to increase his Possessions; and left his Relations no more than what would decently maintain them in the station of Shepherds, which he always thought the safest and most happy.

# The Adventures of Rosimond and Bramintes.

## PAB. II.

L étoit une fois une jeune homme plus beau que le jour nomme Rosimond, & qui avoit autant d'esprit & de vertu, que son frère aîné Braminte étoit mal fait, désagréable, brutal & méchant.

Leur mère qui avoit horteur de son sils aîné, n'avoit dès yeux que pour voir le cadet.

L'aîné, jaloux, inventa une calomnie horrible pour perdre son frère.

### FAB. II.

NCE upon a Time, there was a Youth named Ross-mond, who was fairer than the Light, and as wirtuous and discreet as his elder Brother Bramintes was homely, disagreeable, inhuman and morose.

Their Mother, who had an Aversion for her eldest Son, was extravagantly fond of the youngest.

Bramintes, being jealous, inwented a most notorious Falsebood to ruin his Brother.

11

Il dit à son père, que Rossmond alloit souvent chez un voisin, qui étoit son ennemi, pour lui rapporter tout ce qui se passoit au logis, & pour lui donner les moyens d'empoisonner son père.

Le père fort emporté, battit cruellement son fils, le mit en sang, puis le tint trois jours en prison sans nourriture, & enfin le chassa de sa maison, en le menaçant de le tuer s'il

revendit jamais.

La mère épouvantée n'ofa rien dire; elle ne fit que gémir.

L'enfant s'en alla pleurant; & ne fachant où se retirer, il traversa sur le soir un grand bois.

La nuit le furprit au pied d'un rocher; il se mit à l'entrée d'une caverne, sur un tapis de mousse où couloit un clair ruisseau, & il s'y endormit de lassitude.

Au point du jour, en s'éveillant, il vit une belle femme, montée fur un cheval gris, avec une housse en broderie d'or, qui paroissoit aller à la chasse.

N'avez vous point vu passer un cerf, & des chiens, lui ditelle? Il répondit que non. Puis elle lui dit: Il me semble que vous étes affligé. Qu'avez-vous, lui dit elle?

He assured his Father, that Rosimond frequently visited Neighbour, who was his prosess. Enemy, in order to inform him all their Family secrets, and give him an Opportunity of poisoning his Father.

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The old Man, highly incented beat Rosimond most unmercifully made him all over bloody, the confined him for three days with out the least Subsistence; and, a length, turned him out of Door threatening to murder him, if ever he returned

The Mother, thunder-struck durft not say a Word; she only sa

and fighed.

Poor Resimond went away a drowned in Tears; and not know ing where to steer his Cowse rambled in the Evening throw large Wood.

When Night overtook him, he was got to the Foot of a lang Rock; he laid himself down a the Entrance of a Cavern, upon missy Bank, near which a Crysa Stream ran purling down, and being tired, fell asseep.

At break of Day, awaking he espied a beauteous Damsel mounted on a grey Horse, with Housings embroidered all with Gold, and dress in the Habit of

Huntress.

Have you not seen a Stag, an a Pack of Hounds, pass by this way, said she? He answered, be had not. Then said she to him you seem dejected. What disturb you, said she?

Tenez

Tenez, voilà une bague, qui you's rendra le plus heureux & le plus puissant des hommes, pourvû que vous n'en abufiez jamais.

Quand vous tournerez le diamant en dedans, vous serez d'abord invisible. Dès que vous le tournerez en dehors, vous pa-

roitrez à decouvert.

Quand vous mettrez l'anneau voire petit doigt, vous paroirez le fils du Roi, suivi de oute une Cour magnifique.

Quand vous le mettrez au quatriéme doigt, vous paroîrez dans votre figure natu-

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Aussi tôt le jeune homme comprit que c'étoit une Fée qui ui parloit. Après ces paroles, lle s'enfonça dans les bois

Pour lui, il s'en retourna uffi tôt chez son père, avec mpatience de faire l'essai de a bague. Il vit & entendit out ce qu'il voulut fans être écouvert.

Il ne tint qu'à lui de se vener de son frère, sans s'exposer aucun danger, il se montra tulement à sa mère, l'embrassa, lui dit toute sa merveilleuse

vanture.

Ensuite mettant l'anneau arut tout-à-coup comme le

Here, take this Ring, which will make you the happiest, and the greatest Man living, if you never make a wrong Use of it.

Whenever you shall turn the Diamond to the Infide of your Hand, you Shall infantly become invisible. As soon as you shall turn it out, you shall be visible again.

When you wear it on your little Finger, you shall resemble the King's Son, with a numerous and

Stlendid Retinue.

When you wear it on your fourth Finger, you shall appear in your own proper Form.

Rosimond was now convinced, that she who spoke to him was a Fairy. After these Directions, the Auck into the Woods.

He, on the other hand, returned immediately to his Father's House, impatient to make Trial of his Present. He saw and heard whatever be defired, with-

out Discovery.

He had now full Power to gratify his Revenge upon his Brother, without exposing bimself to the least Danger. He only sheaved himself, however, to his Mother, embraced her, and told her the whole firange Adventure.

Then putting his magic Ring schanté à son petit doigt, il jupon his little Finger, he at once appeared to be the young fince, fils du Roi, avec cent Prince, attended by a hundred beaux

beaux Chevaux, & un grand | Horse-Guards, and a numerous nombre d'Officiers richement | Train of Officers rich y dreft, vetus.

Son père fut bien étonné de voir le Fils du Roi dans sa petite Maison; il étoit embarassé, ne sachant quels respects il devoit lui rendre.

Alors Rosimond lui demanda, combien il avoit de Fils? Deux, répondit le pere.

le les veux voir. Faits-les venir tout à l'heure, lui dit Rofimond. Je les veux emmener tous deux à la Cour pour faire leur fortune.

Le père timide répondit en hésitant: Voilà l'aîné que je vous présente.

Où est donc le cadet? Je le veux avoir aussi, dit encore Rofimond.

Il n'est pas ici, dit le père. Je l'avois châtié pour une faute, & il m'a quitté.

Alors Rofimond lui dit: Il falloit l'instruire, mais non pas le chasser.

Donnez-moi toûjours l'aîné; qu'il me suive; & vous, dit il, parlant au père, fuivez deux Gardes, qui vous conduiront au lieu que je leur marquerai.

Aussi tot deux Gardes emmenèrent le père; & la Fée dont nous avons parlé, l'ayant trouve dans une Fo- ing bim in a Forest, flruck h rêt, elle le frapa d'une ver- with her golden Wand, a ge d'or, & le fit entrer dans | drove bim into a bollow gloss

His Father was in a great Conflernation to fee the King's Son in his bumble Cottage, and in the utmost Confusion, not knowing how to behave himself on fuc an Occasion.

Rosimond then asked him how many Sons be bad? Two, no plied the Father.

Let me fee them. Order than to come to me immediately, fai Rosimond, I'll take them both Court with me, and raise the Fortunes.

The old Man, trembling, n plied with Hesitation, This is n eldest, Sir, at your Service.

Where then is your youngest I must take him with me too, sa Rosimond.

He is not at home, Sir, sa the Father. I corrected bim for some Misdemeanor, and be to away from me.

Then Rosimond told him: Y ought to reprove, but not turn Son out of Doors.

Let your eldest Son, howeve follow me; and do you, said h Speaking to his Father, go ale with these two Officers, who w conduct you to the Place where have ordered them.

Immediately tavo of his Guar conveyed the Father away; a the Fairy, before mentioned, me

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ane caverne sombre & profonde où il demeura enchanté.

Demeurez-y, dit-elle, jusqu' ce que votre fils vienne vous en tirer.

Cependant le fils alla à la Cour du Roi, dans un tems où le jeune Prince s'étoit embarqué pour aller faire la guerre dans une isle éloignée : il avoit été emporté par les vents sur des côtes inconnues, où, après un naufrage, il étoit captif chez un peuple fauvage.

Rosimond parut à la Cour, comme s'il eut été le Prince qu' on croyoit perdu, & que tout le

monde pleuroit.

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Il dit qu'il étoit revenu par le secours de quelques Marchands, fans lesquels il seroit péri: il fit la joie publique.

Le Roi parut si transporté, qu'il ne pouvoit parler; & il ne se lassoit point d'embrasser ce fils, qu'il avoit cru mort.

La Reine fut encore plus attendrie. On fit de grandes Réjouissances dans tout le Royaume.

Un jour celui qui passoit pour le Prince, dit à son veritable frère:

Braminte, vous voyez que je vous ai tiré de votre village, pour faire votre fortune: mais je sai que vous ctes un menteur, & que

Cave, where he remained enchanted.

There rest confined, faid she, till your Son comes to release you.

Mean while Rosimond went to the King's Court, just as the young Prince had embarked to invade some foreign Island; he was driven, however, by contrary Winds upon an unknown Coaft, where suffering Shipwreck, be became the Prisoner of the barbarous Natives.

Rosimond appeared at Court, as if he had been the King's Son, ruhom all imagined to be lost, and all lamented.

He told them, that he was saved by the timely Relief of Some Merchants, without whose Aid he had inevitably perished. He had the Congratulations of the whole Court.

The King feemed so transported, that he could not speak, and incessantly folded his Son, whom he thought dead, within bis Arms.

The Queen was fill more tenderly affected. There were public Rejoicings throughout the Kingdom.

One Day he who paffed for the Prince, thus addressed his real Brother.

Bramintes, you are conscious that I took you from the Plough to advance your Fortune: yet I know you are a Lyar, and that que by your false Accusations you

vous

vous avez, par vos impostures, | bave undone your Brother. H causé le malheur de votre frère | is bere incognito; I will bav Rosimond; il est ici caché. Je | you speak to him, that he may up. veux que vous lui parliez, & | braid you with your ungenerou qu'il vous reproche vos im- | Treatment. postures.

Braminte trémblant, se jetta à ses pieds, & lui avoua sa

faute.

N'importe, dit Rosimond, je veux que vous parliez à votre frère, & que vous lui de-

mandiez pardon.

Il fera bien genereux s'il vous pardonne; vous ne le méritez pas: il est dans mon cabinet, où je vous le ferai voir tout à l'heure.

Cependant je m'en vais dans une chambre voifine, pour vous

laisser librement avec lui.

Braminte entra pour obéir dans le cabinet. Aussitôt Rofimond changea fon anneau, passa dans cette chambre, & puis il entra par une autre porte de derrière avec sa figure naturelle, où Braminte fut bien honteux de le voir.

Il lui demanda pardon, & lui promit de réparer toutes ses fautes.

Rofiniond l'embrassa en pleurant, lui pardonna, & lui dit:

Je suis en pleine faveur auprès du Prince. Il ne tient qu'à moi de vous faire périr, ou de vous tenir toute vôtre vie dans une prison:

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Bramintes trembling, fell pro Arate at his Feet, and pleade guilty.

Your Confession is vain, sai Rosimond, I charge you to spea to your Brother, and beg hi Pardon.

He will be very generous if h forgives you; you don't deferd it. He is now in my Closel where you shall see bim in stantly.

In the mean time I'll with draw to the next Room, the you may converse with him with

out Reserve.

Bramintes went into th Prince's Closet, in obedience t his Commands. Immediately Ro simond attered the Position of hi Ring, went cross the Chamber Roise and then came in his proper Shap thro a back Door to his Brother who was perfectly ashamed to se him.

He begged his Pardon, an promised to make Attonement for bis Wrongs.

Rosimond with Tears embrace him, and forgave him, saying!

I am entirely in the Prince Favour; it is in my Power take away your Life, or kee you in Confinement all you qui Days; but I'll be as indulger

nais je veux être aussi bon en- ! vers vous, que vous avez été méchant envers moi.

Braminte, honteux & confondu, lui répondit avec soûmision, n'ofant lever les yeux, ni enommer son frère.

Enfuite Rollmond fit femblant de faire un voyage en femet, pour aller épouser une Princesse d'un Royaume voisin: hi mais sous ce prétexte, il alla noi sa Mère, à laquelle il raoir sa Mere, a laque.

the mata tout ce qu'il avoit fait à

Cour & lui donna dans le of person quelque petit secours largent. Car le Roi lui laifbit prendre tout celui qu'il oith ouloit; mais il n'en prenoit tha amais beaucoup.

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Cependant il s'éleva une fuituse Roi voisin, qui étoit inth offe & de mauvaise foi. Ro

f bi Rofimond alla à la Cour du loi ennemi, entra par le moyen mber e son anneau dans tous les Shap other Conseils secrets de ce Prince, tose lemeurant toûjours invisible.

Il profita de tout ce qu'il an pprit des mesures des ennemis. les prevint, & les déconcerta a tout.

Il commanda l'armée contre brace 

to you, as you have been unmerciful to me.

Bramintes, blushing, and in Confusion, answered with all due. Submission, not daring to lift up his Eyes, or call him Brother.

Soon after Rosimond pretended to go incognito to court a neighbouring Princess; but under that Pretence, he made a Vifit to his Mother, to whom he related all bis Court-Adventures, and supplied her with what little Money would be sufficient to answer her private Occasions: for the King gave him free Liberty to take whatever he pleased out of his Treasury; he seldom made free, however, with any confiderable Sums.

In the mean Time there was an open Rupture between the King and a neighbouring Prince, who was unjust and perfidious.

Rosimond went to the Enemy's Court, and entered invisibly, by Virtue of his Ring, into that King's Privy Councils.

He turned all their Projects to his own Advantage: he prevented them in every thing, and baffied all their Measures.

He commanded the Army against them; be entirely defeated them in a pitched Battle, and foon after concluded an honourable Peace with them on advantageous Terms.

Le Roi ne songeoit qu'à le marier avec une Princesse héritière d'un Royaume voisin, & plus belle que les Graces.

Mais un jour, pendant que Rosimond étoit à la chasse dans la même forêt, où il avoit autresois trouvé la Fée, elle se

présenta à lui.

Gardez-vous bien, lui ditelle d'une voix févère, de vous marier, comme si vous étiez le Prince; il ne faut tromper personne; il est juste que le Prince, pour qui on vous prend, revienne succéder à son Père.

Allez le chercher dans une Isle, où les vents, que j'enverrai ensier les voiles de votre vaisseau; vous méneront sans peine.

Hâtez-vous de rendre ce service à votre Maître, contre ce qui pourroit slater votre ambition, & songez à rentrer en homme de bien dans votre con-

dition naturelle.

Si vous ne le faites, vous ferez injuste & malheureux; je vous abandonnerai à vos anciens malheurs.

Rosimond profita sans peine d'un si sage conseil. Sous prétexte d'une négociation secréte dans un Etat voisin, il s'embarqua sur un vaisseau, & les vents le menèrent d'abord dans l'Ise, où la Fée lui avoit dit qu'étoit le vrai Fils du Roy.

The King thought of nothing but marrying his Son with Princess, Heiress of a neighbouring Kingdom, and more beauteouthan the Graces.

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But one Day, as Rosimond was hunting in the same Forest, when he first met his Guardian-Fair, she appeared to him again.

Take special Care, said she, is a magisterial Tone, not to mare as if you really were the Prince You shall deceive no one. It but just that the young Prince so whom others take you, should return, and succeed his Father.

Go, find him out, in an Islam whereto the Winds which I wi cause to fill your swelling Sai shall soon conduct you.

Make haste and pay this Du to your Master, in opposition t the alluving Hopes of fond An bition, and think, like an hou Man, of reassuming your ou

private Station.

If you act otherwise, you wi be unjust, and unhappy likewish I myself will abandon you to a your former Missortunes.

Rosimond, without Reluctance listened to her just Admonition Under Pretence of a private N gociation with a neighbourin State, he went on board a Vesse and the Winds soon conveyed his to the Island, where the Fair had told him the Prince Royal we detained.

CePrince étoit captif chez un cuple sauvage, où l'on lui faiit garder des troupeaux.

Rosimond, invisible, l'alla enver dans les pâturages, où il induisoit son troupeau; & le ovrant de son propre manau, qui étoit invisible comme i, il le délivra des mains de speuples cruels; ils s'embarièrent ensemble.

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D'autres vents, obeissant à lée, les ramenèrent; ils arrerent ensemble dans la Chame du Roi. Rosimond se ésenta à lui, & lui dit: ous m'avez cru votre fils; je le fuis pas, mais je vous rends; tenez, le voltà luieme.

le Roi bien étonné s'aesta à son fils, & lui dit: el ce pas vous, mon fils, i avez vaincu mes ennemis, qui avez fait glorieusement paix? ou bien est-il vrai e vous avez fait un nauge? que vous avez été cap-& que Rosimond vous a livré ?

Oui, mon père, répondit-C'est lui qui est venu dans pays, où j'étois captif. a enlevé; je lui dois la lité, & le plaisir de vous rer. C'est à lui, & non pas moi, à qui vous devez la ctoire.

Le Roi ne pouvoit croire

His Highness was a Captive of the barbarous Inhabitants, who made him tend their Cattle.

The invisible Rosimond went to release him from the Meadows. where he fed their herds, and covering him with his Mantle. which was as invisible as himself, be delivered him out of their cruel Hands, and they embarked together.

Fresh Winds, obedient to the Fairy's Call, wafted them back; they came together into the old King's Apartment. Rosimond appeared before him, and said, your Majesty has taken me to be your Son: I am not, but here I restore him to your Arms: Behold, tis he himself.

The King, very much surprized, addressed himself to the young Prince, and said: Was it not you, my Son, who overcame our Enemies, and made such an advantageous Peace? Or is it true. that you have been shipwrecked? that you have been a Captive? and been fet at Liberty by Rofimond.

Yes, my good Father, replied he, 'twas he that came into the Island, where I was made a Slave. 'Twas he delivered me. My Liberty and the Pleasure of seeing you again, is wholly owing to bis Conduct. 'Tis to bim, not to me, that you must attribute your Conquests.

The King could scarce believe qu'on lui disoit : mais Ro- bis Son's Affertion, till Rosimond fimond, fimond, changeant sa bague, se montra au Roi sous la figure du Prince; & le Roi épouvanté vit à la sois deux hommes qui lui parurent tous deux ensemble son même fils.

Alors il offrit, pour tant de fervices, des Sommes immenses à Rosimond, qui les resusa; il demanda seulement au Roi la grace de conserver à son frère Braminte une charge qu'il avoit à la Cour.

Pour lui, il craignit l'inconfiance de la fortune, l'envie des hommes, & sa propre fragilité. Il voulut se retirer dans son village avec sa mère, où il se mit à cultiver la terre.

La Fée, qu'il revit encore dans le bois, lui montra la caverne où fon père étoit, & lui dit les paroles qu'il falloit prononcer pour le délivrer.

Il prononça avec une trèsfensible joie ces paroles. Il délivra son père, qu'il avoit depuis long tems impatience de dèlivrer, & lui donna de quoi passer doucement sa vieillesse.

Rosimond sut ainsi le bienfaicteur de tout sa famille, & il eut le plaisir de faire du bien à tous ceux qui avoient voulu lui faire du mal.

Après avoir fait les plus grandes choses pour la Cour,

changing the Position of his ring flood before him in the form an likeness of his son: and his Ma jesty was startled to see two a once so impossible to be distinguished.

Then, he offered Rosimond a immense reward for his signal ferwices, which he resused; he only requested that his Brothe Bramintes might be continued ithe same Post which he was the

possessed of.

As for his part, he was feat ful of the fickleness of Fortunathe enwy of Mankind, and his own Frailties. He determined to the tire to his own willage, where he mother resided, and there spend he time in rural labours.

The Fairy, who again met his in the grove, shewed him the covern where his father was confined, and told him the words he should pronounce in order to release him.

He pronounced those words with the utmost pleasure. He procure his father's freedom, which he long earnestly wished to do, an gave him a sufficient sum of mey to support him comfortaby his old age.

Rosimond was thus a benefact to his whole Family, and enjoye the Satisfaction of doing good eve to those who had attempted to in jure and oppress him.

After having done such signal services for the Court,

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Pour comble de fagesse, il raignit que son anneau ne le tentât de fortir de la folitude, & ne le rengageat dans les grandes affaires.

Il retourna dans le bois, où a Fée lui avoit apparu si favorblement; il alloit tous les jours auprès de la caverne, où il avoit u le bonheur de la voir autreois, & c'étoit dans l'espérance de l'y revoir.

Enfin elle s'y présenta encore lui, & il lui rendit l'anneau enchanté.

le vous rends, lui dit-il, un on d'un fi grand prix, mais fi langereux, & duquel il est si acile d'abuser. Je ne me croiai en sureté, que quand je n'auai plus de quoi sortir de ma soitude, avec tant de moyens de ontenter toutes mes passions.

Pendant que Rosimond renoitcette bague, Braminte, dont e méchant naturel n'étoit point orrigé, s'abandonna à toutes es passions, & voulut engager jeune Prince qui étoit devenu deve doi, à traiter indignement Ro-

> La Fée dit à Rosimond: otre frére, toûjours impofur, a voulu vous rendre spect au nouveau Roi, & ous perdre; il mérite d'e-

asked no other favour than the liberty of living at a distance from its reigning vices.

As an instance of his consummate wisdom, he was afraid lest his magic ring should tempt him to resign bis solitude, and accept once more of some public employment.

He returned therefore to the grove, where the Fairy had appeared to him in so friendly a manner; he visited the cavern every day, where he had the good fortune formerly to meet with her, in hopes to see her once

In a short time she came, and be returned the magic ring to

I give you back, said he, your inestimable present, which is so dangerous, and so easy to be misapplied. I shall never think myfelf secure, till I have no temptation left to quit my folitary state, or means to gratify my paffions.

Whilst Rossmond was thus refigning up his ring. mintes, whose natural temper avas fill as base and incorrigible as ever, indulged every passion, and strove to trevuil on the young Prince, who was then King, to punish Resimond for a traitor.

Your brother, said the Fairy to Rosimond, is an ungrateful villain, aims to prejudice the new King against you, and undo you: be deserves to be le-

tre puni, & il faut qu'il périsse. Je m'en vais lui donner cette bague que vous me rendez.

Rosimond pleura le malheur de son frère; puis il dit à la Fée: comment prétendez vous le punir par un si merveilleux présent? il en abusera pour persécuter tous les gens de bien, & pour avoir une puissance sans bornes.

Les mêmes choses, répondit la Fée, sont un reméde salutaire aux uns, & un poison mortel aux autres. La prospérité est la source de tous les maux pour les méchans. Quand on veut punir un scélerat, il n'y a qu'à le rendre bien puissant pour le faire périr bientôt.

Elle alla ensuite au palais; elle se montra à Braminte sous la figure d'une vieille semme couverte de haillons; elle lui dit: j'ai retiré des mains de votre frère la bague que je lui avois prêtée, & avec laquelle il s'étoit acquis tant de gloire: reseevez-la de moi, & pensez bien à l'usage que vous en

Braminte répondit en riant: je ne ferai pas comme mon frère, qui fut assez insensé pour aller chercher le Prince, au lieu de regner en sa place.

ferez.

Braminte avec cette bague ne songea qu'à découvrir le secret de toutes les familles; verely punished; and shall iner tably perish. I'll go this infla and give him the ring which; have returned.

Resimond with tears deploy his brother's missortune. The he addressed himself to the Fair Which way do you propose to nish him by such an inestina present? He will certainly me a wrong use of it, to tyrana over all good men, and rule wartitrary power.

The same ingredients, replithe Fairy, may be a specific medy for one man, and yet pect poison to another. Prosper to wicked men is the fountain all misfortunes. When we was punish a willain, we make he very powerful, and then he so precipitates his own destruction.

She went soon after to the place; she affected to Branin in the form of an old wome in a tattered dress; she said him, I have taken away frozon brother the ring with whit I entrusted him, and by which acquired so much renown: I no give it to you, and consider we what use you shall make of it.

Bramintes answered with smile; I shall not, like my be ther, be so soolish as to hunt the lawful heir, when I meign in his stead.

Bramintes, pessessed of the ring, thought of nothing brying into family secrets,

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m'à commettre des trahisons, | des meurtres, & des infamies; qu'à écouter les conseils du Roi, qu' à enlever les richesses des particuliers. Ses crimes invisibles étonnoient tout le monde.

Le Roi, voyant tant de secrets découverts, ne savoit a quoi attribuer cet inconvenient; mais la prosperité sans bornes, & l'infolence de Braminte, lui firent soupçonner qu'il avoit l'anneau enchanté de son frère.

Pour le decouvrir, il se servit d'un étranger d'une nation ennemie, à qui il donna une grande fomme.

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Cet komme vint la nuit offrir à Braminte de la part du Roy ennemi, des biens & des honneurs immenses, s'il vouloit lui faire savoir par les espions, tout ce qu'il pour-oit apprendre des secrets de on Roi.

Braminte promit tout; alla nême dans un lieu où on lui donna une fomme très grande, our commencer sa récomense. Il se vanta d'avoir un aneau qui le rendoit inviible.

Le lendemain le Roi l'enoya chercher, & le fit d'abord on trouva fur lui plusieurs of the apiers qui prouvoient ses imes.

> Rosimond revint à la Cour our demander la grace de

ing guilty of treason, murder, and other enormous villaintes; listning to the King's private councils, and plundering his richest subjects. The crimes which he committed, whilft invisible, flartled all mankind.

The King perceiving that all his secrets were discovered, could not imagine from whence the inconvenience could arise; but the boundless prosperity and insolence of Bramintes, made him suspect that he was in possession of his brother's ring.

In order to discover the truth, be employed a foreigner, the subjest of an enemy, and gave him a considerable reward.

This agent waited on Bramintes one night, and offered him, in the name of the King his master, an immense sum of money, and other royal favours, if he would give him intelligence, by pr per spies, of all the King's secret transactions.

Bramintes affured bim that be avould, and went with him to a place appointed, where he received a very large gratuity, as earnest only of future farours; he boasted of baving a ring which made bim invisible.

The next day the King fent for him, and caused him to be taken into custody; they secured his ring, and found several papers upon bim, aubich were inconseitable proofs of bis male practices.

Rosmo d came once more to Court, to sue for a paraon in fon frère, qui lui fut refu-

On fit mourir Braminte; & l'anneau lui fut plus funeste, qu'il n'avoit été utile à son frère.

Le Roi, pour consoler Rosimond de la punition de Braminte, lui rendit l'anneau, comme un trésor d'un prix infini. Rosimond affligé, n'en jugea pas de même; il retourna chercher la Fée dans les bois.

Prenez, lui dit il, votre anneau. L'expérience de mon frère m'a fait comprendre ce que je n'avois pas bien compris d'abord, quand vous me le dîtes.

Gardez cet instrument satal de la perte de mon frère. Hélas! il seroit encore vivant; il n'auroit pas accablé de douleur & de honte la vieillesse de mon père & de ma mère.

Il seroit peut-être sage, & heureux, s'il n'avoit jamais eu de quoi contenter ses desirs. Oh qu'il est dangereux de pouvoir plus que les autres hommes!

Reprenez votre anneau. Malheur à ceux à qui vous le donnerez. L'unique grace que je vous demande, c'est de ne le donner jamais à aucune des personnes pour qui je m'intéresse.

behalf of his brother, but we refused.

Bramintes was executed, and the ring prow'd more fatal to his than it had been advantageous his brother.

The King, to make Rosma some amends for the death Bramintes, returned him ring, as a treasure of inest mable value; but the disconsider Rosmond thought it recompence at all. He return to look for his Fairy in the grove.

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Take back, said he to her, youring. My brother's sate no fully convinces me of the tru of what you told me, though the fore I did not rightly comprehent.

Keep to yourfelf the far cause of my poor brother's dan Alas! he might have still be living; he might not thus ha overwhelmed with grief a shame his aged parents.

He might have been wife a happy, if it had never been his power to gratify his posso O! how dangerous is it have superior power to of men!

Take back your ring. Unb py he to whom it next is give The only favour I have to l is, that you will never part w it again to any friend of mine.

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III. FAB.

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UNE Paisanne connoissoit dans son voisinage une Fee. Elle la pria de venir à me de ses couches, où elle eut me fille.

La Fée prit d'abord l'enfant entre ses bras, & dit à la mèn: choisissez; elle sera, si rous voulez, belle comme le jour, d'un esprit encore plus charmant que sa beauté, & Reine d'un grand Royaume, mais malheureuse; ou bien elle fera laide & paisanne comme rous, mais contente dans fa: condition.

La paisanne choisit d'abord pour cet enfant, la beauté & esprit avec une couronne, n hazard de quelque malheur.

Voilà la petite fille, dont a beauté commence déja à effacer toutes celles qu'on avoit amais vues.

Son esprit étoit doux, poli, minuant; elle apprenoit tout te qu'on vouloit lui apprendre, & le savoit bientôt mieux que ceux qui le lui avoient appris.

Elle dansoit sur l'herbe les

FAB. III.

Poor country woman was acquainted with a certain Fairy in her neighbourhood; she invited her to her labour, at aubich time she was delivered of a daughter.

The Fairy took the Infant, as soon as born, into her arms, and said to her mother: Take your choice; your daughter shall be, if you request it, beauteous as the day, and yet more witty than beauteous; she shall be queen of a spacious country, but unhappy; or otherwise, she shall prove a homely, poor country woman, like yourfelf, but be contented in her humble fation.

The country-woman instantly chose for ber daughter, personal charms and wit, together with a

crown, at all events.

And now behold her wirgincharms already eclipse the lustre of all the fairest children that were ever feen.

Her natural disposition was courteous, genteel and engaging; the readily comprehended all the instructions which were given her, and in a very short time became more accomplished than even those who taught her.

She danced upon the tender ours de fête; avec plus de grass, on public festivals with

grase

grace que toutes fes com-

pagnes.

Sa voix étoit plus touchante qu'aucun instrument de musique. & elle faisoit elle-même les chansons qu'elle chantoit.

D'abord elle ne favoit point qu'elle étoit belle: mais en jouant avec ses compagnes sur le bord d'une claire fontaine, elle se vit, elle remarqua combien elle étoit différente des autres, elle s'admira.

Tout le pays, qui accouroit en foule pour la voir, lui fit encore plus connoître ses charmes.

Sa mère, qui comptoit sur les prédictions de la Fée, la regardoit déja comme une Reine, & la gâtoit par ses complaisances.

La jeune fille ne vouloit ni filer, ni coudre, ni garder les moutons; elle s'amusoit à cueillir des sleurs, à en parer sa tête, à chanter, & à danser à l'ombre des bois.

Le Roi de ce pays là étoit fort puissant, & il n'avoit qu'un fils, nommé Rossmond, qu'il

vouloit marier.

Il ne put jamais se résourdre à entendre parler d'aucune Princesse des états voisins, parce qu'une Fée lui avoit assuré, qu'il trouveroit une paisanne plus belle & plus parsaite que toutes les I rincesses du monde.

more graces than any of her com.

Her voice was more melodicus than the softest instrument of musiek, and her sonnets were all her

own compositions.

At first she was not conscious of her beauty; but as she was playing with her companions on the banks of a transparent sountain, she saw herself in the liquid mirror; she observed how great a difference there was between her, and several others; she was charmed with her own person.

All the country, who ran in croswds to see her, made her nove conscious still of her superin

beauty.

Her mother, who relied on the prediction of the Fairy, looks upon her already as a Queen, and spoiled her by her indulgence.

The little wanton beauty would neither spin, nor sew, nor tend flocks; but diverted herself in gathering flowers, adorning her head with them, finging and dencing in the shady groves.

The King of that country was very powerful, and had but one fon, named Rosimond, whom he

avas desirous to marry.

He could not bear the thoughts, however, of an alliance with any neighbouring Princess, because a Fairy had offured him, that he should one day or other meet with a country lass, who should be more beautiful, and more accomplished than any Princess in the world.

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uve ins. Il prit la résolution de faire sembler toutes les jeunes vilageoises de son Royaume, au lessous de dix huit ans, pour hoisir celle qui seroit la plus signe d'être choisse.

On exclut d'abord une quanté innombrable de filles, qui lavoient qu'une médiocre beaué, & on en fépara trente qui apassoient infiniment toutes les ures.

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lorise (c'est le nom de noe jeune fille) n'eut pas de eine à être mise dans ce ombre.

On rangea ces trente filles a milieu d'une grande salle, ans une espèce d'amphithéate, où le Roi & son sils les ouvoient regarder toutes à la is.

Florise parut d'abord au mieu de toutes les autres, ce s'une belle anémone paroîoit parmi des soucis; ou ce s'un oranger fleuri paroîtroit milieu des buissons sauges.

Le Roi s'écria qu'elle mériit la couronne.

Rosimond se crut heureux de Séder Florise.

On lui ôta ses habits de vile; on lui en donna qui étoitout brodés d'or.

En un instant elle se vit werte de perles & de dia-

He determined therefore to cause all the country maids residing within his dominions, who were under eighteen years of age, personally to appear at Court, in order for his making choice of one, whom he should deem most worthy of his as probation.

A thousand young virgins were immediately excluded, who were but ordinary beauties; and thirty were scleeted out of the throng who infinitely surpassed the rest.

Florifa, (for that is the name of our young country lass) found no difficulty to be admitted as one of these distinguished caudidates.

These thirty beauties were ranged in a kind of an amphitheatre, in the middle of a spacious hall, that the King and his son might have a full view of them at once.

Florisa appeared at first glance, in the midst of her competitors, like a fair tulip in a bed of marygolds; or a blooming orange-tree in a hedge full of thorns and briars.

The King declared that she deserved the crown.

Rosimond thought himself hapty in the possession of Florisa.

She was stripped of her rural habit, and drest in royal robes, embroidered all with gold.

In a moment she saw herself covered with pear's and precious stones.

N 4

Un

Un grand nombre de Dames ètoient occupées à la fervir.

On ne fongeoit qu'à deviner ce qui pouvoit lui plaire, pour le lui donner avant qu'elle eut la peine de le demander.

Elle étoit logée dans un magnifique appartement du palais, qui n'avoit, au lieu de tapisseries, que de grandes glaces de miroir de toute la hauteur des chambres, & des cabinets, afin qu'elle eût le plaisir de voir ta beauté multipliée de tous côtés, & que le Prince pût l'admirer en quelque endroit qu'il jettât les yeux.

Rossmond avoit quitté la chasse, le jeu, tous les exercices du corps, pour être sans cesse auprès d'elle; & comme le Roi son père étoit mort bientôt après le mariage, c'étoit la sage Florise, devenue Reine, dont les conseils décidoient de toutes

les affaires de l'état. La Reine, Mère du nouveau Roi, nommée Gronipote, fut jalouse de sa Belle sille.

Elle étoit artificieuse, maligne, cruelle. I a vieillesse avoit ajouté une affreuse difformité à sa laideur naturelle, & elle refembloit à une surie.

La beauté de Florise la faifoit paroître encore plus hideuse, & l'irritoit à tout moment: elle ne pouvoit soufrir qu'une si belle personne

A numerous train of Ladies were employed to attend her perfon. la de

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They all studied to find out what would please her best, and to give it her before she asked for it.

She lay in a magnificent apartment of the palace, which inflead of being hung with tapfiry, was furnified with rich cabinets, and spacious looking-glaffes, tall as the room itself, in order that she might see her charms restected from every side, and that the Prince, where ear he cast his eyes might there admire her.

Resimond declined kunting, gaming, and all manner of bodily exercises, to be for ever in her company; and as the King his father died soon after the solemnization of their nuptials, Florisa became Queen, and by her wise counsels governed the whole nation.

The Queen-Dowager, whose Name was Ghronipota, grew jealous of her daughter-inlaw.

She was fubtle, malicious, and cruel. Old age had added a hideous deformity to her ugh afpect by nature, and she looked like a very Fury.

The charms of Florisa made her appear still more disagreeable, and provoked her every moment. She could not hear the being a soil to so amiable

on esprit, & elle s'abandonà toutes les fureurs de 'envie.

Vous n'avez point de cœur, disoit elle souvent à son fils, avoir voulu épouser cette etite Paisanne; & vous avez a bassesse d'en faire votre dole.

Elle est fière, comme fi lle étoit née dans la place où elle eft.

Quand le Roi votre père oulut se marier, il me préera à toute autre, parce que létois la fille d'un Roi égal à

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C'est ainsi que vous devriez Renvoyez cette petite aire. ergère dans son village, & ongez à quelque jeune Prinesse dont la naissance vous onvienne.

Rosimond resistoit à sa mère; nais Gronipote enleva un jour n billet que Florise écrivoit u Roi, & le donna à un jeune omme de la Cour, qu'elle bligea d'aller porter ce billet a Roi, comme si Florise lui voit témoigné toute l'amitié, v'elle ne devoit avoir que our le Roi seul.

Rolimond, avenglé par la jaoutie & par les conseils malins ue lui donna sa mère, fit enermer Florise pour toute sa vie, ans une haute tour bâtie sur la ointe d'un rocher, qui s'éleoit dans la mer.

Là elle pleuroit nuit &

défigurat ; elle craignoit aussi | a creature ; she dreaded likewise her wit, and abandoned berself to all the outrages of envy.

> You have shewn no manner of ambition in you, would she often fay to her son, by condescending to marry this poor country girl, and now you are so mean spirited as to idolize ber.

She is as imperious, as if the had been born in the high station of a Princess.

When the King your father determined to marry, be preferred me before all others, because I was the daughter of a Monarch, and his equal.

You ought to have followed his example. Send this petty shepherdess home again, and think of some young Princess whose illustrious birth may fuit with yours.

Rosimond turned a deaf ear to all she could urge: but Ghronipota one day intercepted a letter which Florisa had wrote to him, and gave it to a young Nobleman, whom she obliged to deliver it into the King's hands, as if Florisa had express'd that friendship and regard for him, which was due to no one but his royal master.

Rosimond, blinded by his jealoufy, and the pernicious infinuations of his mother, caused Florisa to be confined for life within a high tower, built upon the point of a rock, which reared itself above the fea.

There she wept night and day, N

jour, ne fachant par quelle injustice le Roi, qui l'avoit tant aimée, la traitoit si indignement.

Il ne lui étoit permis de voir qu'une vieille femme, à qui Gronipote l'avoit confiée, & qui lui faisoit insulte à tout moment dans cette prifon.

Alors Florise se ressouvint de son village, de sa cabane, & de tous ses plaisirs cham-

petres.

Un jour, pendant qu'elle étoit accablée de douleur, & qu'elle déploroit l'aveuglement de sa mère, qui avoit mieux aimé qu'elle fût belle, & Reine malheureuse, que bergère, laide & contente dans son état; la vieille qui latraitoit si mal, vint lui dire, que le Roi envoyoit un bourreau pour lui couper la tête, & qu'elle n'avoit plus qu'à se résoudre à la mort.

Florise répondit, qu'elle étoit prête à recevoir le coup. En effet, le bourreau, envoyé par les ordres du Roi, sur les conseils de Gronipote, tenoit un grand coutelas pour l'exécution, quand il parut une femme, qui dit qu'elle venoit de la part de cette Reine pour dire deux mots en secret à Florise avant sa mort.

La vieille la laissa parler à elle, parce que cette personne lui parut une des Dames

unable to conceive the reason why the King, who had doated fo much on her, stould treat ber fo unworthily.

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No one was allowed to vifit her, but an old woman, to whole care Ghronipota had entrufted ber, and who infulted her every mo-

ment in her prison.

Then Florisa reflected on her native country, her humble cottage, and all her rural pastimes.

One day as she was drowned in tears, and deploring her mother's blindness, who rather chose to bave her be a beauty and an unfortunate Queen, than a homely country lass, and contented in her mean condition; the old woman, aubo treated her so ill, came to inform her, that the King had fent an executioner to cut ber head off, and that he had no. thing more to do, but to prepare for death.

Florisa told her, that she was ready to receive the blow. In Short, the officer who was fent by order of the King, thro' the mifrepresentations of Ghronipota, flood over her with his hanger drawn ready to execute his dire commission, when a Gentlewoman ap. peared, who pretended that the came from the Queen-Dowager, to Speak in private with Florisa before ber death.

The old woman readily acquiesced, because the person seemed to her to be one of the Court-ladies; du

mai Ron du Palais: mais c'étoit la Fée, qui avoit prédit les malheurs de Florise à sa naissance, & qui avoit pris la figure de cette Dame de la Reine-mère.

Elle parla à Florise en particulier, en faisant retirer tout

le monde.

Voulez vous, lui dit-elle, renoncer à la beauté qui vous aété si funeste? Voulez-vous quiter le titre de Reine, reprendre vos anciens habits, & retourner dans votre village?

Florise fut ravie d'accepter

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La Fée lui appliqua sur le visage un masque enchanté; austitot les traits de son visage dévinrent grossiers, & perdirent toute leur proportion; elle devint aussi laide qu'elle avoit été belle & agréable.

En cet état, elle n'étoit plus reconnoissable, & elle passa sans peine au travers de la soule qui étoit venue là pour être técoin de son supplice; elle suivit la Fée, & repassa avec elle dans son pays.

On cut beau chercher Flonse, on ne la put trouver en aucun endroit de la tour.

On alla en porter la nouvelle au Roi & à Gronipote, qui la firent encore chercher, mais inutilement, par tout le Royaume.

La l'ée l'avoit rendue à sa

but was in reality, the Fairy who foretold Florisa's misfortunes at her birth, and who had offumed the shape of one of the Queen-Dowager's attendants.

Having ordered every body to withdraw, she thus address'd

Florisa.

Are you willing, said she to her, to resign that beauty which has proved so fatal to you? Are you willing to rencunce the title of a Queen, to resume your old rural habit, and return to your native village?

Florisa with transport accepted

the friendly motion.

The Fairy thereupon put an enchanted mask upon her Face; immediately her features great coarse, and lost all their due proportion; she became as homely, as she had been handsome and agreeable before.

In this new state, it was impossible for any one to know her, and she past unsuspected through the crowd that attended to be eye-witnesses of her execution. She followed the Fairy, and returned with her into her own country.

Strict search was made after Florisa, but to no purpose; she was not to be found all over the tower.

The news of her escape was soon carried to the King and Ghronipota, who gave fresh orders, but in wain, to have her sought for throughout the kingdom.

The Fairy had delivered her

mère,

mère, qui ne l'eut pas connue | safe to her mother, who would dans un si grand changement, si elte n'en eut été avertie.

Florise sut contente de vivre laide, pauvre, & inconnue dans fon village, où elle gardoit des moutons.

Elle entendoit tous les jours raconter ses avantures & dé-

plorer fes malheurs.

On en avoit fait des chansons, qui faisoient pleurer tout le monde; elle prenoit plaisir à les chanter souvent avec ses compagnes, & elle en pleuroit comme les autres.

Mais elle se croyoit heureuse, en gardant son troupeau, & in tending her sheep, and would ne voulut jamais découvrir à personne qui elle étoit.

never have known her, had she not been beforehand apprized of ber transformation.

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Florisa was contented to be homely, poor, and unknown in ber own village, where she tended

her harmless flock.

She heard her own adventures every day related, and her hard

fate deplored.

They were the melancholy subjest of several rural songs, and drew tears from the eyes of all that heard them. She took delight to fing them berfelf with ber companions, and would weep as well as they.

But the thought herself bappy never disclose to any one living

who she was.

#### THE

## HISTORY of King ALFAROUTE and CLARIPHILA.

FAB. IV.

L y avoit un Roi, nommé Alfaroute, qui étoit craint de tous ses voisins, & aimé de tous ses sujets.

Il étoit fage, bon, juste, vaillant, habile; rien ne lui man-

quoit.

FAB. IV.

Here was a King, named Alfaroute, who was dread. ed by all bis neighbours, and be- ant d loved by all bis subjects.

He was wife, good, just, conrageous, and active; he wanted

no royal virtues.

Une

Une Fée vint le trouver, & lui dire, qu'il lui arriveroit bien-tôt de grands malheurs, sil ne se serveit pas de la bague, qu'elle lui mit au doigt.

Quand il tournoit le Diamant de la bague en dedans le sa main, il devenoit d'abord wisible; & dès qu'il le retouroit en dehors, il étoit visible omme auparavant.

Cette bague lui fut trèsommode, & lui fit grand

laifir.

Quand il se défioit de queln'un de ses sujets, il alloit dans cabinet de cet homme, avec m Diamant tourné en dedans: entendoit, & il voyoit tous sfecrets domestiques sans être pperçû.

S'il craignoit les desseins de velque Roi voisin de son royume, il s'en alloit jusques dans s Conseils les plus secrets, où apprenoit tout fans être ja-

ais découvert.

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Une

Ainfi il prévenoit fans peine ut ce qu'on vouloit faire intre lui; il détourna plueurs conjurations, formées ontre sa personne, & déconrta fes ennemis, qui vouloiit l'accabler.

Il ne fut pourtant pas conà la Fée un moyen de se

A Fairy one Day went to bim, and informed bim, that he would foon meet with some fad Disaster, unless he made use of a Ring, which the put on his Finger.

When he turned the Diamond within his hand, he became invisible that very moment; and as foon as be turned it out again, he was as visible as

before.

This Ring was very serviceable to him, and afforded him a-

bundance of diversion.

When he was jealous of any Courtier, he went directly into that man's closet, with his Diamond turned within; he heard. and faw all bis domeffic fecrets, without being feen.

If he was apprehensive of the ill defigns of any neighbouring Prince, be entered into his privy council undiscovered.

Thus he broke, without any difficulty, all the schemes which avere projected to injure him: he prevented the execution of Several Plots which were formed against bis Person, disconcerted all the measures of his enemies, who fought bis ruin.

He was not, however, as nt de sa bague, & il deman- yet contented with his Ring; but requested the Fairy to inun pays en un autre, pour himself, in an instant from,

pou-

pouvoir faire un usage, plus prompt, & plus commode, de l'anneau qui le rendoit invisible.

La Fée lui répondit en soûpirant: vous en demandez trop. Craignez que ce dernier don ne vous soit nuisible.

Il n'écouta rien, & la pressa toujours de le lui accorder.

Hé bien, dit elle, il faut donc malgré moi vous donner ce que vous vous repentirez d'avoir.

Alors elle lui frotta les épaules d'une liqueur odoriferante.

Aussitôt il sentit de petites aîles, qui naissoient sur son

Ces petites aîles ne paroiffoient point sous ses habits: mais quand il avoit résolu de voler, il n'avoit qu'à les toucher avec la main; aussitôt elles devenoient si longues, qu'il étoit en état de surpasser infiniment le vol rapide d'un aigle.

Dès qu'il ne vouloit plus voler, il n'avoit qu'à retoucher se aîles; d'abord elles se rapetissoient, en sorte qu'on ne pouvoit les appercevoir sous ses habits.

Par ce moyen le Roi alloit par tout en peu de momens; il savoit tout, & on ne pouvoit concevoir par où il devinoit tant de choses; car il

one country to another, that he might make a more speedy and adwantageous use of his enchanted Ring.

The Fairy answered him, with a sigh, your demands are too large. Dread the fatal consequences of this Petition.

He would hearken to no diffuations, and urged her to gratify his Request.

Well then, said she, I must grant you, though with reluctance, a favour, the acceptance of which you will soon repent.

Then the ancinted his shoulders with an odoriferous liquid.

Instantly he found young pinions rising on his back.

These little Wings could no way be discerned when he was drest; but when he proposed to take a siight, he had nothing more to do but to touch them with his hand; immediately they extended so wide, that he was enabled to sty with much more expedition than the swiftest eagle.

When he was inclined to fly no farther, he had nothing more to do, than to touch his wings again; and in a moment they shrunk into so small a compass, that they could not be seen beneath his cloaths.

By this means the King could in a few minutes convey himfelf where ever he pleased; he knew every secret, and no one could conceive which way he doit tend char

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se rensermoit, & paroissoit démeurer presque toute la journée dans son Cabinet, sans que personne os à y entrer.

Dès qu'il y étoit, il se rendoit invisible par sa bague, étendoit ses aîles en les touchant, & parcouroit des païs immenses.

Par là il s'engagea dans de grandes guerres, où il remporn toutes les victoires, qu'il voulat: mais comme il voyoit fans cesse les Secrets des hommes, il les connut si méchans & si dissimulés, qu'il n'osoit plus se fier à personne.

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Plus il devenoit puissant & rdoutable, moins il étoit aimé, & il voyoit, qu'il n'étoit aimé l'aucun de ceux-mêmes, à qui l avoit fait de plus grands biens.

Pour se consoler, il résolut l'aller, dans tous les pays du monde, chercher une semme parsaite, qu'il pût épouser, dont il pût être aimé, & par aquelle il pût se rendre heureux.

Il la chercha long tems & comme il voyoit tout sans être vi, il connoissoit les Secrets les olus impénétrables.

Il alla dans toutes les Cours: ltrouva par tout des femmes issimulées, qui vouloient être imées, & qui s'aimoient trop lles mêmes, pour aimer de onne foi un mari.

came by his information; for he locked himself up, and seemed to continue in his closet almost all the day long, without any one presuming to interrupt him.

Whilf he was there, he made himself invisible by his Ring, extended his wings by touching them, and slew over spacious

kingdoms.

By this magick power he engaged himself in wars of the last importance, and returned triumphant as often as he pleased. But as he pried into the secrets of mankind, he found them all so hypocritical and persidious, that he could not conside in any one about him.

The more he became powerful and formidable, the less was he beloved, and he plainly saw, that he was not valued, even by those on whom he had conferred the greatest favours.

For his consolation, he detertermined to travel all the world over, to find out a lady that was every way accomplished for his wife, one that would love him, and make him happy.

He spent a long time in this fruitless search, and as he saw every thing without being seen, he was perfectly apprized of all the most secret transactions.

He visited every court: he met with coquets every where, who were fond of gaining admirers, and yet doated on themselves too much, to love a husband as they ought.

TI

Il passa dans toutes les maisons particulières; l'une avoit l'esprit léger & inconstant; l'autre étoit artificieule, l'autre hautaine, l'autre bizarre, presque toutes fausses, vaines, & idolâtres de leurs person-

Il descendit jusqu'aux plus basses conditions, & il trouva enfin la Fille d'un pauvre Laboureur, belle comme le jour, mais simple & ingénue dans sa beauté, qu'elle comptoit pour rien, & qui étoit en effet sa moindre qualité; car elle avoit un esprit & une vertu, qui surpassoient toutes les graces de sa personne.

Toute la jeunesse de son voifinage s'empressoit pour la voir; & chaque jeune-homme eût cru affurer le bonheur de sa vie, en

l'épousant.

Le Roi Alfaroute ne put la voir, fans en être passionné. Il la demanda à son père, qui fut transporté de joie, de voir que fa Fille feroit une grande Reine.

Clariphile (c'étoit fon nom) passa de la cabane de son père, dans un riche Palais, où une Cour nombreuse la reçut.

Elle n'en fut point éblouïe; elle conserva sa simplicité, sa the splendor of it; she remodeltie, sa vertu; & elle i n'oublia point d'où elle étoit | modesty and virtue, and nevet

He went into all private families; this was too airy and inconstant, that too artful; this too imperious, that too fantafic: almost all were false, and self. conceited.

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From thence be wisited the meanest cottages, and at last he met with the Daughter of a Poor Peasant, who was fair as the day, but plain and art. less in her charms, which she difregarded, and which, in short, avere her least qualification; for ber wit and virtue infinitely surpassed all ber personal perfections.

All the young shepherds in ber neighbourhood avere solicitous to see ber, and each of them would have thought himself infinitely bappy in the possession of ber Charms.

King Alfaroute, at first fight, fell passionately in love with ber. He asked ber father's consent to marry ber, who was transported with joy, to think his daughter would foon be the confort of a powerful monarch.

Clariphila, (for that was our heroine's name) was conducted, from her father's homen cottage, to a stately palace, where a numerous court received her.

She was not dazzled with fimplicity, innate tained ber

venue

des honneurs.

Le Roi redoubla sa tenheureux.

Peu s'en falloit qu'il ne le fit deja, tant il commençoit le sier au bon cœur de la Reine.

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Il se rendoit à toute heure missible pour l'observer, & pour la furprendre; mais il ne découvroit rien en elle, qu'il ne trouvât digne d'être admire.

Il n'avoit plus qu'un reste de jalousie & de défiance qui e troubloit encore un peu dans on amitié.

La Fée, qui lui avoit prédit es suites funestes de son dernier ion, l'avertissoit souvent, & il en fut importune.

Il donna ordre qu'on ne la laissat plus entrer dans le Paais, & dit à la Reine qu'il lui désendoit de la recevoir.

La Reine promit avec beaucoup de peine d'obeîr, parce qu'elle aimoit fort cette bonne Fée.

Un jour la Fée, voulant indruire la Reine sur l'avenir, etra chez elle sous la figure l'un officier, & déclara à la Reine qui elle étoit.

Aussitôt la Reine l'embrassa never gendrement. Le Roi, qui étoit alors invisible, l'apperçut, &

renue lorsqu'elle fut au comble | forgot ber mean extraction, the' exalted to the highest pitch of preferment.

The King grew more and more dreffe pour elle, & crut en- | fond of her, and imagined that in qu'il parviendroit à être at last he should be truly happy.

> He was very near being so already, so well did he begin to think of the Queen's fincerity.

For all this, he made bimfelf invisible every bour, to watch and surprise her; and yet he discovered nothing in her conduct, but what deferved to be admired.

Still there remained a little jealoufy and distrust behind, which gave him some small uneasiness.

The Fairy who had foretold the fatal consequences of ker last indulgence, frequently reminded bim of it, and was downright troublesome.

He gave orders, that none should presume to admit her into the palace, and charged the Queen never to fee ber more.

The Queen promised to obey bis will, though with abundance of reluctance, for she was extremely fond of the good Fairy.

One day the Fairy, desirous to inform the Queen of some future event, gained admittance to her in the shape of an officer, and then discovered auho she was.

Immediately the Queen embraced her with all the tenderness imaginable. The King fut transporté de jalousie jusqu' | who was at that time invisible, à la fureur.

Il tira son épée, & en perça la Reine, qui tomba mourante entre ses bras.

Dans ce moment la Fée re-

prit sa veritable figure.

Le Roi la reconnut, & comprit l'innocence de la Reine. Alors il vouloit se tuer.

La Fée arrêta le coup, & tâcha de le confoler.

Le Reine en expirant, lui dit: Quoique je meure de votre main, je meurs toute à

Alfaroute déplora son malheur, d'avoir voulu, malgré la Fee, un don qui lui étoit si funeste. Il sui rendit la bague, & la pria de lui ôter ses aîles.

Le reste de ses jours se passa dans l'amertume & dans la douleur. Il n'avoit point d'autre confolation, que d'aller pleurer sur le tombeau de Clariphile.

faw ber, and was transported with jealoufy, even to madness,

He drew bis foord, and flab. ted the Queen, who, dying, funk into bis arms.

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That very moment the Fair, resumed her proper shape.

The King knew her, and was conscious of his Queen's innocence. Then be would have fallen on his favord.

The Fairy, bowever, interposed, and endeavoured to mitigate bis Serrow.

The Queen, as she was expiring, said to him, Tho' I die by your Hand, I die your faithful Wife.

Alfaroute bemoaned his misfor. tune, in having requested of the Fairy, egainst ber inclination, so fatal a present. He returned ber

the ring, and begged of her to take away his wings.

The remainder of his days he spent in bitter remorse and anxious grief. He bad no other way now left to alleviate his forrow, but to wifit Clariphila's tomb, and

bathe it with his tears.

THE

# HISTORY of an Old QUEEN, and a Young Country-Lass.

#### FAB. V.

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L'étoit une fois une Reine fi vieille, fi vieille, qu'elmme les feuilles que le nt remue; elle ne voyoit fon menton fe touchoient : le étoit rapetissée de la moiet le dos si courbé, qu'on roit crû qu'elle avoit touurs été contréfaite.

Une Fée, qui avoit assisté à naissance, l'aborda, & lui t: Voulez vous rajeunir ?

Volontiers, répondit la Reile donnerois tous mes aux, pour n'avoir que vingt

Il faut donc, continua la e, donner votre vieillesse à elque autre, dont vous prenez la jeunesse & la santé. qui donnerons nous vos nt ans?

#### FAB. V.

I N Days of yore there was a Queen so old, so extremen'avoit plus ne dents ni ly old, that she had neither eveux ; sa tête branloit | Teeth nor Hair ; her Head shook like an Aspen Leaf, that trembles at every Breath of bout de son nez & celui | through her Speciacles; her Nose and Chin met close together; she was grown shor-& tout en un peloton, ter by one half, than what she once had been, and all of a Heap, with her Back fo round, that one would imagine the had been crooked all her Life time.

A Fairy, who had been present at her Birth, approached her, and said: Are you defirous of growing young again?

I would, with all my Heart, reply'd the Queen. I would willingly give all the rich Tervels that I have, to be but taventy Years old.

We must then, continued the Fairy, find out some Person who will affume your Age, whose Bloom and Health must be transfer'd to you. On aubom shall are bestore your hundred Years?

La Reine fit chercher per tout quelqu'un qui voulût etre vieux pour la rajeunir.

Il vint beaucoup de gueux, qui vouloient vieillir pour être riches: mais quand ils avoient vû la Reine tousser, cracher, raller, vivre de bouillie, être fale, hideuse, puante, souffrante, radoter un peu, ils ne vouloient plus se charger de fes années; ils aimoient mieux mandier, & porter des haillons.

Il venoit auffi des ambitieux, à qui elle promettoit de grands rangs & de grands honneurs: mais que faire de ces rangs, disoient-ils, après l'avoir vue; nous n'oferions nous montrer, étant si dégoûtans & si horribles.

Enfin il se présenta une jeune Fille du village, belle comme le jour, qui demanda la Couronne pour prix de fa jeunesse; elle se nommoit Peronnelle.

La Reine s'en facha-d'abord, mais que faire: à quoi fert il de se facher? elle vouloit rajeunir.

Partageons, dit-elle à Pc-Royaume; ronnelle, mon

The Queen ordered Aria Search to be made throughout her Kingdom, to find out one who would accept of the Infirmities to make her young of Age, again.

Several Vagrants offered their Service, who, to become rich. would submit to be old; but when they faw bow the old Queen cough a and spawl'd about the Room, rattled in her Throat, liv'd upon Spoon meat, how dirty the was, rubat a frightful Figure she made, bow she funk, auhat Torture fhe was in. bow she doated, they declin'd ber Load of Years, and chose rather to beg their Bread, and be cloath'd in Rags.

After these there came several ambitious Persons, to aubom she made large Promises of future Honours and Employments. But of what Service, Jaid they, at soon as they saw her, would such Honours be to us; we should be ashamed to show our Heads, should ave become so hideous and loathfome.

At length there appeared to young Country-Lass, fair as the Day, rubo propos'd to accept of the Crown in Exchange for her Youth; her Name was Pero nella.

At first the Queen was very angry; but to what Purpose? fince she was resolved to be young again.

Let us divide the Kingdom Said She; you shall have one aurez une moitie, Half and I the other. That

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deu bra fi; amoi l'autre. C'est bien af-

petite palfanne.

Non, répondit la Fille, ce n'est pas assez pour moi. Je veux tout ; laissez-moi ma condition de paissanne avec mon teint sleuri, je vous laisserai vos cent ans avec vos rides, & la mort qui vous talonne.

Mais aussi, répondit la Reine, que ferois-je si je n'avois plus de Royaume? Vous rinez, vous danseriez, vous chanteriez comme moi, lui dit cette Fille. En parlant ainsi elle se mit à rire, à danser, & à chanter.

La Reine, qui étoit bien loin d'en faire autant, lui dit : que feriez vous en ma place ? vous n'étes point accoûtumée à la vicillesse.

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Je ne sai pas, dit la païsanne, ce que je ferois: mais je voudrois bien l'essayer; car j'ai toûjours ouï dire qu'il est beau d'être Reine.

Pendant qu'elles étoient en marché, la Fée survint, qui dit à la païsanne: voulezvous faire votre apprentissage de vieille Reine, pour savoir si ce métier vous accommodera?

Pourquoi non, dit la Fille.

A l'instant les rides couvrent son front; ses cheveux blanchissent; elle devient grondeuse & rechignée; sa tête branle; & toutes ses dents auss; elle à déja cent ans.

is a Reward Sufficient Surely for you, who are but a poor

Country-Lass.

No, reply'd Peronella, 'tis not sufficient for me. I'll have it all; let me still be a poor Country-Girl as I am, with my fresh Complexion, and do you keep your hundred Years with all your Wrinkles, and Death himself who treads upon your Heels.

But then, reply'd the Queen, what shall I do, if I resign my Kingdom? You'll laugh, dance, and sing, as I do, said Peronella. Having made this Reply, she laughed, danced, and

sung before her.

The Queen, who could do nothing like it, faid to her, How will you behave youself in my Place? you are a Stranger to the Infirmities of Age.

I cannot well tell you, said the Country Girl, what I would do: but I would fain try, methinks, for I have heard say, 'Tis a fine Thing to be a

Queen.

Whilft they were thus arguing the Point, the Fairy came in, who said to the Country-Lass, Are you willing to serve the Apprenticeship of an old Queen, to see whether you like the Trade?

I am, Said the Girl.

In a Moment Wrinkles cover all her Forehead, her Hair turns grey; she becomes peevish and ill-natured; her Head shakes; her Teeth drop out; she is already a hundred Years old.

La

La Fée ouvre une petite boëte, & en tire une foule d'Officiers & de Courtifans richement vêtus, qui croissent à mesure qu'ils en sortent, & qui rendent mille respects à la nouvelle Reine.

On lui fert un grand Festin: mais elle est dégoûtée, & ne fauroit macher; elle est honteuse & étonnée; elle ne sait ni que dire, ni que faire ; elle tousse à crever; elle crache fur fon menton, elle a au nez une roupie gluante, qu'elle éffuie avec sa manche; elle se regarde au miroir, & elle fe trouve plus laide qu'une Guenuche.

Cependant la véritable Reine étoit dans un coin, qui rioit, & qui commençoit à devenir jolie; ses cheveux revenoient, & fes dents aussi.

Elle reprenoit un bon teint frais & vermeil; elle fe redreffoit avec mille petites façons: mais elle étoit craffeuse, courte, vêtue avec ses habits sales, qui sembloient avoir été traînes dans les cendres.

Elle n étoit pas accoûtumée à cet équipage; & les gardes, la prenant pour quelque servante de cuifine, vouloient la chasser du palais.

Alors Peronnelle lui dit: vous voilà bien embarassee dé n'être plus Reine, & moi en- | you not to be a Queen, and a

The Fairy opens a little Bo and out starts a numero Throng of Officers and Cou tiers richly dreft, who gre to their full Stature as fall they came out, and paid a thou sand Compliments to the ne Queen.

A Splendid Entertainment prepared for her; but she be no Appetite, and cannot chew the is ashamed and confounded the knows not what to fay, how to behave; she coughs ti She is just expiring; She drive on her Chin; a Drop hangs i her Nose, which the wipes of with her Sleeve; The peers int the Looking Glass, and observe that she was grown mor wrinkled and deformed, than a old grandam Ape.

In the mean time the rea Queen stood in a Corner, Smild and began to grow plump and jolly. Her Hair grew again the bred new Teeth.

Her Complexion became fresh and Sanguine; she straitened and had a thousand pretty Ways, but was nasty; her Pets ticoats were short, and bit Gown seemed as dusty, as if she had sifted the Cinders in it.

She was never accustomed a Garb, and the to Such Guards taking her for some common Scullion, would have drove her headlong out of the Palace.

Then Peronella Said to her, I perceive 'tis a Torment to

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core davantage de l'être : tenez, voilà votre couronne, rendez-moi ma cotte grife.

L'échange fut auflitôt fait; & la Reine de revieillir, & la

paisanne de rajeunir.

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A peine le changement fut fait, que toutes deux s'en repentirent: mais il n'étoit plus tems. La Fee les condamna à demeurer chacune dans la condition.

La Reine pleuroit tous les jours, dès qu'elle avoit mal au bout du doigt; elle disoit, hélas! si j'étois Peronnelle, à l'heure que je parle, je serois logée dans une chaumière, & je vivrois de chataignes: mais je danserois sous l'orme avec les bergers au son de la flute.

Que me sert d'avoir un beau lit, où je ne fais que souffrir, & tant de gens qui ne peuvent me foulager ?

Son chagrin augmenta les maux; les Medecins qui étoient fans cesse douze autour d'elle, les augmenterent aussi. Enfin elle mourut au bout de deux mois.

Peronnelle faisoit une danse ronde le long d'un clair ruiffeau. avec ses compagnes, the quand elle apprit la mort de jone la Reine: alors elle reconnut qu'elle avoit été plus heureuse que sage, d'avoir perdu

greater to me to be one: Here, take your Crown again, and give me my grey Petticoat.

The Exchange was made immediately; the Queen grew old again, and Peronella young.

Before the Transformation was well finished, they both repented; but then it was too late. The Fairy doom'd them to remain for ever after in their own Stations.

The Queen wept every Day, if her Finger did but ake; she avould cry, alas! was I now Peronella, I should lodge in a poor Cottage, and live indeed on Chesnuts; but then, I should dance with the Shepherds, under a shady Elm, to the soft Musick of the Flute.

Of what Service is a Bed of Down to me, fince I am restless and uneasy? or a numerous Retinue, fince they cannot ease my Pain?

Her Impatience was an Addition to her Disorder; and her truelve Physicians, who were constantly in waiting, still increased it. At length, in about two Months Time. she died.

Peronella was dancing with her Companions, upon the verdant Banks of a purling Stream, when she first heard of the Queen's Death: then she was conscious that she was more fortunate in the Loss, than prudent in the Choice of a Kingdom.

La Fée revint la voir, & lui donna à choisir de trois maris; l'un vieux, chagrin, défagréable, jaloux & cruel, mais riche, puissant & tres-grand Seigneur, qui ne pourroit nijour ni nuit se passer de l'avoir auprès de lui.

L'autre bien fait, doux, commode, aimable, & d'une grande naissance, mais pauvre & malheureux en tout.

Le dernier, paisan comme elle, qui ne seroit ni beau ni laid, qui ne l'aimeroit ni trop, ni trop peu; qui ne seroit ni riche ni pauvres elle ne favoit lequel prendre; car naturellement elle aimoit fort les beaux habits, les équipages, & les grands honneurs.

Mais la Fée lui dit; allez, vous étes une fotte. Voyezvous ce paisan? voilà le mari qu'il vous faut.

Vous aimeriez trop le fecond; vous seriez trop aimée du premier; tous deux vous rendroient malheureuse; c'est bien assez que le troisième ne

vous batte point.

Il vaux mieux danser fur l'herbe, ou sur la fougère, que dans un Palais; & être Peronnelle dans le village qu'une Dame malheureuse dans le beau monde.

The Fairy foon after can again to Peronella, and gas her the free Choice of the Husbands; the first of who twas old, moroje, disagreeable jealous, and cruel; but ric porverful, and a Person of the bighest Distinction, who wou not Suffer her by Night or Da to fir one Moment out of h Sight.

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The second very handsom good-natured, affable, and obl ging, and the descendant of noble Family, but poor and u successful in all bis Affairs.

The last a Shepherd, as h was a Shepherdess, one who we neither handsome nor ugly, and would not be over fond, b would have some Affection for her, one who would be neith rich nor poor: The was at Loss which to chuse; for nat rally she was very fond of fil Cloaths, a numerous Retinu and abundance of Respect.

But the Fairy Said to he go, you are a filly Girl. I you see yonder Shepherd? must be your Husband.

You would be too fond of the second; the first would doat you; either of them would ma you unhappy; 'tis sufficient the third never treats you will ill manners.

'Tis much better for you! dance on the Grafs, or on the Fern, then in a Palace; and try, than a rich Lady that is difficile contented, and shines at Court.

Pourve

Pourvu que vous n'ayez re Laboureur toute votre all your Days. vie.

If you can resign Grandenr men Regret aux Grandeurs, without Reluctance, you may yous ferez heureuse avec vo. | be happy with your Shepherd

# The Dragon and the two Foxes.

#### FAB. VI.

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UN Dragon gardoit un Tréfor dans une pro-Trefor dans une proour & nuit pour le conferer.

Deux Renards, grands foures & grands voleurs de leur nétier, s'infinuèrent auprès elui par leurs flatteries. Ils evinrent ses confidens.

Les gens les plus complains & les plus empresses, ne nt pas les plus fûrs. Ils le aitoient de grand personnage, imiroient toutes ses fantaisies, of the vient toûjours de son avis, & moquoient entre eux de leur ipe.

u avit Enfin il s'endormit un jour tre eux; ils l'étranglerent, s'emparèrent du Trésor.

and Il falut le partager entre Coun x: c'étoit une affaire bien is di ficile; car deux scélèrats ne purt. ccordent que pour faire le ouvre al.

#### FAB. VI.

Dragon Sat breeding over A pragon sat brooding over an immense Treasure in onde Caverne; il veilloit | a deep Cave; be never flept by Night or Day, in order to fecure it.

> Two Foxes artful Sycophants, and Roques by Profesfion, infinuated themselves into bis Favour by their fulfone Flatteries. They were his Bo-Som Friends.

> They rubo are the most courteous and obliging, are not always the most sincere. They made their Addresses to him with the utmost Submission and Respect; they admired all his idle Fancies, gave into all his Sentiments, and laughed in their Sleeves at their credulous Cully.

> At length be one Day fell asleep between bis Confidents; they strangled bim, and took Possission of his Treasure.

The Plunder was to be divided; a very tender Point, and not eafily to be adjusted; for two Villains agree in nothing but the Perpetration of their Crimes.

L'un

L'un d'eux se mit à moraliser: A quoi, disoit-il, nous servira tout cet argent? un peu de chasse nous voudroit mieux: on ne mange point de métail; les Pistoles sont de mauvaise digestion. Les hommes sont des sous d'aimer tant ces fausses Richesses. N'e soyons pas aussi insensés qu'eux.

L'autre fit semblant d'être touché de ces résléxions, & afsura qu'il vouloit vivre en Philosophe comme Bias, portant tout son bien sur lui.

Chacun fit semblant de quitter le Trésor: mais ils se dressèrent des embûches, & s'entre-déchirèrent.

L'un d'eux en mourant dit à l'autre, qui étoit aussi blesse que lui: Que voulois-tu faire de cet argent? La même chose que tu voulois en faire, répondit l'autre.

Un homme passant apprit leur Avanture, & les trouva bien sous. Vous ne l'étes pas moins que nous, lui dit un des Renards. Vous ne sauriez ron plus que nous, vous nourrir d'argent, & vous vous tuez pour en avoir.

Du moins notre race jusqu'ici a été assez sage pour ne One of them began to preach Of what Service; faid will as this Money be to use a Leveret had been a manner agreeable Booty: It cannot make a Meal of the Pistoles; they are too hard Digestion. Mankind are me Fools to doat on such imagina Riches. Let us not be suffly thoughtless Creatures as the are.

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The other pretended the these Resistains had made strong Inpressions had made strong Inpression on him, a assured him, that he was be contented for the suture lead a philosophic Life, and like Bias, carry all he habout him.

Both seemed ready to aba don their ill gotten Treasur but both lay in Ambuscade, a tore each other to pieces.

One of them, as he was a piring, faid to the other, we was as mertally wounded hinself: What would you had done with all that Gold? I very same as you propsed have done with it, reply'd to other.

A Traveller being inform of their Quarrel, told the they were Fools. And so a the whole Race of Markin said one of the Foxes. Year feed upon Gold no mothan we, and yet you muder one another for the sa of it.

We Foxes were wife enough at least till now, to look met

t

Le

uis, ours even mettre en usage aucune monnoye. Ce que vous avez introduit chez vous, pour la commodité, fait votre malheur. Vous perdez les vrais biens, pour chercher les biens imaginaires.

Money as a useles Thing. That which you have introduced amongst you as a Convenience, is your Misfortune. You part with a substantial Good, only to pursue an empty Shadow.

### The Two Foxes.

FAB. VII.

DEux Renards entrèrent la Nuit, par surprise dans un poulailler; ils étranglèrent le Coq, les poules & les poulets; après ce carnage, ils appaiserent leur faim.

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L'un, qui étoit jeune & ardent, vouloit tout dévorer; lautre qui étoit vieux & avare, vouloit garder quelque Provison pour l'avenir.

Le vieux disoit : Mon enfant, l'Expérience m'a rendu age. J'ai vû bien des choses depuis que je suis au monde. Ne mangeons pas tout notre pien en un seul jour : nous avons fait fortune; c'est un Trésor que nous avons trouvé, l'faut le ménager.

Le jeune répondit : Je veux

FAB. VII.

ONE Night two Foxes enter'd by Stealth into a Hen-rooft; they kill'd the Cock, the Hens, and the Chickens: After this Slaughter, they began to devour their Prey.

One, that was young and thoughtless, proposed to eat them all at once: The other, that was old and availtious, was for making a Reserve for another Day.

Child, said the old one, Experience has made me wife; I bave seen a great deal of the World in my Time. Let us not lavishly consume our subole Stock at once; we have met with good Success; we have found a Treasure; and ought to be cautious how we squander it away.

The young one replied, I am out manger, pendant que j'y resolved to indulge myself, uis, & me rassasser pour huit whilst it is before me, and saours; car pour ce qui est de | tiate my Appetite for a subole evenir ici; chansons: il n'y | Week; for as to your Notion fera

fera pas bon demain : le Mai- | of returning hither; 'tis tre, pour venger la mort de ies poules, nous assommeroit.

Après cette Conversation, chacun prend fon parti. Le jeune mange tant qu'il fe crêve, & peut à peine aller mourir dans fon terrier. Le vieux, qui se croit bien plus fage de modérer son Appetit, & de vivre d'économie, va le lendemain retourner à sa proie, & est assomme par le maître.

Ainsi chaque âge a ses défauts; les jeunes gens sont fougueux & infatiables dans leurs plaifirs. Les vieux font incorrigibles dans leur avarice.

Fest: To-morrow won't do all; the Owner, to reven the Death of his Chicken would knock us both on the Head.

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After this Reply, each them alls as he thinks propor The young one eats till bursts, and bas scarce Strengt enough to crawl to his Kenn before he dies. The old on aubo thought it much more pri dent to govern his Appetite, on be frugal, went the next Da to his Hoard, and was mur dered by the Farmer.

Thus every Age has its dar ling Vice; the young are fan guine, and insatiable in the Enjoyments; the old are incor rigible in their Avarice.

## The Wolf and the LAMB.

FAB. VIII.

DES Moutons étoient en Sureté dans leur Parc; les Chiens dormoient; & le Berger, à l'ombre d'un grand Ormeau jouoit de la Flute avec d'autres Bergers voifins.

Un Loup affamé vint, par les fentes de l'enceinte, reconmaître l'état du troupeau.

FAB. VIII.

Flock of Sheep were gra A zing secure from Harn in an Inclosure; the Dogs we all asleep, and their Mall was playing, under a stan Elm, on his rural Pipe, will vis Companions.

A Wof, that was half flat wed, came to the Fence, to take a View of 'em thro' the Chinks.

Un jeune Mouton fans Expérience, & qui n'avoit jamais nen vu, entra en Conversation avec lui.

Que venez-vous chercher

i, dit il au glouton?

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L'herbe tendre & fleurie, ii répondit le Loup. Vous avez que rien n'est plus doux, ne de paître dans une verte mirie, émaillée de Fleurs, our apailer sa faim, & d'aller mindre sa soif dans un clair uisseau; j'ai trouvé ici l'un l'autre. Que faut-il da-Mage? J'aime la l'ilotohie qui ense gne à se contener de reu.

Est il donc vrai, repartit ejeune Mouton, que vous emangez point la Chair des nimaux, & qu'un peu d'here vous suffit? Si cela est, vions comme Frères, & paifms ensemble.

Aussi tôt le Mouton sort du arc dans la Prairie, où le sote Philosophe le mit en pies, & l'avalla.

Défiez-vous des belles Pales des Gens qui se vannt d'être vertueux. Jugez Maste a leurs actions, & non par stat urs Discours.

A Lamb, that was unexperienced, and had never been abroad, entered into Conversation with him.

What is it you want here, said

be to the Glutton?

Some of this fresh tender Grefs, refly'd the Wolf. You are sensible, that nothing is more agreeable, than to appeale one's Hunger in a verdant Meadow, embroider'd with Flowers, and flake one's Thirst at a transpare t Fountain. I find Plenty here beth of the one and the strer : What can any one defire more? For my part, I love Philosophy, which teaches us to rest contented with a little.

Is it then true, replied the Lamb, that you abstain from the Flesh of Feasts; and that a little Grafs will fatisfy you? If 12. let uslive like Brothers, and graze togelber.

Immediately the Lamb leap'd over the Inclosure into the Meadow, where the grave Philosopher tore him in pieces, and at once devoured him.

Always mistrust the smooth Tongues of those who loast of their own Virtue. Form your Judgment by their Actions, and not by their Speeches.



## The CAT and the RABBETS.

#### FAB. IX.

N Chat, qui faisoit le modeste, étoit entré dins une garenne peuplée de Lapins.

Aussi-tôt toute la République alarmée, ne sengea qu'à s'enfoncer dans ses trous.

Comme le nouveau venu étoit au guet, auprès d'un terrier, les Députés de la Nation Lapine, qui avoient vu fes terr.bles Griffes, parurent cans l'endroit le plus etroit de l'entrée du Terrier, pour lui demander ce qu'il prétendoit.

Il protesta d'une voix douce, ou'il vouloit seulement étudier les ir œurs de la Nation. Qu'en cualité de Philosophe il alloit dans tous les Pais pour s'informer des coûtumes de chaque espèce d'animaux.

Les Députez simples & crédules retournerent dire à leurs Frères, que cet Etranger, si vénérable par son maintien modeste, & par sa majestueuse Fourrure, étoit un I hilosophe sobre, definteresse,

#### FAB. IX.

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A Cat, with affelled Mo. a A defly, once entered into a Warien plentifully flock'd with Rabbets.

Immediately the whole Republic being alarmed, flew for Refuge to their respective Butrozus.

As this Foreigner was letting round about him, at a small Diffance from one of their ht. tle Cells, the Deputies of the State, who had observed his tremendous Ciarus, parley'd with bim at an Avenue of their Warren, that was extremely narrow, and demanded the intention of his Vifit.

He declared in the most submissive tone, that all he aimed at, was to learn the Constitution of their Republic. That, as he was a Profesor of Philosophy, he travelled all out the habitable World to inform nteu; himse f of the various Customs of the whole brute Creation.

The thoughtless, credulous Alors Deputies return'd with the following Report to their Fellow- in to Members; that this wenerable in n' Stranger, by his modest Deporte ma ment and majestic Fur-gown, the appeared in their Opinion, to

Paci-

ncifique, qui vouloit seulenent rechercher la sagesse de ays en pays; qu'il venoit de eaucoup d'autres lieux, où il roit vu de grandes merveils; qu'il y auroit bien du laisir à l'entendre, & qu'il avoit garde de croquer les apins, puisqu'il croyoit, en on Bramin, la Métempsicose, ne mangeoit d'aucun aliment neût eu vie.

Ce beau discours toucha Memblée.

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En vain, un vieux Lapin the se, qui étoit le Docteur de Troupe, représenta comen ce grave Philosophe lui heir uit suspect: malgré lui on saluër le Bramin, qui étrana du premier falut sept ou it de ces pauvres gens.

Phi. Les autres regagnent leurs our us bien effrayés, & bien form nteux de leur faute.

be a sober, inoffensive, pacific Philosopher, who travelled from ons Country to another with the laudable View only of improving his Judgment; that he had visited several foreign Courts, and seen a thousand surprizing Curiofities ; that it would be an inexpressible Pleasure to liften. to his Discourse; that he had no manner of Inclination to Rabbets flesh; since, like an orthodox Bramin, he believed the Metempsychofis, and never tasted the least Morsel of any one living Creature whatfoever.

This fine Character of him, made a deep Impression on the whole Affembly.

An old Statesman of theirs, who had long been their Oracle, represented to them, but in vain, bow much be suspected this grave Philospher. Notwithflanding all his Ditfuafions, they ventured in a Body to pay their Respects to the Bramin, aubo, upon the first Salutation, Brangled feven or eight of these unquarded Wretches.

The surviving Members recovered their Burrows, terrify d to the last Degree, and perfectly ashamed of their ill Conduct.

Alors Dom Mittis revint à the Mouth of the same Burrow, protessant in ton plein de cordialité, in avoit fait ce meurtre emalgré lui, pour son prespour, t besoin; que desormais il the utmost Reluctance, in his vivroit

vivroit d'autres animaux, & | extreme Neceffity ; that from feroit avec eux une alliance éternelle.

Aussi tôt les Lapins entrèrent en Négociation avec lui, sans se mettre néanmoins à la portée de ses Griffes. La l'a-Negociation dure on muse.

Cependant un Lapin des plus agiles, fort par les derrieres du Terrier, & va avertir un Berger voisin, qui aimoit à prendre dans un Lags de ces Lapins nourris de Genièvre.

Le Berger, irrité contre ce Chat Exterminateur d'un Peuple fi utile, accourt au terrier, avec un Arc & des Fléches: il apperçoit le Chat, qui n'étoit attentif qu'à sa proie; il le perce d'une de ses Fléches; & le Chat expirant dit ces dernières Paroles:

Quand on a une fois trompé, on ne peut plus être cru de personne; on est hai, craint, & on est enfin attrapé, par last undone by his own wicht ses propres Finesses.

thenceforward he would live upon other Creatures, and would make an eternal Alliance with them.

Immediately the Rabbets en tered upon a Treaty with him but were cautious, bowever, o coming within the Reach of hi Paws: The Negociation was carried on, and they kept him a a Bay.

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In the mean time, one of their nimblest Members Slipt cut back wards, and informs a neigh bouring Shepherd, who took delight in snaring some of thos Rabbets that sed on Juniper berries, of the unhappy State of their Cafe.

The Shepherd, highly progo ked at the Cat for his hofill Treatment of so valuable Body, runs to the Burrow armed with his Bow and Ar rows: he foon espy'd the Cat intent on nothing but his Prey he wounds him with an Arrow and Puss, as he lay gasping for Breath, thus made his Dying Speech.

He who has once proved per fidious, is never credited again be is detefted, dreaded, and a Devices.

#### THE

# BEASTS in Council affembled, to elect a KING.

#### FAB. X.

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T E Lion étant mort, tous les Animaux accoururent dans fon antre, pour confoler la Lionne sa veuve; qui faisoit rententir de ses cris les montagnes & les forêts.

Après lui avoir fait leurs Complimens, ils commencement l'élection d'un Roi: la Couronne du défunt étoit au milieu de l'affemblée. Lionceau étoit trop jeune & trop foible, pour obtenir la Royauté sur tant de fiers Animaux.

Laissez-moi croître, disoitl, je saurai bien régner, & me aire craindre à mon tour. En attendant je veux étudier Histoire des belles Actions de mon Père, pour égaler un our sa gloire.

Pour moi, dit le Léopard, e prétens être couronné; ar je ressemble plus au Lion, ue tous les autres Prétenlans.

#### FAB. X.

HE Lion being dead, all the Birds and Beafts flocked to bis Den, to condole with the Lioness his roval Relist, who made the Mountains and the Forests resound with her loud Cries.

After the usual Compliments, they proceeded to the Election of a King; the Crown of the deceased Monarch being placed in the midst of the Assembly. His Heir apparent was too young, and weak to obtain the Royal Dignity, to which so many Creatures fronzer than bim-Jelf, put in their Claim.

Let me grow up a little, said his Highness, and then you skall find that I can fill the Throne, and make my Subjests tremble in my Turn. In the mean time I'll fludy the heroic Actions of my Father, in hopes that one Day I may equal bim in Glory.

For my part, said the Leopard, I insist on my Right to the Crown, as I resemble the late King more than any other - Candidate whomfoever.

O

Et moi, dit l'Ours, je soûtiens qu'on m'avoit fait une injustice, quand on me préséra le Lion; je suis fort, courageux, carnacier, tout autant que lui; & j'ai un avantage singulier, qui est de grimper sur les Arbres.

Je vous laisse à juger, Mesfieurs, dit l'Eléphant, si quelqu'un peut me disputer la gloire d'être le plus grand, le plus fort, & le plus grave de tous les Animaux.

Je fuis le plus noble & le plus beau, dit le Cheval.

Et moi le plus fin, dit le Renard.

Et moi le plus leger à la Course, dit le Cers.

Où trouverez-vous, dit le Singe, un Roi plus agréable & plus ingénieux que moi? Je divertirai chaque jour mes Sujets. Je restemble même à l'Homme, qui est le véritable Roi de toute la Nature.

Le Perroquet alors harangua ainsi: Puisque tu te vantes de ressembler à l'homme, je puis m'en vanter aussi.

Tu ne lui ressembles que par ton laid Visage, & par quélques grimaces ridicules. Pour moi, je lui ressemble par la voix, que est la marque de la Raison, & le plus bel Ornement de l'Homme. I, on the other hand, try'd the Bear, will maintain that I had Injustice done me, when his late Majesty was preferred before me; I am as strong, as undaunted, and as blood-thirsty as he was; besides, I am Master of an Art, which he could never attain to, I mean that of climbing Trees.

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I appeal, said the Elephant, to the Judgment of this august Assembly, if any one here present can with any Colour book of being so tall, portly, or robust, so sedate as I am.

I am the noblest, the most beautiful Creature of you all, said the Horse.

And I the most political, said the Fox.

And I the swiftest in running, said the Stag.

Where will you find, said the Monkey, a King more agreeable, more ingenious, and note entertaining than I am? I shall each Day divert my Subjects: Besides, I am the Picture of Man, who is the Lord of the Universe.

The Parrot interrupting him made this Speech: Since you boost of your Likeness to Man I think I may with much more Justice.

All your Resemblance of him consists in your ugly Phiz, and some ridiculous Grimaces; the I can talk like a Man, and imitate his Speech, the Indication of his Reason, and his greatest Ornament.

Tais toi, maudit Caufeur, I lui répondit le Singe; tu parles, mais non pas comme l'Homme; tu dis toûjours la même chose, sans entendre ce que tu dis.

L'Assemblée se moqua de ces deux mauvais Copistes de l'Homme; & on donna la Couronne à l'Eléphant; parce qu'il a la Force & la Sagesse, fans avoir ni la Cruauté des Bêtes furieuses, ni la sotte Vanité de tant d'autres qui veuent toûjours paroître ce qu'elles ne sont pas.

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Hold your curfed Clack, re. ply'd the Monkey: You talk, 'tis true, but not like Man; you chatter the same Thing over and over again, without understanding one fingle Word that you fay.

The whole Affembly laugh'd. at these two wretched Imita tors of Mankind; and conferred the Crown on the Elephant, as he was both frong and wife, and not only free from the cruel Temper of the Beafts of Prey, lut from the Vanity and Self-conceit, which too many are tainted with, of always seeming to be what in reality they are not.

### The BEE and the FLY.

#### FAB. XI.

N jour une Abeille apperçut une Mouche aures de sa ruche.

Que viens-tu faire ici? lui it-elle d'un ton furieux. Vraî-Man ment c'est bien à toi, vil Ani-mor mal, à te mêler avec les Rei-

tes de l'Air.

Tu as raison, répondit froilement la Mouche: on a toûlement la Mouche: on a toûlement la Mouche d'une
lement la fougueuse que la
loûte. ôtre. end bi

Rien n'est plus sage que ous, dit l'Abeille : nous seus avons des Loix & une Ré-

#### F A B. XI.

N E Day a Bee observed a Fly that settled near her Hive.

What Bufiness bast thou bere, faid she to him, in an angry. Tone? How darest thou, wile Animal, approach us Queens of the Air ?

You have Reason, said the Fly coldly, to be thus difgusted: None but Fools would ke p Company with such captions Creatures as you are.

No People are wifer que, faid the Fee: We have the most what forme Lower, and

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publique

publique bien policée; nous ne cueillons que des fleurs odoriférantes; nous ne faisons que du miel délicieux, qui égale le Nectar. Ote-toi de ma présence, vilaine Mouche importune, qui ne fais que bourdonner, & chercher ta vie fur les Ordures.

Nous vivons comme nous pouvous, repondit la Mouche; la pauvre: é n'est pas un vice: mais la colère en est un grand: vous faites du miel qui estdoux, mais votre cœur est toûjours amer; vous êtes sages dans vos loix, mais emportées dans votre conduite. Votre colère, qui pique vos Ennemis, vous donne la mort. & votre folle cruauté vous fait plus de mal qu'à personne.

Il vaut mieux avoir des qualités moins éclatantes, avec plus de moderation. no Republic is so well regulated as ours. We suck nothing but the most odoriferous Flowers; the Honey we make is as delicious as Nestar. Get out of my Sight, you impertinent Varlet, who do nothing but buzz about, and subsift on nothing but Filth and Nastiness.

We live as well as we can, replied the Fly: Poverty is no Crime; but Passion is a great one: Your Honey indeed is sweet, but your Heart is as bitter as Gall: You are wise enough with respect to your Laws, but your Constitutions are too sanguine. That Spleen, which you went against your Enemies, proves your own Ruin, and you feel the fatal Effects of your soolish Resentment more than they do.

'Tis much better to have less shining Qualities, with Pru-

dence and Moderation.

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#### MAXIMES

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Pensees diverses.

fon bien avant que de mourir se prépare à bien souffrir.

Pour connoître le prix de l'Argent, il faut être obligé d'en emprunter.

AND

Various Reflections.

H Estate before he dies, prepares himself for abundance of ill Usage.

To know the Value of Money, the best Way is to be obliged to

borrow it.

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Le vrai moyen d'être trompé, c'est de se croire plus sin que les autres.

On ne trouve guère d'ingrats, tant qu'on est en état de faire

du bien.

L'orgueil ne veut pas devoir, & l'amour propre ne veut pas payer.

Il y a bien des gens qu'on estime parcequ'on ne les con-

noît pas.

On fait souvent tort à la vérité par la manière dont on se sert pour la désendre

On aime la vérité de telle manière, qu'on veut que tout ce qu'on aime soit vérité.

Le déréglement de la conscience, est la source de toutes les impersections de l'homme.

La bonne fortune & la mauvaise, sont nécessaires à l'homme, pour le rendre habile.

La grande sagesse de l'homme consiste à connoître ses solies.

Le vrai mérite ne dépend point du tems, ni de la mode.

Il faut de plus grandes vertus pour foûtenir la bonne fortune, que la mauvaise.

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Le soleil ni la mort ne se peuvent regarder fixement.

Pour s'établir dans le monde, on fait tout ce qu'on peut pour y paroître établi.

The readiest way to be cheateds is to think one's self more cumning, than other people.

We find but few people ungrateful, while we are in a con-

dition to do favours.

Pride will not owe, and felflove will not pay.

There are many people a man esteems, because he knows them not.

People often do truth an ill office, by their manner of defending her.

We are so fond of truth, that we would all we love was truth.

The debauch of the conscience, is the source of all human imperfections.

Good and bad fortune are necessary to man, to make him knowing and dextrous.

The chief wisdom of man confists in knowing his follies.

True merit depends not upon the time, nor the fashion.

Good fortune requires greater virtues to support it, than bad.

The Sun and Death cannot be looked upon fledfastly.

To fix themselves in the world, people do all they can to appear fixed in it.

Le

Le filence est le parti le plus fûr de celui qui se désie de soimême.

Il est plus honteux de se désier de ses amis, que d'en être

trompé.

courtoifie de paroles vaut beaucoup, & ne coûte guère.

Qui n'a point de sens à tren-

te ans, n'en aura jamais.

Ne remettez point à demain ce que vous devez faire aujourd'hui.

On ne donne rien fi librement, & avec plus de facilité,

que les confeils.

La politesse de l'esprit confifte à penser des choses honnetes & délicates.

Le monde recompense plus souvent les apparences du mérite, que le mérite même.

La vertu n'iroit pas loin, fi la vanité ne lui tenoit pas com-

pagnie.

Nous oublions aisément nos fautes, lorfqu'elles ne sont sues que de nous.

L'hypocrifie est une espèce d'homage que le vice rend à la

vertu.

Nous ne trouvons guère de gens de bon sens, que ceux qui sont de notre avis.

Il est plus aisé d'être sage pour les autres, que de l'etre pour foi-meme.

Le refus des louanges, est souvent un désir d'être loué

deux fais.

Il y a des gens dégoûtans

Silence is the furest choice for bim that distrusts bimself.

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'Tis more dishonourable to sufpest our friends, than to be deceived by them.

Courteous language is worth

much, and costs but little.

He that has no sense at thirty, will never have any.

Don't put off till to-morrow. what you ought to do to-day.

People give nothing so freely, and so readily as counsel.

The politeness of the mind lies in forming virtuous and delicate reflections.

The world oftner rewards the appearance of merit, than merit

itself.

Virtue would not go far, if vanity did not keep her company.

We easily forget our faults, when they are known to none but our selves.

Hypocrify is a kind of homage

that vice pays to virtue.

We meet with few people of good sense, but those that are of our opinion.

It is easier to be wife for others, than for one's self.

The disclaiming of praises, 11 often a defire to be praised again.

There are people who displease

avec du mérite, & d'autres qui plaisent avec des défauts.

Chacun dit du bien de fon cœur, & personne n'en ose dire de son esprit.

Défiez-vous de vous même, & vous ne ferez pas trompé.

Tout le monde se plaint de sa mémoire, & personne ne se plaint de son jugement.

Un grand mérite, est souvent plus difficile à suporter que

les grands défauts.

Il y a plus de gloire à pardonner, qu'il n'y a de plaisir à se venger.

La bonne grace est au corps, te que le bon sens est à

l'esprit.

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L'amour de la justice n'est en la plûpart des hommes que la crainte de souffrir l'injustice,

Nous n'avouons jamais nos

défauts que par vanité.

Nous promettons selon nos spérances, & nous tenons selon ut los craintes.

On n'auroit guère de plaisir,

ge fon ne se flatoit point.

On n'est jamais si heureux, of his malheureux, qu'on s'ima-

Quand on ne trouve pas son repos en soi même, il est inu ile de le chercher ailleurs.

La fortune & l'humeur gou-

, is sernent le monde.

Parlez peu & bien, si vous soulez qu'on vous regarde comme un homme de mérite.

with merit, and others, who please with fau'ts.

Every one gives his heart a good character, but no body dares give his wit one.

Mistrust yourself, and you won't

be deceived.

Every one complains of his memory, but no body complains of his judgment.

'Tis often more difficult to support great merit, than great im-

perfections.

There is more glory in forgiving, than there is pleasure in rewenging.

Good grace is to the body, what

good sense is to the mind.

The love of justice is in most men nothing but the fear of suffering injustice.

We never confess our imperfec-

tions but out of vanity.

We promise according to our hopes, and we hold according to our fears.

A man would have but little pleasure, if he did not flatter himfelf.

A man is never so happy, nor so unhappy, as he thinks himself.

When a man finds not his repose in himself, 'tis in vain to seek it elsewhere.

Fortune and Whim govern the world.

Speak little, and speak well, if you would be looked upon as a

man of merit.

Rien

Rien n'est plus ennuieux dans la conversation, que les longs discours dénués d'agrément.

La conversation doit être aisée, & pleine de retenue: il faut écouter, répondre à propos, & ne point contredire.

Celui qui vous caresse plus qu'à l'ordinaire, veut vous tromper, ou il a besoin de vous.

Il n'est pas si dangereux de faire du mal à la plûpart des hommes, que de leur faire trop de bien.

Le bien que nous avons reçu de quelqu'un, demande que nous respections le mal qu'il nous fait.

Il n'y a que ceux qui font éffectivement méprisables, qui craignent d'être méprifés.

Ce qu'on nomme libéralité, n'est souvent que la vanité de donner, que nous aimons mieux que ce que nous donnons.

Nous aurions fouvent honte de nos plus belles actions, si le monde voyoit tous les motifs qui les produisent.

Ce qui fait qu'on n'est pas content de sa condition. c'est l'idée chimérique que l'on se forme du bonheur d'autrui.

La bienséance, & l'intérêt, font les causes ordinaires des larmes, qu'on voit repandre à bien des gens.

Il ne faut pas moins d'ha-

Nothing is so tiresome in conversation, as long speeches, void of all grace and attraction.

Conversation ought to be easy, and full of temper: the rule is to hear, answer pertinently, and contradict nothing.

He that caresses you beyond his custom, either wants your assistonce, or means to deceive you.

It is not so dangerous to do most men injuries, as to do them too many favours.

The favours we have received from any one, oblige us to give away to him a little when he does us an injury.

None are afraid of contempt, but such as are really contemptible.

What we call liberality, is often nothing but the vanity of giving, of which we are fonder than of the thing ave give.

We should often be ashamed of our finest actions, if the world avas to fee all the motives that produce them.

What makes people diffatisfied with their condition, is the chimerical idea they form of the happiness of others.

Decency and interest, are the ordinary sources of the tears we see shed by a great many people.

It requires as much skill and

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bileté & d'adresse pour savoir dire la vérité, que pour la taire.

L'usage fréquent des finesses, est toûjours l'éffet d'une grande incapacité, & la mar-

que d'un petit esprit.

On ne fauroit conserver l'amitié, si l'on ne se pardonne reciproquement plusieurs fautes.

Le défaut de respect, & d'estime, rend l'amitié inconstante, & détruit la plus sorte,

& la plus solide.

L'air sérieux & composé est sort trompeur: on s'en sert uilement pour couvrir ses désaus.

Il n'y a pas de gens plus dangereux, que ceux qui possédent l'affection des Princes

sans la mériter.

Les Magistrats ne doivent point se régler sur ce que dit le peuple, qui ne parle, & n'agit que par passion.

On est obligé de tolérer tertains vices, & certains abus, lorsqu'on ne peut les déraciner

lans renverser l'état.

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Chaque nation se doit gouverner selon le besoin de ses affaires, & la conservation du bien public.

Ce n'est pas assez, pour être homme de bien, que de pratiquer certaines vertus, & d'é-

viter certains vices.

Le véritable honneur consiste toûjours à faire ce que notre devoir exige de nous,

address to tell the truth, as to conceal it.

The frequent use of cunning, is always the effect of great incapacity, and the mark of a narrow genius.

Friendship cannot be maintained, without the forgiveness of

many faults on both sides.

Want of respect and esteem makes friendship inconstant, and ruins its strongest foundations.

A ferious and compos'd air is very deceitful; but of excellent use in covering a man's imperfections.

There are no people more dangerous, than those that unworthily possess the affection of Prin-

ces.

Magistrates ought not to go upon what the people say, who speak and act only by passion.

It is necessary to tolerate certain vices and abuses, when they cannot be rooted out without overturning the state.

Every nation ought to govern itself according to the necessities of its affairs, and the preservation

of the public wealth.

The practice of certain virtues, and the shunning of certain vices, is not all that is required in the character of a good man.

True bonour always confifts in doing what our duty requires of us, however mean, quelque

quelque bas, & quelque pénible

qu'il paroisse.

Si l'on savoit borner ses defirs, l'on éviteroit bien des maux, & l'on se procureroit beaucoup de biens.

Le mauvais usage que nous faisons de notre bonheur, est souvent la cause de nos disgraces.

Il est bien dissicile qu'un Magistrat, adonné au luxe, & à la débauche, soit désintéressé,

& incorruptible.

Le moyen le plus fûr de se consoler de tout ce qui peut arriver, c'est de s'attendre toûjours au pire.

Les mariages, qui se sont par intérêt, sont une source de divisions, & de querelles, au lieu d'être un lien d'amitié.

Le chagrin & l'inquietude ne remédient à rien; ils nous rendent encore plus malheureux dans la mauvaise fortune.

Il n'y rien de si incommode dans le commerce de la vie, qu'un bel esprit rempli de vanité, & entêté de son mérite.

Les petits esprits font ordinairement mystère de tout, même des moindres bagatelles: tout leur paroît extraordinaire.

Etre trop mécontent de soi, est une foiblesse: être trop content de soi, est une sotise.

Il y a autant d'esprit à souf-

and troublesome it may ap.

If a man had the art of setting bounds to his desires, he might escape a great many sorrows, and meet with may satisfactions.

The ill use ave make of our prosperity, is often the cause of

our misfortunes.

'Tis very difficult for a Magifirate, addicted to luxury and debauch, to be difinterested and incorruptible.

The surest method of consolation against all that can happen, is always to expect the worst.

Marriages of interest are sources of devisions and quarrels, instead of being bands of love.

Sorrow and disquiet are remedies for nothing: they make us still more wretched in ill fortune.

There is nothing so troublesome in the commerce of life, as a vain wit, preposessed with his own merit.

Shallow people ordinarily make a mystery of every thing, even of the greatest trisles: every thing seems extraordinary to them.

To be too much distainsted with one's self, is a weakness: to be too well satisfied with one's self, is a folly.

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ogue ortun fir les défauts des autres, qu'à connoître leurs bonnes

C'est un défaut bien comnun de n'être jamais content de sa fortune, ni mécontent de

on esprit.

La véritable amitié confiste à parler avec sincérité, & à lire ses sentiments sans slateie.

Mettez-vous toûjours en la lace de celui à qui vous vouez faire une injure, vous ne lossensez jamais.

Fuyez les procès sur toutes hoses. La conscience s'y inéesse, la santé s'y altère, les

iens s'y dissipent.

L'amour propre est le plus gand de tous les slateurs: il il plus habile que le plus haile du monde.

La marque d'un mérite exmaordinaire, c'est de voir que eux qui l'envient le plus sont contraints de le louër.

Ne nous reposons point sur avertu de nos pères, & de nos yeuls; soyons nous mêmes

ens de bien.

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Si nous ne nous flations as nous mêmes, la flaterie es autres ne nous pourroit uire.

Quand les vices nous quitent, nous nous flatons que c'est

ous qui les quittons.

La plûpart des gens ne juent des hommes, que par la ogue qu'ils ont, ou par leur ortune.

ing the imperfections of others, as in discovering their good qualities.

'Tis a very common fault with people, never to be fatisfied with their fortune, nor dissatisfied with their judgment.

True friendship consists in speaking with sincerity, and telling one's sentiments without flattery.

Put yourself always in the place of him to whom you would do an injury, and you won't offend him.

Above all things avoid lawfuits: the conscience is affected, the health impaired, and the fulftance squandered away in them.

Self-love is the greatest of all flatterers, and cunninger than the cunningest in the world.

The mark of an extraordinary merit, is to see that those who envy it the mist, are forced to praise it.

Let us not rest upon the virtue of our ancestors; let us be persons

of worth our lelves.

If we did not flatter ourselves, the flattery of others could not burt us.

When vices for fake us, we flatter our felves, that 'tis we who for fake them.

Most people judge of men only by the voque they are in, or by

their fortune.

Nous aimons toûjours ceux qui nous admirent; & nous n'aimons pas toûjours, ceux que nous admirons.

La reconnoissance de la plûpart des hommes, n'est qu'une secrette envie de recevoir de

plus grands bienfaits.

La parfaite valeur est de faire, fans témoins, ce qu'on seroit capable de faire devant tout le monde.

Le plus grand éffort de l'amitié, n'est pas de montrer nos défauts à un ami, c'est de lui faire voir les siens.

Nous ne désirerions guére de choses avec ardeur, si nous connoissions parfaitement ce que

nous deficers.

La plûpart des hommes accommodent la religion à leûrs intérêts, au lieu d'accommoder leurs intérêts à la religion.

Le bonheur de l'homme en cette vie, ne consiste pas à être sans passions; il consiste à en

devenir le maître.

d'un homme ne se doivent mesurer que sur sa vertu & non pas sur sa fortune.

La coûtume, l'intérêt & la passion conduisent la plûpart des hommes, & non pas la

raifon.

Le véritable mérite est toûjours accompagné d'honnêteté, & de modestie; comme le faux l'est de vanité & de sierté.

Les belles paroles & les grandes promesses ne font

We always love those who admire us; but we don't always love those whom we admire.

The gratitude of most men is nothing but a secret longing to receive greater favours.

True valour is to do without witnesses, what a man might be capable of doing before all the world.

The greatest effort of friendship is, not to shew our own faults to a friend, but to let him see his.

We should desire but few things ardently, if we perfellly know

what we defire.

Most men adapt religion to their interests, instead of adapting their interests to religion.

The happiness of man in this life, does not consist in being without passions, but in becoming the master of them.

The merit and greatness of a man should be measured only by his virtue, and not by his fortune.

Most men are guided by custom, interest, and possion, and not by reason.

True merit is always accompanied with civility and modesty; as the false is with vanity and haughtiness.

Fine words and great promises make no impression, but

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impression que dans l'esprit des fous, & de fottes gens.

La patience est le reméde le plus fur contre les calomnies: le tems, tôt ou tard, découvre late, discovers the truth. la vérité.

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upon the minds of fools, and filly people.

Patience is the furest remedy against calumnies; time, soon or



#### LIST of WORDS. A

Plainly shewing the Nearness, or Affinity betwixt the English and French.

English.	French.	English.	French.
A Bandon,	Abandon.	adultery,	adultère.
A Abbot,	Abbé.	advance,	avance.
to abhor,	abhorrer.	advancement,	avancement.
abject,	- abject.	to advance.	avancer.
to abolifh,	abolir.	advantage,	avantage.
Apricot,	Abricot.	adventure,	avanture.
absolute,	absolu.	to advertise,	avertir.
abfurd,	absurde.	advertisement,	avertissement.
abuse,	abus.	advice,	avis
to accept,	accepter.	Advocate,	Avocat
access,	accès.	to affect,	affecter.
to accompany,	accompagner.	to affirm,	affirmer.
to accomplish,	accomplir.	Africa,	Afrique.
accord,	accord.	affront,	affront.
to accuse,	accuser.	agate,	agate.
acre,	acre.	to adjourn,	ajourner,
act,	acte.	ale,	éie.
to acquire,	acquerir.	air.	air.
adieu,	adieu.	alarm,	alarme
to admit,	admettre.	alcoran,	alcoran
to admire.	admirer.	allies,	alliés
o adopt.	adopter.	almanack,	almanac
o address.	addresser.	alum,	alun
o adore,	adorer.	l ambassy,	ambasjade
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amble. amble, ambre. amber. amen. amen, Amérique. America, améthyfte. amethyst, aimable. amiable, Admiral, Amiral. amitié. amity, amoureux. | artificial, amorous, ample, ample. amusement, amusement. amuser. to amuse, Anabaptist, Anabatiste. ancien. ancient. anchor, ancre. Angel, Ange. angle. angle, anise, anis. animal. animal. annales. annals, Antechrift. Antechrift, anticiper. to anticipate. antichambre. antichamber, antidote, antidote. antimoine. antimony, antipodes. antipodes, apartement. apartment, Apocalypse Apocalypse, apocryphe. apocrypha, apostat. apostate, appaiser. to appeale, appareil. apparel, appetit. appetite, to apply, appliquer. apprebender. to apprehend, apprentif. apprentice, approcher. to approach, to approve, approuver. arbitre. arbiter, arche. arch, Archange. Archangel, argument, argument.

army, to arm, aromatic, arrest. arfenick, art. artichoke. artifice, article, artifan. Afia, Aftrologer, Astronomer, aspect, artery, to aspire, affault, affembly, to assemble. to affign, to affift, to affure, atom, to attest, avarice, to augment, austere, to authorise. Babylon, bachelor. Bailiff, bayonet, ball, bale, band, to banish, banishment, banks, bank, to baptise, barrel, Barber,

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bar. bason, battle, battalion, beatitude, beauty, beer, beef. benefice, benign, bible. billard. billet, bisket. blasphemy, blue. blame, boots. bottle. bullet. buckler, buckle, bracelet, to bray, branch, brave, breach. bridle. brigade, Brigadier, brocard, brown, brute, Butcher, outton, Cabinet, calice, calm. ment camlet, camp, nque ampaign, tiser cancer, baril canon.

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canonifer. capres. Capitaine. capital. Corporal. carabine. caractère. carcaffe. carder. Cardinal. carnaval. carote. carte. cartes. caftor. catalogue. catailâme. catastrophe. catéchisme. cave. cause. cédre. celébrer. célefte. censure. centre. certain. certificat. ceffer. chaine. chaire. Chambellan. chambre. champion. chance. Chancelier. chandelle. change. changeur. changement. chaos. Chapelain. chapon. charge, charge, charge. chaste. chafte. to chastife. châtier. Cherubin. Chérubin. chef. chief. chimney. cheminée. cheer, chère. Chymift, Chymifte. choice. choix. colique. colic, Christ. Chrift. Christianism. Christianisme. chronicles. chroniques. Chronologie. Chronology, cicatrice. cicatrice. cimiterre. cimiter. circle. cercle. to circumcife. circoncire. circumspect, circonspect. circuit. circuit. cistern. c.terne. citadel. citadelle. citron, citron. civet. civette. civil, civil. Clerk, Clerc. clear, clair. claret, clairet. class, classe. clémence. clemency, climate, climat. cloître. cloistre, close, clos. clyster, clystère. coffee. caffé. Colonel, Colonel. couleur. colour. collar, colier. college, collège. combat. combat, comet, comette. to command. commander. Commerce, Commerce.

Commissioner. Commi fionaire common. commun to communicate. communique companion. compagnon to compare. comparer comparison, comparaifor compass. competent, compétant compleat. complexion, complexion compliment. compliment to compose. composer Countess, Comtesse Count. Council. concord. concorde concourfe. concours to condemn. condamner to condescend, condecendre conduct. conduite. to confer. conférer to confess. confesser to confirm. confirmer confondre to confound. conform, conforme. congratuler. to congratulate, conjecture. conjecture conjugal, conjugal to conquer, conquerir conquete conquest. confacrer to confecrate. to confider. confiderer. to confist, to conspire. conspirer. consulter. to confult, consumer. to confume, contempler. to contemplate, contrefaire. to counterfeit. contester. to contest, continuer. to continue, comptoir. counter. contre-mine. countermine. continuel. continual.

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cryft.1. Cuiraffier. Curi Damné. danger. dard. date. débat. debauche. détte. Décembre. décret. décider. declarer. défendre. défense. degrader. dégre. délai. deliterer. délicat. délivrer. demander. Danemarc. dipendre deplorer. déposer. dériver, defabufer. débourjer. décharger. décourager. defir. defirer. décourrir. dedain. desembarquer. delert . défraier. de wifer. deflonorer. definancie. defifter. to

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o disobey, desobeir. disorder, defordre. defliny, destinée. detreffe. diftrefs, destitute, deflitué. to destroy, détruire. to detain, détenir. to determine, déterminer. détefter. to detest, to devour. dévorer. devout, dévot. dialogue, dialogue. diamond, diamant. difference, difference. différer. to differ. digestion. digeftion, to diminish, diminuer. diccèse. diocele, direct, direct. disciple. disciple, discipline, discipline. discorde. dilcord, discourse. discours. discret. discreet. difgrace, disgrace. diné. dinner, dispenser. to dispense, disposer. to dispose, dispute, dispute. diffunder. to dissuade, distiler. to diftil, distinct. diffinct, defunion. difunion, divers. divers, divin. divine, divorce, divorce. to divulge, divulguer. docile. docile, doctrine, do Elrine. document. document, Dauphin. Dolphin, double, double. to doubt, douter.

dozen, dram, dragon, to drefs, dromedary, drug, duel. Eagle, eafy, eclipse, edict, edifice, effect. efficacy, to embalm, emblem, to embrace, Emperor, empire. to employ, to imprison, to enchant, to encourage, to endure, enemy, enormity, Enfign, to engage, to enrage, enterprize, entry, to entertain, to environ, Envoy, epigram, epitaph, equinox, equivocation, error, estate. espouse. essence,

douzaine. dragme. dragon. dreffer. dromadaire. drogue. duel Ainle aie écliple edit e difice éffet e ff.cace embaumer. embléme. embraffer. La pereur. empire. emploier. empri/onner. enchanter. encourager. endurer. Face ennemie énormité Enseigne. engaga. enr ager ent i eprife. entret. entretenir. ault,

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éternel. fountain, fontaine. étandart. force, force. évacuer. forest, forét. évaporer. form, forme.

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fleur.

flute.

Evangeliste. fortres, forteresse. Europe. fortune, fortune.

Europe, Europe. fortune, fortune.
exact, exact. furnace, fournaise.
exacted, exact. France, France.

examen, examen. fraud, fraude.
except, excepté. frigate, fregate.
exces, excès. fricacy, fricassée.

excuse, excuse. frontiers, frontieres. to execute, exemple, exemple. fruit, fruit.

example, exemple. fruit, fruit.

exempt, exempt. funerals, funerailles.

exercise, exercice. fusilier, fusilier.

to exhort, exhorter. future, future. exile, exile, Gabion, Gabion.

exile, exil. Gabion, Gabion.
expert, expert. gain, gain.
to expose, exposer. gallop, galop.

express, exprès. gangrene, gangr ne. extreme, extrème. gantlet, gantelet.

Face, Face. guard, garde. faggot, faggot. gawfe, guze.

nité. genealogy, amous, fameux. génealogie. igne amiliar, familier. geai. jay, agar. famille. amily, gin ral. general, ager

amine, famine. generous, genereux. atal, fatal. gentile, gentil.

alcon, faucon. Geographer, Geographe. ault, faute. Geometer, Geometre.

alle, fause. Geometer, Geometre. also, fausse. giant, geant. emale, fémelle. gibbet, gibet.

ermil ertile, fertile. gout, goute.

figue. gudgeon, grujon.

figure, figure. grace, grace.

error ile, file. grain, grain.

etal inal, final. Graver, Graveur.

agellet, flageolet. griffin, grifon.
ame, flame. guittar. guitarre.

P 2 Harp,

Harp, hanche. haunch, bemilphere. hemisphere, herring, leib, berbe. Hermit, Hermite. Leroe, béros. hideous, bideux. homicide. hemicide, Hollande. Holland, herizon, borizon. bopital. hospital, humain. humane, bumble. humble, hypecrite, bypocrite. hyticp, by fope. Jalmin. laimen. javelin, javeline. idea, :cict, colater. idolatre jaloux. icalcus. Telus-Chrift. Jefus-Chrift, imiter. to imitate, in mortal, immortel. imparfait. in perfect, implorer. to implore, imposer. to in pole, im rudence, to incite, inciter. incorporer. to incorporate, Indis. Indies. indocile. indecile. infirme. ichim, il fuerce, influence. ingratitude. gratitude, in err. injure. infet. insette. infinuer. ta antinuate, infifter. to infilt. instirer. to infoire, maler. to mical,

Harpe. I instinct, instrument. intellect, barang. intelligence, to intercede, intereft. to interpose, interpreter, interval, invective, invited, to invoke. Isabella. ifle. iffue, Judea, Judge, judgment, just, justice, Lake, lamp, lamprey. lancet, lantern, l to lard, Latin, latitude, impudence. law, lefon, legal. legion, leopard, letter, liberal. liberty, licence, Lieutenant, line, lemon. liquid, lizard,

idée.

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inflinct infirument intellect Intelligence interceder intéret interpoler interpret intervale invective invite invoque I sabett Fude Jug jugemen juji Lamp lampru lancett lantern larde Latin latitud leça lega legion leopari lettr libera litert licena Licutenan

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local. metal, metal. local. long. metaphor. métabbore. long, longitude. long tude, method, méthode. loïal. mile. mile. loyal, milion. lucre. million, lucre. mine. luffre. mine, lufter, mineral. lut. mineral, late, Minijire. luxe. Minister, laxury, Madame. mint, mentbe. Madam, minute, minute. magazin. magazine, miracle, wiracle. Magistrate, Magifirat. mifery, magnificence. milere. magnificence. mistress. maitrefe. macaroon, macaron. mitre. to maintain, maintenir. mitre. modele. Major. model, Major. mâle. modern. moderne. male, mamma, mama. modest, modesie. malice. malice moment, mament. Monarque. manifest. Monarch, manifefte. manuscript, monster, marfire. manuscrit. march, Moor, More. marche. marmalade, marmelade. mount, 772011. mark. marque. moral, mora! Mars, mortal, Mars. morté'. Martyr, Martir. mor er, mortier. masquerade, mascarade. Moscovite, Moscovite. masculine, motive, motif. masculin. mask. mule. masque. mule, Mason, multitude. Masson. multitude, mast, moufquet. mât. mulket, mafter, maitre. Musqueteer, Mousquetaire. material, moutarde. matériel. mustard, maternal, mouton. maternel. mutton, matter, muscle. matière. muscle, maxim, maxime. Musick, Mufique. May, Mai. myrrhe. myrrh, Mayor, mystery, Maire. my fière. melon, naturaliser. melon. to naturalize, member, membre. nature, nature. memory, mémoire. natural, nature . mercy, negligence. mérci. negligence, merit, mérite. négligent. negligent, meafure, mesure. nerve. nerf. P nephew, 3

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nephew, neveu. neuter. neutre. niece, niéce. noble, noble. note, note. notice, notice. November, Novembre. novice, novice. number. nombre. Nun, Nonne. nuptial, nuptial. nymph, nimphe. Objet. Object, to object, objecter. obliging, obligeant. obliger. to oblige, oblique, oblique. obseure, obscur. to observe, observer. obstacle, obstacle. obfile. obstinate, occurrence, occurrence. October, Octobre. office. office. officier. to officiate, to offer, offrir. olive, olive. onion, oignon. ounce, once. opinion, opinion. to oppose, opposer. to oppress, oppreffer. opulence. opulency, oracle, oracle. orange, orange order, ordre. organ, organe. organ, orgues orifice. orifice, original, original. ornement. ornament, orthodoxe. orthodox, orthography, erthographe.

oval. Paid. Painter, palace, pale. panther, pappa, Pope, paper, packet, palissade, parable, paradife, parallel, parapet, pardon, parents, park, to participate, particular, Patriarch, patron, pavement, pearl, pelican. penitence, people, perch. perfect, perfidious. perfume, period, perjury, to permit, perpetual, to persevere, to perfift, person, perspective, persuaded, perverse, petard, to pervert,

ovale. Paie. Peintre. palais pâle. panthère papa. Pape. papier. paquet. palifade. paratole. paradis parallèle. parapel pardon. parens parc. participer particulier. Patriarche. patron. pavement. perle pélican. pénitence. peuple. perche parfait. perfide. parfum. periode. parjure. permettre. perpétuel. pirseverer. perfifter. 1 er sonne. perstective. persuad . pervers. fétar!. phra

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présumer. pbrase. to prefume; phrase, prétendre. Philosopher, Philosophe. to pretend, prétexte. Piémont. Piedmont, pretext, proie. piéce. prey, piece, Primat. pinte. Primate, pint, prison. prison, pigeon. pigeon, privilége. privilege, pique. pike, profane. profane, pioneer, pignier. profit . profit, pipe, pipe. profond. Pirate profound, Pirate, progrès. piftolet. progrefs, pistol. projet. pitié. pity, project, promeffe. place. promise, place, plateforme. pronounced, prononce. platform, preuve. pleasure, plaifir. proof. Prophète. Prophet, plaine. plain. proposer. planéte. to propole, planet, propre. plante. plant, proper, Protestant. pleurify, pluréfie. Protestant, to plunge, proverbe. plonger. proverb, province. plural, pluriel. province, Poet, prouver. Poete. to prove, poem, poeme. prune, prune. Pfalmift, Pfalmifie. point, point. public. public, poison, poison. pupile. pork, pupil, porc. pores, ponise. pores. pump, Porter, pur. Portier. pure, Portugal, Quadrangle .. Portugal. Quadrangle, post, pofte. quart. quart, posture. posture. quartier .. quarter, querelle. powder, poudre. quarrel, pot. question. pot, question, quiter. pottage, potage. \ to quit, quote. to precede, précéder. quote, preface, préface. Race. race. to prefer, rafraichi. préférer. refreshedprejudice, préjudice. rage. rage, Prelate, Prelat. | rançon. ranfom, to prepare, rang. préparer. rank, presence, présence. racket, raquete. present. présent. rare. rare, preserved, preservé. rat, rat. P ratee n,

ratteen, ratine. ravage, ravage. ravelin, ravelin. real, réel. ream. rame. rebel, rebelle. recompence, récompense. to reconcile, reconcilier. to recreate, recréer. Redeemer, Rédempteur. redout, redoute. to redrefs. redreffer. to reform, réformer. refuge, refuge. regenerate, régeneré. regiment, regiment. region, région. register, regître. regular. régulier. remedy, reméde. to render, rendre. to renounce, renoncer. report, raport. to represent, representer. reproach, reproche. refentment. ressentiment. to refign, résigner. respect, respect. retired, retiré. to return, retourner. revenue. revenu. reverend, reverend. revolt, revolte. rich, riche. rime, rime. rice, ris. rival, rival. robe, robe. rocambole, rocambole. romance, roman. round, rond. role, rofe. royal, rual.

ruby, rude, ruin, rupture, Saber, fack, faffron, fage, faint. fallet, falmon, ferge, fatyr, fatisfied, fauce, Savoyard, Savoy, Saxon, fcandal, scepter, science, fcorpion, fcribe, fcruple, second. fecret, feet, fellery, Senate. fense, fentence, Sentinel. to separate, September, Sepulchre, Serat hin, Serjeant, iermon. ferpent, fervice. fevere, fex, fhallot,

rubis. rude. ruine. rupture. Sabre. fac. Safran. Jauge. faint. Salade. faumon. Serge. Jatire. fatisfait. Sauce. Savoyard. Savoie. Saxon. Scandale. Sceptre. Science. Scorpion, Scribe. Scrupule. Jecond. fecret. lette. céleri. Sénat. Sens. Centence. Sentinele. Separer. Septembre. Sépulchre. Séraphin. Sergent. fermon. Serpent. Jervice. Severt. fexe. échalotte. Sicamore,

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Sicomore. Sicamore, tempest. tempéte. fiege, fiége. Temple, Temple. fignal. fignal, tench, tenche. tender. fign, figne. tendre. filence. filence. tent, tente. fmilitude. fimilitude. term, terme. fimple. fimple. Testament, Teflament. fincere, Ancère. text, texte. fingular, fingulier. theatre. théatre. fix fix. | theme, ibéme. fober, fobre. thyme. thym. fole. fole. treafure. trefor. folid, Solide. Treasurer, Tréforier. udden. foudain. treacle, thiriaque, to fup, Souper. to tolerate, tolerer. Sovereign, Souverain. tun, tonne. space, espace. | torch. torche. sponge, eponge. | total, total. fphere, Sphere. to touch. toucher. quadron, escadron. torment, tournient. Statute. Statut. tower, tour. flomach, estomac. to transform, transformer. flupid. Aupide. to transgress, tranfgreffer. subject, fujet. | transport, transport. fabtle. fubtil. traytor, traître. fuccefs, Succès. treason. trabifon. superfluous, Superflu. to tremble. trembler, supposed, Suppose. triangle, triangle. lure. Seur. tribute. tribut. Surname, Surnom. tribunal. tribunal. furprifed, Supris triple, triple. furtout. trumpet, furtout. frompitte, fuspect, suspect. throne, trone. fyllable, Syllabe. trouble. trouble. fynod. sinode. tulip, tulipe. fyrop, firop. tumult, tumulte. Tabernacle, Tabernacle. Turk, Turc. table, table. Tyrant, Tiran. Tailor, Tailleur. Tyger, Tigre. tart, Vain, tarte, Vain. tavern, taverne. vast, vafte. tax. vehement, taxe. witement. tempered, temperé. verb, verbe.

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verse. Virtue, Vertu. Vicar, Vicaire. vice. vice. Vinegar, Vinaigre. violence, violence. violete. violet, viper, vipère. Viscount, Vicomte. vifit, visite. uniforme. uniform. union. union, universel. universal. volume. volume, urine. urine. ufed, use. ufury, usure. vulgar, vulgaire. Zeal, Zele. zone, zone. Besides the foregoing words, observe. That most Words in English, ending in Sion, Sion, and tion, are French; Ex.

English, French.
Vision, Vision.
provision, provision, &c.
passion, passion, compassion, &c.
affection, obligation, &c.

2. Those in ance and ence; Ex. Ignorance, Ignorance.

distance, distance, &c.
providence, patience, &c

3. Those in ent and ant, that have more than one Syllable; Ex.

Accident, Accident.
prudent, prudent, &c.
infant, enfant.
Merchant, Marchan, &c.

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4. Those in able and ible;
Ex.
Fable, Fable.
agreeable, agréable.
Bible, Bible, possible, &c.

5. Those in age; Ex.
Age,
courage,
courage, &c.

Observe again,

1. That the Terminations of English Nouns, taken out of foreign Tongues, are thus changed to form the French, Words; Ex.

An into en; as,
Grammarian, Grammairien,
Christian, Chrétien.
Historian, Historien, &c.

2. Ary into aire; as,
Apothecary, Apoticaire.
Dictionary, Dictionaire.
necessary, nécessaire, &c.

3. O into on; as,
Ciceron,
Juno,
Pluto,
Pluton, &c.

4. Ore into Oire; as,
Memory, Memoire,
glory, gloire.
History, Histoire, &c.

5. Ck and cal into que; as, Ecclesiastick, Ecclésiastique. Logick, Logique.

Arith-

Arithmetick, Arithmétique.
Political, Politique.
methodical, méthodique.
comical, comique.

6. Ty into te; as,

Majesty,
fociety,
generosity,
liberty,

Majesté.
générosité.
liberté.

7. Most Nouns in Y preceded by any Confonant, are, changed into ie; as, Philosophie. Philosophy, Trageaie. Tragedy, Elegy. Elègie. folly, folie. infamie. infamy, galerie. gallery, modestie. modelty,

8. Or, or our, into eur; as, lary a Creator, Createur. Nouns fuperior, Juperieur. these to fince the favour, favour, favour, favour. Language the diffe Saviour, &c. fome few

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9. Ify into ifier; as,
Pacify, pacifier.
fignify, fignifier,
fanctify, fanelifier, &c.
10. Ive into if; as,

Active, Actif.
native, natif.
positive, positif, &c.

Ingenious, Ingenieux.
gracious, gracieux.
precious, precieux, &c.

Actually, actuellement, constantly, constantly, constantly, eternally, eternellement, justly, justement, totally, totally, totallement.

After these useful Observations, it would be needless to put in the following Vocabulary a great many or the Nouns that have either of these twelve terminations; since they are the same in both Languages: Being only a little different in Sound, and some few of them in Spelling.

N. B. The Nouns I have omitted in the following Vocabulary are most of them to be found in the foregoing List of Words the same in English and in French. This I have done-to avoid needless Repetitions, and to make this Vocabulary the shorter, and less tedious to the Learner.



#### B U LA A I R

François & Anglois.

## VOCABULARY

French and English.

Du Monde en general.

Of the World in general.

GOD. IEU, Jesus-Chrift, 'Fejus-Christ. le Saint-Esprit, the Holy-Ghoft. la Trinité, the Trinity le Createur, the Creator. le Redempteur, the Redeemer. le Consolateur, the Comfurter. le Sanctificateur, the Sanctifier. la Vierge Marie, the Virgin. Mary. a Body. un Corps, Un Esprit, a Spirit, or Gbost, le Ciel, Heaven. Glory. la Gloire, les Bienheureux, the Bleffed. an Apostle. an Apotre, Hell. I Enfer, m. le Diable, le Démon, the Devil. Fire. le Feu, the Earth. la Terre, the Water. P Eau, f. the Sea. la Mer, le Ciel, le Firmament, the Sky. une Etoile, a Star. the Sun. le Soliel, the Moon. la Lune, the Crescent. le Tonnerre, le Croissant,

Demi-Lune, Half-moon. Pleine-Lune, Full-Moon. les Raions du Soleil, the Beams, or Rays of the Sun. la Lumiéré. Light. Darkness. les Ténèbres, le Chaud, la Chaleur, Heat. le Froid, Cold.

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Exhalation.

the Wind.

the Eaft.

l' Ouest, l'Occident, m. the Weft. le Sud, le Midi, the South. le Nord, le Septentrion, the North. fair Weather. Beau tems, une Nuée, une Nue

une Exhalaison,

l' Eft, l'Orient. m.

le Vent,

a Cloud. un Nuage, Rain. la Pluie, Hail. la Grêle, la Nége, Snow. la Gelée, Froft.

le Dégel, Thaw. the Deav. la Rosée, un Brouillard, a Fog, or Mil. le Verglas, the glaz'd, or bear

Froft. a Storm. un Orage, a Whirlwind. un Tourbillon. un Eclair, a Flash of Lightning. Thunder.

la Foudre l'Arc-en-ciel, the Rainbow. un Tremblement-de-terre, an un Quartier, Earthquake.

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Du tems, of Time. une Occasion, an Opportunity, or Occasion. le Jour, la Journée, the Day. la Pointe, ou le point du jour, Break of Day. l'Aurore, f. l'Aube du jour, f. the Dawn. le Lever du Soleil, the Sunrifing. la Nuit, the Night. Midr, Noon. Midnight. Minuit, le Matin, la Matinée, the Morning. le Soir, la Soirée, the Evening. Sunset. le Coucher du Soleil, un Jour de Fête, une Fête, a Holiday, or Festival. un Jour Ouvrier, Ouvrable, a Work day. Aujourd'-hui, To-day. Hier. Yesterday. Avant-hier, the Day before Yesterday. Demain. To-morrow Après demain, the Day after To-morrow. une Heure. an Hour une Demi-heure, Half an Hour. un Quart-d'heure, a Quarter of an Hour. une S. maine, a Week. un Mois, a Month. a Week.

a Thunderbolt. | l'Annèe Bissextile, the Leap Year. a Quarter of a Year. un Déluge, a Deluge, or Flood. un Siécle, an Age, or Century. le Commencement, the Beginning. le Milieu, the Middle. la Fin. the End.

> Jours de la Semaine, tous m. The Days of the Week, m. Lundi, Monday. Mardi, Tuesday. Wednesday. Mécredi, leudi, Thursday. Vendredi. Friday. Saturday. Samedi, Dimanche, Sunday.

Mois de l'Année, tous m. The Months of the Year, m. lanvier, fanuary. Février, February. Mars, March. Avril, April. Mai, May. luin, June. Juillet, July. Août, August. Septembre, September. Octobre. Ostober. Novembre, November. Décembre. December.

Saisons de l'Année. The Seasons of the Year. le Printems, the String. the Summer. l' Eté, m. un An, une Année, a Year. P Hiver, m. the Summer.

Fêtes & Tems remarquables de | ia Toussaints, l'Année.

The Holidays and remarkable Times of the Year.

le Jour de l'An, the New-Year's Day. les Innocens, Innocent :- day. le Jour des Rois, l'Epiphanie, t. Twelfih day, or Epiphany. la Chandeleur. Candemasday. le Carnaval. Carnaval, or Shrove-tide. le Mardi-gras, Shrove Tuefday. le Mécredy, le Jour des Cendres, Ash-Wednesday. le Carême, Lent. la Notre Dame de Mars, Ladyday in March. les Quatre-Tems, the Ember-Weeks. la Semaine-Sainte, the Holy Week. de Dimanche des Rameaux. Palm-Sunday. le Vendredy-Saint, Good-Friday. Pâque, Pâques, Eafter. le Jour de Paque, Eafter-day. la Pentecôte, Whitfuntide. la Quasimodo. Low-Sunday. la Fête du S. Sacrement, Cor-

pus-Christi-day.

Virgin Mary.

Michaelmas.

the

la cunesse,

la Vieillesse,

la Virilité,

la Saint-Jean, Midfummer-day.

Asumption of the blessed

la Notre Dame d'Août,

la Saint-Michel,

All Saints-day. le Jour des Morts, All-Souls St. Martin'sla aint Martin, day. l'Avent, m. the Advent. Nocl, Christmas. la Veille, la Vigile, the Eve. un jour de Jeune, a Fast-day. un |our gras, a Flesh-day. un |our maigre, a Fish-day. the Harvest. la Moisson, les Vendanges, the Vintage. la Tonte, Shearing-time.

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#### Du Genre Humain.

### Of Mankind.

a Man. un Homme, une Femme, a Woman. un vieuxhomme, an old Man. an old une Vieille, (Woman. une vieille Femme, un leune Homme, a young Man. une Jeune Femme, a young Woman. un Garçon, a Bachelor, or a Bay. a Maid, or Girl. une Fille. a Child, or un Enfant an Infant. une Enfant a Youth. un jeune Garçon, une Vierge, une Pucelle, a Virgin, or Maid. a Davart. un Nain. Childhood. l' Enfance, f. Youth.

Les Parties du Corps Humain. | les Dents de devant, The Parts of the Human Body. le Corps. the Body. a Member, or un Membre, the Head. la Tête. le Devant de la Tête, the Forepart of the Head. le Derrière de la Tête, the binder Part of the Head. le Sommet de la Tête. Crown, or upper Part of the Head. les Cheveux, m. the Hair of the Head. the Face. le Visage, the Forebead. & Front, les Traits, m. the Features. l' Oeil, m. the Eye. les Yeux, m. the Eyes. le Sourcil. the Eye-brow. la Paupière, the Eye-lid. la Prunelle de l'Oeil, the Eyeball. le Coin de l'Oeil, the Corner of the Eye. le Nez, the Nose. les Narines, f. the Noftrils. la Joue, the Cheek. a Dimple. une Fossete, la Lèvre, the Lip. la Lèvre de dessus, the upper Lip. la Lèvre de dessous, the under Lip. la Bouche, the Mouth. une Dent, a Touth. les Dents ceillères, the Eye-Teeth. les Dents machelières, the

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the Fore-Teeth. la Gencive, the Gum. la Machoire, the Taw. le Palais de la Bouche, the Palate of the Mouth. Limb. le Gosser. the Gullet. le Conduit de la Respiration, the Windpipe. la Langue, the Tongue. l' Oreille, f. the Ear. la Temple, the Temples. le Menton, the Chin. la Barbe, the Beard. the Neck. le Cou. the Throat. la Gorge, le Sein, the Bojom. la Poitrine. the Breaft. une Mammelle. a Breaft. le Bout de la Mammelle, the Nipple. the Shoulder. l' Epaule, f. le Bras, the Arm. le Bras droit, the right Arm. le Bras gauche, the left Arm. l' Aisselle, f. the Arm-pit, or Arm-bole. the Elbow. le Coude, le Poignet, the Wrift. the Hand. la Main, la Main droite, the right Hand. la Main gauche, the left Hand. le Revers de la Main, the Back of the Hand. le Creux de la Main, the Hollow of the Hand. la Paume de la Main, the Palm of the Hand. le Doigt, the Finger. le Petit Doigt, the little Finger.

le Doigt du milieu, the middle Finger.	I
k Doigt de devant, the fore	
Finger.	1
le Pouce, the Thumb.	
une Jointure, a Joint.	
un Nœud, a Knuckle.	1
l' Ongle, m. the Nail.	1
ke Poing, the Fift.	1
le Ventre, the Belly.	1
le Nombril, the Navel.	1
I Dos, the Back.	1
l'Epine-du-dos, f. the Back-	1
bone.	1
le Croupion, the Rump.	1
les Reins, m. the Reins.	1
he Coté, the Side.	İ
une Côte, a Rib.	1
la Ceinture, the Waift.	
la Hanche, the Hip.	
I Aine, f. the Groin.	1
les Fesses, f. the Buttocks.	1
la Cuisse, the Thigh.	1
le Genou, the Knee.	1
le Jarret, the Ham.	i
la Jambe, the Leg.	1
le Gras de la Jambe, the Calf	
of the Leg.	
P Os de la Jambe, m. the Shin.	1
la Cheville du Pied, the Ancle or Ancle-bone.	1
he Pied, the Foot.	
la Plante du Pied, the Sole	
le Cou du I ied, of the Foot.	1
le Cou du I ied, the Inftep.	1
le Talon, the Heel.	1
un Orteil, the Toe.	i
an Doige du l'icu.	
le Gros Orteil, le gros Doigt	i
du Pied, the great Toe,	-
la Peau, le Cuir, the Skin	1

Parties intérieures, & autres, du Corps,

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Inward and other Parts of the Body.

un Os. a Bone. la Moelle, the Marrow. la Chair. the Flesh. la Graisse, le Gras, the Fat. le Sang, the Blood. une Veine. a Vein. les Pores, m. the Pores. un Nerf. a Sinew, or Nerve. le Crane, the Scull. le Cerveau, la Cervelle, the Brain. les Entrailles, f. the Entrails. l' Estomac, m. the Stomach. le Diaphragme, the Midriff. les Tripes, f. the Guts. les Boiaux, m. the Bowels. & Cœur, the Heart. les Poumons, m. the Lungs, or Lights. le Foie, the Liver. les Rognons, m. the Kidneys. the Spleen. la Rate, the Gall. le Fiel, la Vessie, the Bladder. le Lait, the Milk. le Poil, the Hair (in general). les Cheveux, 'm. the Hair of the Head. a Head of une Chévelure, Hair. la Barbe, the Beard. the Whifles Moustaches, f. kers. a Tear. une Larme. Snot. la Morve, Spittle. la Salive,

ness.

Drowfi-

le Crachat, what is bank'd up. Ma Mone,

Mouths. la Crasse de la Tête, Dandriff. Faire la Moue, to make Mouths.

Propriétés du Corps,

of the Body.

Laughter. le Ris, le Rire, k Pleurer, les Pleurs, f. Weeping. le Souffle. the Breath. Haleine. a Groan. un Gemissement, un Soûpir, a Sigh. l'Eternûment, m. Sneezing. the Hiccough. k Hoquet, a Belch. un Rot.

un Engourdissement, Numbun Assoupissement,

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ness. Watching. la Veille, le Sommeil, Sleep. le Ronflement, Snoring. un Songe, a Dream.

la Voix, the Voice. la Parole. Speech. la Laideur, Ugliness. l'Embonpoint, m. good Cafe. la Maigreur, Leanness.

la Santé Health. la Taille, the Pitch, or Shape. la Mine, the Mien. l'Air, m. the Looks, or Air.

h Démarche, the Gait. le Port, the Carriage. le Geste, the Action, or Motion.

une Grimace, a Grimace, or wry Face.

Certains Accidens & certaines | Les cinq Sens de Nature, & leurs Objets,

Certain Accidents and Properties | The five Natural Senses, and their Objects.

> la Vue, the Sight. Hearing. l' Ouie, f. l'Odorat, m. the Smell, or Smelling: the Tafte. le Goût. le Toucher, Feeling. l' Atouchement, m. a Sound. un Son, une Senteur, une Odeur, a Smell. une Puanteur, a Stench, or Stink, une Saveur, } a Relist, or Taste. un Goût,

> > Défauts du Corps,

Blemishes of the Body.

la Chassie. Blearedness. la Teigne, the Scurf, or Scald Head. a Tetter. une Dartre, une Verrue, un Poireau, a Wart. a Wrinkle. une Ride, a Pimple. un Bouton, a red Pimple. un Rubis, une Rousseur-dea Freckle. Vilage, une Lentille,

a Wen. une Loupe, a Hump. une Bosse, a Scratch. une Egratignure, une une Entorse, a Strain. un Nez camus, a flat Nose.

#### Des Maladies,

## Of Diseases.

une Maladie, a Sickness, a Disease. un Mal, a Distemper, we Incommoan Illness. dité. a Pain. une Douleur, un Mal, an Ach. le Mal de Ventre, the Belly-ach. le Mal de Dents, the Tooth-ach. le Mal de Tête, the Head-ach. la Migraine, the Megrim, la Fièvre, la Fièvre chaude, a Fever. le Friffon, the Ague, or Cold Fit. une Fièvre avec accés, an intermitting Fever. la Fièvre tierce, a tertian Ague. a Fit. un Accès, Madness. la Rage, a Cough. une Toux, un Rhume, a Rheum, or Cold. Hoarfeness. Enroument, m. la Luette abatue, the Palate down. Difficulté - de - Respiration, f. Short-Wind. la Jaunisse, the Jaundice. les Pâles-couleurs, f. the Greenfickness. Mal-caduc, le Haut mal, le l' Epilepsie, f. the Fallingfickness.

a Strain. 1 Défaillance, Pamoison, f. a Fainting. un Evanouissement, Swooning. le Scorbut, the Seurvy. la Lèpre, the Leprojy. the Pestilence, or la Peste. Plague. le Flux de-fang, the Bloody-Flux. la Petite-Vérole, the Small Pox. la Vérole volante, the Chicken. la Rougeole, the Mealles. une Démangeaison, an Itching. the Itch, or Scab. la Gale, une Pustule, Wheal, or Bliffer. Phthifick. la Phthfie. les Trenchées - de - Ventre, f. Grifings, or the Grifes. le Vertige, Tournement - de. Tête, m. Dizzines, or Giddiness. la Pierre. the Stone, or la Gravelle, Gravel. l'Hydropisie, f. the Droply. the Palfy. la Paralifie. une Enflure, une Tumeur, Savelling. une Apostume, an Imposthume. a Sore, or Uker. un Ulcère, la Matière, the Matter that comes out of a le Pus, Sore. a Wound. une Bleffure. a Scar. une Cicatrice, a Corn. un Cor au Pied, a Cut. une Coupure, a Blow, or Stroke. un Coup, a Bruise. une Contusion. un Souflet, a Box on the Ear. un Coup de poing, a Fifty Cuf. a Kick un Coup de Pied,

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une Nazarde, a Fillip.
une Nazarde, a Fillip on the
Nose.
une Fausse-couche, a Miscarriage.
la Vie, Life.
la Mort, Death.
la Résurrection, the Resurrection.

De l'Ame,

Of the Soul.

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un Souhait,

the Soul. l' Ame, f. the Mind. l'Esprit, m. l'Entendement, m. the Understanding. la Volonté, the Will. la Raison, the Reason. le Sens, the Sense. Discretion, or le Jugement, Judgment. l'Esprit, m. le Génie, Wit. la Stupidité, Dulness. la Vivacité, Livelines. l' Oubli, m. Forgetfulness. la Science, Knowledge. la Connoissance. a Miflake. une Méprise, une Erreur, an Error. l' Amour, m. &. f. Love. la Crainte, la Peur, Fear. le Desespoir, Despair. la Tristesse, Sadness. la Haine, Hatred. la Douleur, Grief, or le Déplaifir, Sorrow. un Doute, a Doubt. le Dégoût, Loathing. un Soupçon, m. a Suspicion.

a Wilb.

la Honte, Shame.
la Confiance, Confidence, Trust.
la Colère, Anger.
le Courroux, Wrath.
la Miséricorde, Mercy.

Des Habits, & des Choses qu'on porte sur soi,

Of Cleaths and Things carried about one.

un Vêtement, a Garment. un Habit, a Suit of Cloaths. Man's Habits d'Homme, Cloaths. une Casaque, a Coat. une Casaque de Campagne, a Riding-Coat. un Just-au-corps, a close Coat. une Veste, a Waistcoat, or Vest. une Camisole, une Chemisette, an under Waificoat. la Culotte, the Breeches. the Sleeve. la Manche, the Trimming. la Garniture, Lace. la Dentelle, du Point, Point-Lace. Fringe. la Frange, the Lining. la Doublure, a Button. un Bouton, a Button-hole. une Boutonière, une Poche, a Pocket. a Fob. un Gousset, a Cloak. un Manteau, une Robe-de-chambre, a Night-Goven, or Morning-Gown. ume Ceinture, a Girdle. une Souquenille, a Frock, (for Grooms ) &c.

du Linge, Linen	. 1 2
du Linge blanc, clean Linen	2. 2
du Linge sale, foul Linen	z.   z
une Chemise, a Shirt, or Shift	1. 1
des Manchettes, f. Cuffs, o	r
Ruffle	
des Fausses-manches, Cover	1
Sluts, or Sham	5. 1
un Col, a Stoci	
un Colet, un Rabat, a Band	1.
un Tour-de cou, a Neck-cloth	b. 1
un Mouchoir, a Handkerchie,	f.
un Bonnet-de-nuit, a Night	
Ca	
des Chaussons, m. Stock	5.
des Bas. m. Stocking	5.
les Jarretières, f. the Garter	5.
les Souliers, m. the Shoe	s.
la Semelle du-soulier, the So	le
of the Sho	e.
les Boucles, f. the Buckle	5. 1
les Pantoufles, f. the Slip	
les Mules de cham-	
bre, f. S	3.
un Bonnet, a Cap	0. 1
un Chapeau, a Ha	t.
la Lesse,	
le Cordon du } the Hatban	d,
chapeau,	1
une Atache, a String	
une Péruque, a Wi	
un Gand, a Glow	
une Paire de gands, a Pair	
Glove	200
un Manchon, a Muj	
un Peigne, a Com	
une Peigne de Corne, a Horn	
Com	
des Vergettes, une Epoussett	
a Bruj	b.
une Epée, a Swor	
un Ceinturon, a Bei	
une Bote, a Boot, or Jackboo	1. 1

une Botine, a thin Boot. un Eperon, a Spur. une Bague, un Anneau, a Ring. a Watch. une Montre, une Tabatière, a Snuff-box. une Bourse, a Purfe. un Cure dent, a Toothpicker. un Etui, a Cafe. des Lunettes, f. Spectacles. des Tablettes, f. a Table-book. un Rasoir, a Razor. un Baudrier, a long Belt.

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Habits & autres choses qui apartiennent aux Femmes, Cloaths and other Things belonging to Women.

une Jupe, a Petticoat.
une Jupe de dessous, an under-

Petticoat. un Jupon, an upperune Jupe de dessus, S Petticoat. le Corps, the Stays. a Bodice. un Corset, a Cloak. un Manteau. a Gown. une Robe, une Chemise-de-Femme, a Shift. une Coifure, a Head-dreft. a Mob. une Cornette, des Manchettes, Ruffles. des Engageantes, a Combing-cloath, un Peignoir, or Nightrail. un Tablier, an Apron. un Fourreau, a Frock for a Woman, or Child.

une Palatine, a Tippet.
un Falbala, a Furbelo,
un Echarpe, a Scarf.
un Evantail, a Fan.
un Masque, Mask.

French an	
un Colier-de-Perle, a Pearl-	
Necklace.	
une Chaine d'Or, a golden Chain.	
un Pendant d'Oreille, an Ear-	i
pendant.	I
une Boucle-d'Oreille, an Ear-	İ
ring.	l
un Agraffe, a Clasp.	
une Toilette, a Toilet.	۱
une Epingle, a Pin.	i
une Pelote, a Pincushion.	İ
un Poinçon, a Bodkin.	۱
Eau de-senteur, f. fweet Water	١
Eau de la Reine d'Hongrie, f.	
Hungary-Water.	1
la Poudre, the Powder.	
la Boite-à-poudre, the Pow-	
der-Box.	
des Mouches, f. Patches.	-
un Miroir, a Looking-glass.	
le Fard, Paint.	-
de la Dentelle, Lace.	-
un Lacet, a Lace (to lace with)	
un Ruban, a Ribband.	
une Fontange, a Top-knot.	1
un Bijou, un Joiau, a Jewel.	
un Patin, a Pattin.	
des Mules, Slippers.	1
un Dé, a Thimble.	1
une Paire de Ciseaux, a Pair	
of Scizars, or Sciffars.	
de la Soie, Silk.	-
du Fil, Thread.	
une Aiguille, a Needle.	
me Aiguillée, a Needleful.	
une Quenouille, a Distaff.	
un Fuseau, a Spindle.	
un Rouët à-filer, a Spinning-	
Wheel.	
un Devidoir, a Reel.	

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Things made use of for Cloathing.

a Stuff. une Etoffe, du Drap, Cloth. du Drap de laine, Woollencloth. la Lisière du Drap, the Lift of Cloth. Linen Cloth. de la Toile, du Canevas, Canvas. de la Mousseline, Muslin. de la Toile-de-coton, Calicoe. de la Batiste, Lawn. du Bougran, du Treillis, Buckram. de la Futaine, Fustian. Dimity. du Bafin, du Velours, Ve'vet. Plush. de la Peluche, Drugget. du Droguet, a Frize. de la Frise, a filk Stuff. une Etoffe-de-soie, un Tafetas, a Lutestring. the Leather. le Cuir, la Peau, the Skin.

Du Manger, Of Eating.

la Nouriture,	Food.
des Vivres, m.	
un Repas,	a Meal.
le Déjeuné,	the Breakfast.
le Dîné,	the Dinner.
le Gouté,	the Afternooning.
le Soupé,	the Supper.
un Festin,	a Feast.
un Régal,	a Treat.
une Convié,	a Guest.
	du

du Pain de menage, Housbold-	du Veau,
bread.	du Bœuf,
du Pain blanc, White-bread.	du Bœuf.à-la-m
du Pain bis, Brown-bread.	
du Pain frais, New-bread.	de l'Agneau, m
du Pain rassis, Stale-bread.	du Porc,
ta Mie, the Crumb.	du Lard,
une Miéte, a little Crumb.	du Jambon,
la Croute, the Cruft.	une Fléche-de-la
la Croute de dessus, the upper-	
Crust.	une Saucisse,
la Croute de dessous, the under-	une Andouille,
Crust.	un Boudin,
la Baifure, the Kiffing-Cruft.	de la Venaison
I Entamure, f. the first Cut.	un Pâté, une T
la Farine, the Meal.	un Bouillon,
la Fleur-de-farine, the Flour.	un Consumé,
le Son, the Bran.	de la Soupe,
la Pâte, the Dough, or Pafte.	une Purée-de-P
le Levain, the Leaven.	
un Pain, a Loaf.	une Soupe-au-l
un Pain d'un sou, a Penny-loaf.	
un Gros Pain, a great Loaf.	de la Bouillie,
un Petit Pain, a small Loaf.	du Gruau,
une Miche, a Manchet.	du Lait,
du Biscuit, Bisket.	du Beurre,
une Rotie, a Toaft.	du Beurre frais,
un Morçeau, a Bit.	du Fromage,
une Tranche, a Slice.	un Oeuf,
un Mets, a Dish of Meat.	un Oeuf frais,
de la Chair, Flesh.	
de la Viande, Meat.	une Omelette,
du Bouilli, Boiled Meat.	
du Roti, Roast Meat.	un Flan,
un Hachi, Minced Meat.	un Bignet,
une Grillade, a Stake.	une Gaufre,
une Fricassée, a Fricassy.	une Tarte, un
de la Viande étuvée, flew'd Meat.	
cuite au four,	un Gâteau,
baked Meat.	du Sel,
- falée, Salted Meat.	de l' Huile, f.
du Mouton. Mutton.	du Vinaigre,

Veau, Veal. Bœuf, Beef. Bœuf.à-la-mode; alamode Beef. l'Agneau, m. Lamb. Porc, Pork. Lard, Bacon, alambon, Ham. ne Fléche-de-lard, a Flitch of Bacon. ne Saucisse. a Saufage. ne Andouille, a Link. a Pudding. n Boudin, e la Venaison, Venison. n Pâté, une Tourte, a Pie. n Bouillon, a Mess of Broth. a Jelly Broth. n Confumé, Soup, Porridge. e la Soupe, ne Purée-de-Pois, Pease-porridge. Milk-porne Soupe-au-lait, ridge. le la Bouillie, Pap. Water gruel. lu Gruau, u Lait, Milk. lu Beurre, Butter. fresh Butter. lu Beurre frais, lu Fromage, Cheefe. an Egg. in Oeuf, n Oeuf frais, a new-laid Egg. ine Omelette, a Pancake of Eggs. in Flan, a Custard. a Fritter. un Bignet, une Gaufre, a Wafer. une Tarte, une Tourte, Tart. a Cake. un Gâteau, Salt. du Sel,

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Vinegar.

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m Filet-de-Vinaigre,	a Dash
of	Vinegar.
de la Moutarde,	Mustard.
des Champignons, m.	Mush-
	rooms.
des Anchois, m.	Inchovies.
des Epices, f.	Spice.
de Sucre,	Sugar.
du Poivre,	Pepper.
du Gingembre,	Ginger.
Fain-d'Epice, m. Gir	gerbread.
	Sinnamon.
& Cloux-de-girofle, n	
de la Muscade,	Nutmeg.
du Macis,	Mace.
	Liquorish.
des Friandises, f.	Dainties.
	veetmeats.
	ar plumbs.
des Oranges confites,	
die	d Oranges.
du Cotignac,	conserve of
in congliac,	Quinces.
h Premier Service,	the first
Course (	or Service.
le Second Service, le	Entrées,
	or Service.
	be Desert.
la Poisson,	Drink.
de l'Eau, f.	Water.
de la Bière,	Beer.
de la Petite Bière,	Small-beer.
	trong-beer.
du Vin,	Wine.
	new Wine.
	old Wine.
- vieux,	
- évanté,	pall'd, or dead Wine.
du Clairet, ou V	in rouge,
de Via Lia	Claret.
du Vin blanc, w	bite Wine.
- du paillet,	pale Wine.

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du Vin de France, French Wine. - brûlé. mull'd Wine. - de Rhin, Rhenish Wine. - de Canarie, Canary. \_\_\_ Sec, ou Vin d'Espagne, - Sec brûlé, mull'd Sack. du Poiré, Perry. du Cidre, Cyder. de l' Hydromel, m. Mead. the Dregs. la Lie, nn Trait, un Coup, a Draught. un Verre, a Glass. un Membre de Viande, a Joint of Meat. un Quartier. a Quarter. une Eclanche de Veau, a Leg of Veal. une Longe de Veau, a Loin of Veal. un Colet de Mouton, a Neck of Mutton. une Epaule de Mouton, a Shoulder of Mutton. un Gigot de Mouton, a Leg of Mutton. une Poitrine, a Breaft. un Aloyau, a Short Rib. le Ris de Veau, the Saveetbread of Veal. les Ailes de la Volaille, Wings of a Fowl. les Chisses, f. the Legs.

Degrés de Parenté.

Degrees of Kindred.

un Père, a Father. une Mère, a Mother. les Parens, m. the Relations.

un Enfant, a Child. des Enfans, m. Children. un Fils, a Son. une Fille, a Daughter. le Grand Père, l'Aieul, m. the Grand Father. la Grand-Mère, l'Aieule, f. the Grand-Mother. le Bisaieul, the great Grand-Father. la Bisaieule, the great Grand-Mother. the Grand-Son. le Petit Fils, the Grandla Petite Fille, Daughter. un Frère, a Brother. a Sifter. une Sœur, the eldeft Son, or l' Aine, m. eldest Brother. I Ainee, f. the eldest Daughter, or eldest Sister. le Cadet, the youngest Son, or younger Brother. la Cadette, the youngest Daughter, or younger Sister. des Gémaux, m. Twins. des Jumaux, m. an Uncle. un Oncle, une Tante, an Aunt. un Neveu, a Nepherv. une Niece, a Niece. un Cousin, a Coufin. une Coufine, a she Coufin. a be first un Coulin-germain, Coufin. les Ancêtres, m. Ancestors. la Posterite, Posterity. les Descendans, m. un Parent, a Kinsman, a he Re'ation. a Kinsavoman, a une Parente, the Relation.

or a Lover. une Maîtresse, une Amante, Sweetheart. un Parti, une Alliance. a Match. un Marriage, un riche Parti, a rich Match. le Mariage, Wedlock, or Matri. trimony. les Noces, une Nôce, a Wedding. the Bridegroom. l' Epoux, m. l'Epouse, f. the Bride. Dot, f. Mariage, m. the Portion. un Mari, a Husband. a Wife. une Femme, un Beau Père, a Father-inlanv. une Belle-Mère, a Mother-inlaw. un Beau-Père, a Step Father. la Step-Moune Belle Mère, une Marâtre, ther. un Beau-Fils. a Son-inun Gendre, law. a Daughterune Belle-Fille, in-law. une Pru, un Beau-Fils. a Step-Son. a Step-Daughune Belle-Fille, a Brother-inun Beau-Frère. law. a Sifter-inune Belle Sœur, law a Christning. un Batême, a He goffip. un Compère, a She golip une Commère, a God Father un Parain, a God Mother une Maraine,

un Filleul,

une Filleule,

un Galand, un Amant, a Woer,

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a God-Son

a God Daughter.

an Heir. Heritier, an Inheritance. un Heritage, an Heiress. une Heritiere, a Widower. m Veuf, a Widow. une Veuve, In Tuteur, a Guardian. an Orphan. un Orphelin, une Orpheline, a she Orphan. ore that is me Accouchée, brought to Led. a Midune Sage Femme, s wife. une Accoucheule, a Man Midw Accoucheur, wife. une Garde, a Nurse for a sick Person. une Nourice. a Nurse for a Child. a Foster child. w Nouricon a Fosterun Pere nouricier, Father. un Frère-de-lait, a Foster-Brother. un Bâtard, la Bastardun Fils naturel, Son. me Batarde, a Baftard-daughter. w Ami. a be Friend. me Amire. a she Friend. un Mignon, a Darling. un Mignonne, un Voisin, a Neighbour. une Voisine, La Compaun Compagnon, nion. me Compagne, un Hôte, a Landlord.

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Dignités Temporelles.

Temporal Dignities.

a Landlady.

un Empereur, an Emperor.
une Impératrice, an Empress.

a King. un Roi, une Reine, a Queen. a Prince. un Prince, une Princesse, a Princess. un Archis Duc, an Arch duke. une Archi-Duchesse, an Archduchels. un Duc, a Duke. une Ducheff, a Dutchefs. un Marquis, a Marquif. une Marquife, a Marchioness. an Earl, or Count. un Comte, une Comtesie, a Countefs. un Vicomte, a Viscount. a Baron. un Baron, une, Baronne, a Baroness. a Enight. un Chevalier, une Chevaliere, a Knight's Lady. un Ecuier, an Elquire. un Gentilhomme, a Gentleman. un Lord, un Seigneur, a Lord. une Dame, a Lady. une Demoifelle, a Gentlewoman. un Ambassadeur, an Ambalfador. une Ambassadrice, f. an Ambaffadrefs. un Gouverneur, a Governor. une Gouvernante, a Governess. un Maire, a Major. un Echevin, an Alderman. un Jurat, a furate.

Officiers de Justice,

Officers of Justice.

le Parlement, the Parliament. la Chambre-haute, the House of Lords.

la

la Chambre des Communes, la Chambre-basse, the House of Commons. l' Orateur, m. the Speaker. le Prefident le Chancelier, the Chancellor. le Garde des Sceaux, Lord-Keeper. the Lord le Chef de Justice. Chief le Juge mage, Juflice. un Juge-de-Paix, a Justice of the Peace. un Confeiller, a Serjeant at Law. in Avocat, a Lawyer, or Adun Procureur, an Attorney. un Notaire, a Scrivener, or Notary. un Sergent, a Serjeant, a Baily. un Geolier, a Goaler, or Jailer. the Hangman. le Bourreau,

D'une Eglise, Of a Church. a Church. une Eglise, a Chapel. une Chapelle, la Nef de l'Eglise, the Body of the Church. les Ailes d'une Eglise, the Isles of a Church. le Chœur, the Quire, or Choir. the Altar. I Autel m. the Pulpit. la Chaire. le Lutrin, the Reading Defk. la Sacrissie, le Revestiaire, the Veftry. the Font les Fonts, the Scripture. l'Ecriture, f. le Vieux & le nouveau Testament, the Old and New Testament.

	A Committee of the comm
l' Evangile, m.	the Gofpel.
un Verset,	a Verfe.
un Chapitre,	a Chapter.
un Pseaume,	a Pfalm.
une Prière,	a Prayer
un Sacrament,	a Sacrament.
le Batême,	Baptism
la Communion,	the Commu-
	nion.
des Aumônes, f.	Alms.
le Chant,	Singing.
un Air, un Chant,	a Tune.
l'Orgue, m. & f.	the Orean
un Clocher,	the Organ.
une Cloche,	a Steeple.
	a Bell.
une Horloge,	a Clock.
	a Church-yard,
un Sépulcre,	1 .
un Tombeau,	a Grave.
une Fosse,	j
un Cercueil,	a Coffin
une Bière,	and the second second
un Enterrement,	
des Funérailles, f	The state of the s
les Obseques, f.	the Obsequies,
01	Funeral Rites

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Le Clergé, les Ecclésiastiques & les Officiers d'Eglise. The Clergy, or Ecclesiastics, and Church Officers.

un Archevêque, au Archbishop
un Evêque, a Bishop
un Prêtre, a Priest
un Doïen, a Dean
un Chanoine, a Canon
un Prébendier, a Prebendar,
un Diacre, a Deacon

un Recteur, a Rector un Curé, a Parson un Vicaire, a Curati

un Lecleur, a Reader

en Marguillier, warden. a Vestry keeper. un Sacristain, an Elder. | la Danse, un Ancien, a Chanter. un Chantre, m Enfant-de-chœur, a Singing-boy.

Des Arts, des Sciences, des Professions, & de ceux qui les professent,

Of Arts, Sciences, and Profesfrons, and those that profess them.

an Art. un Art. a Trade. un Metier, la Théologie, la Phisique, natural Philosophy, or Phyfics,

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la Morale, la Médecine, Physick. la Chirurgie, Surgery. le Droit, Law. la Jurisprudence, the Know-

ledge of the Civil-Law. la Poelie, Poetry. les Mathématiques, f. Mathe-

matics. l'Algébre, f. Algebra. la Gnomonique, Dialling, l'Arpentage, m. Surveying. Architecture, f. Architec-

ture. la Chimie, Chymistry. la Peinture, Painting. la Sculpture, Carving or Statuary.

Imprimerie, f. Printing. Art de faire des Armes, m. Fencing.

Writing. a Church- 1 l' Ecriture, f. l' Art de monter à Cheval, m. Riding the great Horse. Dancing. la Musique, Singl' Art de chanter, m. ing.

> l' Ecriture Sainte, the Holy Scripture. un Théologien, a Divine. a Preacher. un Prédicateur, un Phisicien, a natural Philosopher. a Physician. un Médecin, a Surgeon. un Chirurgien, un Jurisconsulte, a Civi ian. a Rheioriun Rhétoricien, un Rhéteur, cian. a Chroun Chronologiste,

Divinity. | un Chronologue, nologer. un Arithméticien, an Arith. metician, or Accomptant. Ethics. | un Arpenteur, a Surveyor.

un Architecte, an Architect, or Master-builder.

un Ingénieur, an Engineer. un Statuaire, un Sculpteur, a

Carver, or Statuary. un Imprimeur, a Printer. un Maître d'Armes, a Fencing-

maller. un Maître à monter à Cheval. un Ecuier, a Riding-master.

un Maître à danser, a Dancing master.

un Maître d'Ecri- ] a Writingture, majer. un Ecrivain,

un Maître d'Ecole, a Schoolmafter.

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an Usber (in a | un Marchand de Pa ] a Staun Soumaître. Schoo!.) un Ecolier, a Scholar. un Ménétrier, a Minfirel. un Violon, a Fidler. a Stage-player. un Comedien. un Charlatan, a Mounterbank, or Quack-doctor. an Bourgeois, a Citizen. un Artisan, Tradefun Homme de man. metier, an Apprentif, a Prentice. une Apprentise, un Marchand, a Merchant. or Trader. un Négociant, a Broker. un Courtier, un Jouaillier, a ferreller. un Marchand boutiquier, Shop keeper. un Mercier. a Mercer. un Marchand Drapier, Woollen-daper. in Marchand de Toile, a Linen-draper. un Marchand de Soie, a Silkman. la Confectioun Confiseur. un Confiturier, ner. a Grocer. un Epicier, un Orfèvre, a Goldsmith. a Silversmith. un Argentier, a Hatter. un Chapelier, un Marchand de Chapeaux, a Haberdasher of Hats. un Petit Mercier, a Haberdasher of Small-wares. un Colporteur, a Hawker, or Pedlar. a Bookseller. . I it raire. L. Relieur de livres, a Bookbinder.

pier, Stioner. un Papetier, Paperun Faiseur de Pamaker. pier, un Barbier. a Barter. un Peruquier, a Perriwigmaker. un Herlogeur, a Watch-maker. un Monoieur, a Coiner. un Quincalier, an Iron-monger. un Vitrier, a Glafier, a Glafs-maker. un Verrier, un Chandelier, a Tallow chandler. un Cirier, a Wax chanun Ciergier, dler. un Brodeur, an Embroiderer. un Tapissier, an Upbolsterer. un Fripier, a Broker (for old cloaths.) a Glover. un Gantier, a Millener. une Mercière, une Lingère, une Coifeuse, a Semfires. une Blanchisseuse, a Washerwoman. un Armurier. an Armourer. a Cutler. un Coutelier, un Fourbisseur, a Sword cutter. un potier d'Etain, a Pewterer. un Chaudronnier, a Brafier. a Tinker. un Drouineur, a Smith. un Forgeron, a Locksmith. un Serrurier, un Maréchal, a Smith, or Farricr. a Sadier. un Sellier, a Basket maker. un Vanier, a Taylor. un Tailleur, un Cordonnier, a Shoe-maker.

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Savetier,	a Cobler.	u
un Charpentier,	a Carpenter.	
m Menuisier,	~ .	u
m Maçon,	a Bricklayer.	и
m Tailleur de Pi	erre, a Stone-	
	cutter.	24
un Potier,	a Potter.	
un Paveur,	a Pavior.	2
un Meunier,	a Miller.	2
un Boulanger,	a Baker.	
w: Pâtissier,	a Pafiry cook.	1
un Rotisseur, a Co	ook that keeps a	
	Shop.	2
un Boucher,	a Butcher.	1
un Poissonnier,	a Fishmonger	1
un Brasseur,	a Brewer.	
an Tavernier, un	Carbaretier,	-
a Tavernma	in, or Vintner.	1
un Cabaretier à	Bière, ou de	
	Alebouse-keeper.	
un Tonnelier,	a Cooper.	-
un Cocher,	a Coach-man.	1
un Messager,	a Messenger.	
un Postilion,	a Post-boy.	
un Batelier,	a Waterman.	
un Faiseur de Bo		
	maker.	
	a Trunk-maker.	
un Bonnetier,	a Cap-maker.	
un Passementier,	a Lace-maker.	
un Cardeur,	a Wool-carder.	
	a Weaver.	
un Ouvrier en So	oie, a Silk-	1
	weaver.	I
un Teinturier,	a Dyer.	١
un Charbonier,	a Collier.	1
un Marchand de		i
20	monger.	1
un Péletier,	a Skinner.	1
m Corroïeur,	a Currier, or	1
	Leather dreffer.	1
un Taneur,	a Tanner.	1

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un Cordier, a Rope, or Cordmaker. un Epinglier, a Pin-maker. a Melter, or in Fondeur, Founder: un Blanchisseur de Toiles, a Whitener of Cloth. a Fuller . un Foulon, a Lanthorn . un Lanternier, mak r. un Porteur de Chaise, a Chairman. um Crocheteur, a Porter. un Portesaix, un Mendiant, un Gueux, Beggar. un Instrument, ? an Instrument, or Tool. un Outil, un Marteau. a Hammer. a Marita. un Maillet, des Tenailles, f. aPair of longs un Virebrequin, a Wimile. une Lime, a Fire. une Scie, a Sare. une Enclume, an Anvil. une Hache, an Axe. une Coignée, a Hatchet. a Plane. un Rabo. un Cifeau, a Chizzei. a Grawer. un Burin, des Forces, f. a Pair of Sheers. une Truelle, a Trowel. a Wedge. un Coin, une Hui, une Demoiselle, Rammer. un Chassoir, a Driver. un Batoir. a Beetle. une Alene, an Awl. un Tranchet, a cutting Knife. une Forme, a Last, un Pinceau, a Pencil. an Oar. une Rame, Q 3 Un

#### Un Pais.

### A Country, or Land.

un Etat. a State. un Roiaume, a Kingdom. une République, a Commonwealth. une Principaute, a Principality. un Duché, a Dukedom. Comté, m. & f. a County. un Marquifat, a Marquisate. une Seigneurie, a Loraship. un Archevêché, an Archbishoprick.

un Eveché. a Bishoprick. un Diocèfe, a Diocese. une lile, an Island. I Espagne, f. Spain. le Fortugal, Portugal. l' Angleterre, f. England. l' Ecosse, f. Scotland. I Irlande, t. Ireland. la Flandre, Flanders. l' Allemagne, f. Germany. la Pologne, Poland. Sweden. la Suède, la Norvege, Norway. Switzerland, &c. la Suisse.

Une Nation, A Nation. a Frenchman. an François, a Spaniard. un Espagnol, a Portuguese. un Portugais, un Anglois, an Englishman. un Ecosiois. a Scotchman. an Irishman. un Irlandois, a Dutchman. un Holandois, a Fleming. un Flamand, a German. un Allemand, un Polonois. a Polander. a Swede. un Suédois,

un	Danois,	a Dane,
un	Suisse,	a Switzer.
un Grec,	a Grecian, &c.	

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# Quelques Villes capitales. Some capital Cities.

Londres,	London.
Paris,	Paris.
Amsterdam,	Amsterdam.
Vienne,	Vienna.
Madrid,	Madrid.
Edinbourg,	Edinburgh.
Lisbonne,	Lisbon.
Dublin,	Dublin, &c.

### D'une Ville en général.

Of a Town or City in general. une Ville. a Town or City. a House. une Maison, a Street, or Lane. une Rue, une Ruelle, a narrow Lane. a Court, or Yard. une Cour. an open Place. une Place. a Square. un Quarté, the Marla Place du marché, ket-place. la Tuerie, the Slaughter-bouse. la Poissonerie, the Fish market. la Maison de-Ville, Town: l'Hôtel-de-Ville, m. bouleune Eglise, a Church. a Parish. une Paroifie, a Fencingune Sale d'Armes, School. an Inn. une Hôtélerie, a Publick-bouse. un Cabaret, a Taune Taverne, wern. un Cabaret à Vin, 117

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an Cabaret à Biere, an Ale- | le Grenier, bouse. une Rotisserie, a Cook's-shop. the Play-house. la Comédie, les Petites-maisons, Bedlam. une Prison, a Prison, or fail. la Prison du Guet, the Roundhouse. the Gates. les Portes, f. a Bridge. un Pont, les Fauxbourgs d'une-Ville, m. the Suburbs, or Liberties of a Torun. les Habitans, m. the Inhabitants.

D'une Maison en général. Of a House in general. une Maison, un Logis, a House. un Hôtel, a Nobleman's House. a Caftle. un Chateau, a Shed. un Apentis, une Cabane, a Cottage. un Bâtiment, a Building. the Rubles Décombres, m. ? les Ruines, f. bilb. la Muraille, the Wall. le Fondement, the Foundation. un Coin. a Corner. a Penthouse. un Auvent, un Plancher, a Floor. un Pave, a pav'd Floor. le Plancher d'enhaut, ? the le Platfond, Cielle Lambris, ing une Boutique, a Shop. un Bas étage. a Ground-floor. un Etage, a Story.

le Premier Etage,

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. the Garret. le Toit. the Roof. a Lodging. un Logement, l' Escalier, m. the Stairs. la Montée, les Degrès, m. a Door, or Gate. une Porte. une Porte de derrière, a Backdoor. a Chink. une Fente, the Threshold. le Seuil, un Guichet, all'icket. a Hinge. un Gond, a Knocker. un Marteau, a Lock. une Serrure, a Key. une Clef. a Boit. un Verrou, a Latch. un Loquet, la Sale du commun, the Hall. la Sale-basse, the Parlour. le Salon, a Room. une Chambre, a Closet, or a un Cabinet, une Etude, Study. une Sale, a Dining une Chambre à room. manger. une Chambre où l'on couche, a Bedchamber. une Bibliothéque, a Library. une Garderobe, a Wardrobe. un Balcon, a Balcony. une Fenêtre, a Windows. the Glass winles Vitres, f. dows. une Fenêtre à Chassis, a Sashwindow. un Treillis, une Jalousie, Lattice. les Volets, m. the Shutters. the Butla Dépense, le Garde-manger, . S tery.

la Paneterie, the Pantry. la Sommellerie, la Cuifine, the Kitchen. la Boulangerie, the Bak - house. le rour, the Oven. the Cellar. la Cave, la Cour. the Yard, la Lasse-cour, or Court. un Puits. a Well. the Brew boufe. la Brafferie, l' Ecurie, f. a Statle for Horfes. les Lieux, m. the House le Prive. of Office. la Garderobe, a Garden. un lardin, a Coach . boufe. we Remile, un Atelier. a Work-koufe. un Magazin, a Ware-bouse. des Matériaux, m. Materials. du Bois de Charpente, Timber. u e Poutre, a Beam. un Soliveau, a Rafter. we Late, a Lath. in Ais, une Planche, a Board. u e Planche, a Shelf. la Boiserie, the Wainscot. une Pierre, a Stone. l'ierre de taille, Freehone. une Tuile, a Tile. une Ardoise. a Slate. du Mortier, Mortar. de la Chaux, Linie. Sand. du Sable,

Meubles de Maison, & quelques Utensiles.

Housbold Stuff, and some
Utensils.

le Gros meuble, the Lumber. la Garniture, the Furniture.

la Tapisserie, the Hangings. une Tenture de-Tapisserie, a Suit of Hangings. Tapisserie de haute lice, Topefiry Hangings. un Tableau, un Portrait, PiEure. un Miroir, a Looking Glass. a Frame. une Bordure, un Siège, a Seat. une Chaise, a Chair. une Chaise à bras, un Fauteuil, an Aim-chair, or an Eaf, or Elbow-chair. un Tabouret. a Stock. a Toint-flool. un Escabeau, un Marchepied, a Foot-ficel. a Bench, or Form. un Banc, un Coussin, a Cushion. a Side-board Tab'e, un Bufet, or a Cupboard. a Carpet. un Tapis, a Table-cloth. une Nape. a Cover. un Couvert, a Plate. une Affiette, un Tranchoir, a Trencher. a Napkin. une Serviette, a Knife. un Couteau, a Sheath. une Gaine, a Fork. une Fourchette, a Spoon, une Cueilliere, a Salt-feller. une Salière, a Dift. un Plat. a Porringer. une Ecuelle, a Saucer. une Sauciere, an Equer. une Aiguière, a Torrel. un Effuie main, a Bottle. une Louteille, a Cork. un Bouchon de liege, or a Stopple of Cork. a Glaß. un Verre, a Viol. une Fiole,

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a Cruet, or ! un Vinaigrier, Vinegar-bottle. a Mug. un Godet, a Beaker. une Taffe, a Wax-candle. une Bougie, k Bout de la Chandelle, the Snuff. a Candleflick. un Chandelier, les Mouchettes, f. the Snuffers. he Porte-mouchettes, the Snuffdiff. a Stand. un Gueridon, a Save-all. un Binet, a Bafket. un Panier, une Corbeille, a Flasket. un Corbillon, a Pitcher. une Cruche, a Ciftern for a une Cuvette, Dining -room. a Veffel. un Vaisseau, a Hoghead. une Barrique, a Piercer. un Perçoir, a Cupboard, une Armoire, S a Buffet. un Buffet, un Gardemainger, a Cupboard to keep Victuals in. Cheft of Drawers, un Bureau, or Scrutore. a Drawer. un Tiroir, a Trunk. un Coffre, a Box. une Boite, a ftrong Box. un Coffre fort, a Cheft. une Caiffe, a Portmantle. une Malle, a Bed. un Lit, a Bedflead. un l'ois-de-lit, the Bedles Colones-de-lit, posts. the Top of the un Ciel-de lit, Bed the Tesier. le l'ond du lit, les Pieds-du-lit, m. the Peds- un Paravent, m.

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le Chevet, the Bolfer. le Traversin, un Lit-de-plume, a Feather-bed. a Straw-bed. une Paillasse, a Quist. un Matelas, une Contrepointe, a Counterpain. a Pillow. un Oreiller, une Taie d'oreiller, a Pillowles Couvertures, the Bed-cloaths. Couverture blanche, a Blanket. Couverture à long poil, a Rug. the Sheets. les Draps, m. the Curtains. les Rideaux, m. the Bed-fide. la Ruelle du lit, the Warming. la Bassinoire, pan. un Pot de-chambre, a Chamber-pot. une Chaise-percée, a Close-stool. un Lit de-parade, aBed of state. un Lit-de-repos, ¿ a Couch. une Couche, a Cradle. un Berceau, a Mat. une Nate, la Cheminée, the Chimney. l'Atre, m. le Foier, the Hearth. la Plaque d'une cheminée, the Back of the Chimney. le Tuïau d'une cheminée, the Funnel of the Chimney. une Grille de-fer, a Grate. the Andiron. le Chenet, the Bellows. le Sousset, the Tongs. les Pincettes, f. the Fire Showel. la Pelle, the Poker. le Fourgon, un Ecran, a Skreen, (to keep off theFire. ) a Skreen. the Fire. feet. le Feu, du

du Bois, Wood. un Fagot, a Fagot. une Buche. a Billet. du Charbon. Coal. du Charbon de bois, Charcoal. du Charbon de terre, Seacoal. or Pitcoal. une Etincelle, a Spark. la Braife, the live Coal. un Charbon éteint, a dead Coal. a Firebrand. un Tison, the Ashes. les Cendres, la Fumée, Smoke. la Suie. Soot. une Boite à-fulfi!, a Tinder-box. l'Amorce f. la méche, Tinder. une Alumette. a Match. a Flint. une Pierre-à feu. un Fufil, a Steel. un Embrasement. a great une Incendie, Fire. une Baterie-de-cuifine, Kitchenfurniture. un Chaudron, a Kettle. a great Pot. une Marmite, a Potlid. un Couvercle, a Fleft-book. un Crochet, un Trepied, a Trevit. a Skimmer. une Ecumoire, une Cuilliere-à-pot, a Ladle. un Poêlon, a Skillet. une Poêle-à-frire, a Frying pan. une Tourtière, a Pudding pan. un Gril, a Grid-iron. une Broche. a Spit. a fack. un Tournebroche, a Pail, or Bucket. un Seau, a Besom, or Broom. un Balai, un Houssoir, a Hair-broom. a Dishelout. un Torchon, des Décrotoires, f. a Rubbingbrush.

un Dreffoir. a Dreffer, a Rope. une Corde. une Eponge, a Spunge. une Lechefrite, a Dripping. pan. a Chaffing-dish. un Rechaut. a Pot-hanger. une Crémillère, une Rape, a Grater. une Passoire. a Strainer. un Couloir, a Cullender. un Mortier, a Mortar. un Pilon. a Peflie. a Larding-pin. une Lardoire, une Mais-de-boulanger, Kneading-trough un Tamis, a Meal fiere. une Besace, a Wallet. un Sac, a Bag, or Sack. une Cuve, a Washing-tub. un Poële, a Stove. l'Ecole, f. the School. un Pupitre, a Defk. Paper. du Papier, du Papier à écrire, Writingpaper. du Papier brouillard, blotting. Paper. du Papier gris, brown Paper. gilt Paper. du Papier doré, a Quire une Main de papier, of Paper. une Feuille de papier, a Sheet of Paper. un Caier de papier, a Paper Brok. un Livre. a Book. a Page, or Side. une Page, un Feuillet, a Leaf. the Margin. la Marge, Ink. de l'Encre. f. une Ecritoire, an Ink-horn, un Cornet, une

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une Ecritoire de table, a Standdifb. ane Plume, un Tuïau de plume à écrire, a Pen. une Plume taillée. la Fente d'ane plume, the Slit of a Pen. he Bee d'une plume, the Nib of a Pen. un Canif, a Penknife. un Sablier, an Hour-glass. la Ficelle, the Packthread. la Poussière, the Duft. the Sand. le Sable. le Poudrier, the Powder-box. la Cire, the Wax. une Oublie. a Wafer. un Cachet, a Seal. a Table-book. les Tablettes, a Pencil. un Craion. une Régle, a Ruler. l'Ecriture, f. Writing. un Mot. a Word. une Virgule, a Comma. un Point, a Point, or Fullftop. un Billet-doux, a Love-Letter, or Billet-doux. un Sujet, a Theme. un Thême, an Exercise. une Tâche, a Talk. un Ouvrage, a Work. une Traduction, a Translation. une Dédicace, a Dedication. un Vers, a Verse, or Metre. une Harangue, an Oration, a Speech, or Harangue. a Day-book, &c. un Journal. un Sot, un Lourdaut, a Dunce. une Verge, a Rod. un Chef de famille, a un Homme qui tient Housemaison, ' keeper.

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a Mafter . un Maître. a Miftress. une Maitresse, un Domestique, a menial Servant. 7 a Stervun Maître-d'hôtel, ard. un Intendant, un Comptrolleur, a Comptroller. a Caterer. un Dépensier, un Chapelain, a Chaplain. un Aumonier, un Précepteur, a Tutor. un Gouverneur, un Ecuier, a Master, or Gentleman of the Horje. un Valet de-chambre, a Valet de chambre. Controlleur de bouche, un Clerk of the Kitchen. un Ecuier tranchant, a Carver. a Cup-bearer. un Echanson, a Butler. un Sommelier, un Cuisinier. a Cook. a Woman-cook. une Cuisiniere, un Marmiton, a Scullion. un Cocher, a Coachman. a Lackay, or a Footun Laquais, un Valet-de-pied, man. un Palefrenier, a Groom of the Stables. un Portier, a Porter. a Gardner. un Jardinier, une Femme-de charge, Housekeeper. une Demoiselle--suivante, Suivante, a Waiting-woman, or Gentlewoman. une Fille, a Maid. une Servante, a Chamberune Femme de maid. chambre, Des

#### Des Animaux.

## Of Beafts.

une Bête, un Animal, a Beaft. une Bête fauvage, a quild Beaft. une Bete privée, a tame Beaft. une Bête de somme, a labouring Beaft. une Bête de charge, a Beaft for Carriage une Monture, a Beaft for the Saddle. une Bête à corne, a Horn-beaft. a Lion. an Lion, une Lionne, a Liones. a Lion's whelp. un Lionceau, un Chameau, a Camel. une Licorne, an Unicorn. a Wolf. un Loup, a fe Wolf. une Louve, un Louveteau, a Wolf's auhelp. a Bear. un Ours, a She Bear. une Ourse. a Bear's cub. un Pet t Ours, un Sanglier, a wild Boar. un Blaireau, un Taisson, Badger. un Renard. a lox. un Singe, an Ape, or Monkey. une Guenon, a fle Ape. un Magot, a great Monkey, or Eaboon. un Liévre. a Hare. a Leverei. un Levraut, a Rabbet. un Lapin, a young Rabbet. um Lapreau, une B. te faure, a Deer. un Daim male, a fullew Deer. a Doe. une Daine, a Hart, or Sing. un Cert, une Fiche, a Hind. un Faon de biche, a Faun.

a Roc-buck un Chevreuil. un Ecureuil. a Squirrel. a Weajel. une Belette. a Ferret. un Furet. un Biévre, a Beaver. un Heriston. a Hedgehog. du Bétail, Cattle. un Taureau. a Bull. un Bouveau. a Bullock. un Bœuf, an Ox. une Vache, a Cow. un Veau, a Calf. une Genisse, a Heifer. un Cheval, a Horfe. un Cheval entier, a Stoneborje. une Cavale, une Jument, Mare. un Poulain. a .Colt. un Cheval de trait, a Draughtborfe. un Hongre, a Gelding. un Jeune cheval, a Nag. Cheval qui va le pas, a Pad. un Bidet. a Tit. une Haquence, an ambling Nog. un Cheval de louage, a Hackney-borle. un Belier, a Ram. une Brebis, an Ewe, or Sheep. a Weather. un Mouton. a Lamb. un Agneau, un Bouc, a He- Goat, une Chévre. a She Goat. a Kid. un Chevreau, an Als. un Ane, une Aneile, a fibe Als. a young Ass. un Anon, a. He-Mule. un Mulet, une Mule. a She-Mule. un Cochon, un Pourceau, Flog. & Boat. un Verrat, 147.6

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a Sow. une Truie, un Cochon de lait, a Pig. a Dog. un Chien, a Bitch. une Chienne, a Mastiff. un Matin, a Water Dog. un Barbet, un Epagneul, a Spaniel. un Chien-courant, a Hound. a Terrier. un Ballet. a Greybound. un Levrier. a Greyboundune Levrette, Bitch. a Mongrel. un Chien metis, a Cat. un Chat, a She-Cat. une Chate, a Kitten. un Chaton, a Mouse. une Souris, a Dormouse. un Loir, we Taupe, a Mole. a Mole-bill. une Taupiniere,

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Choses qui ont Raport aux Bêtes.

Things relating to Beafts.

un Troupeau, a Herd, or Flock. un Cuir. a Hide. une Peau, a Skin. une Toilon, a Fleece. la Laine, the Wool. une Corne, a Horn. la l'atte, the Paro. la Crinière, the Mane. la Queue, the lail. le Museau, the Muzzle. le Groin-d'un-cochon, the Snout of a Hog. un Chevrier, a Goat herd. un Berger, . a Shepherd.

a Shepherdess. une Bergere, a Sheep-book. une Houlette, une Bergerie, a Sheep-fold. a Swine-keeper. un Porcher, une Etable-à-pourceaux, a Hoga Halter. un Licon, une Bride, a Bridle. a Saddle. une Selle, a Pack-saddle. un Bat, a Mouse-trap. une Souriciere,

Des Oiseaux, Of Birds.

un Oiseau, a Bird, or Forul. Aigle, m. & f. an Eagle. un Aiglon, an Eaglet. a Phanix. un Phénix. un Faucon, a Hawk, or Falcon. une Buze. a Buzzard. a Raven. un Corbeau, une Corneille, a Crow. a Crane. une Grue, un Coucou, a Cuckow. a Hen. une Poule, une Poule qui couve, a Broodben. un Poulet, a Chicken. une Poularde, a Pullet. un Coq-d'Inde, a Turky, or Turkey-cock. une Poule-d'Inde, a Turkeyben. un Dindon, a young Turkey, or Turkeyun Dindonpout. neau, a Gosling, or young une Oie, Goofe. une Oie-sauvage, a wild Goofe. a Gander. un ar, un Canard, a Drake.

une

une Canne,	a Duck. 1
une Cercelle,	a Teal.
un Cigne,	a Swan.
un Jeune Cigne,	a Cygnet.
un Plongeon,	a Ducker.
un Pigeonneau, a	young Pigeon.
une Colombe,	a Dove.
une Tourterelle,	
un Pigeon-ramier,	a Ring-dove.
un Milan,	a Kite.
un Vaneau,	a Lap-wing.
une Perdrix,	a Partridge.
un Perdreau,	a young Par-
	tridge.
un Faisan,	a Pheasant.
un Faisandeau,	a young Phea-
	fant.
une Becasse,	a Woodcock.
une Gélinote,	a Woodhen.
une Bécassine,	a Snipe.
une Caille,	a Quail.
une Alouette,	a Lark.
une Grive,	a Thrush.
un Merle,	a Blackbird.
un Rossignol,	a Nightingale.
un Moineau,	a Sparrow.
un Perroquet,	a Parrot.
	ie, or Magpie.
un Serin-de-Cana	rie, a Canary- bird.
une Linote,	a Linnet.
un Roitelet,	a Wren.
un Hochequeue,	a Wagtail.
un Chardoneret,	a Goldfinch.
un Pinson,	a Chaffinch.
un Rougequeue,	a Bullfinch.
un Gorgerouge,	a Robin-red-
	breaft.
un Pleuvier,	a Plover.
un Choucas,	a Jackdaw.
un Hibou,	an Owl.
un Chat huant,	
un Chouette,	a Chough.
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un Vantour,	a Vulture.
un Butor,	a Bittern.
une Autruche,	an Offrich.
un Héron,	a Hern.
un Martin-pêche	
un Etourneau, .	
un Sansonet,	a Starling.
une Cigogne,	a Stork.
une Chauvesouris	a Bat.
une Hirondelle,	a Swallow.
une Aile,	a Wing.
la Queue,	the Tail.
une Plume,	a Feather.
un Tuïau,	a Quill.
le Duvet,	the Dozun.
le Croupion,	the Rump.
un Ergot, a Spur	(of a Cock) &c.
la Crête-de-coq,	a Cock's Comb.
le Bec,	the Bill.
une Grife,	a Claw.
le Jabot,	the Crop.
un Oeuf,	an Egg.
la Coque-d'un a	euf, an Eggshell.
un Nid,	a Nest.
une Volière,	an Aviary.
un Oiseleur,	a Fowler.
un Colombier, ?	a Dovebouse, or
un Pigonnier,	Pigeon-house.
de la Glu,	Birdlime.

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# Insectes, Insects.

un Reptile, a creef	bing Thing, of
C C	Reptile.
un Serpent, a Serf	ent, of onum
un Hydre,	? a Water-
un Serpent d'eau,	Snake.
une Couleuvre,	an Adder.
un Limaçon,	a Snail.
un Ver,	a Worm.
un Ver à soie,	a Silk-worm.
une Tigne,	a Moth.
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w Petit Ver de Fromage, a	une Anguille, an Eel.
Maggot.	une Raie, a Thornback.
une Araignée, a Spider.	un Congre, a Conger.
une Fourmi, an Ant.	une Plie, a Plaice.
une Cigale, une Sauterèle, a	un Anchois, an Anchovie.
Grass-hopper.	un Merlan, a Whiting.
une Grenouille, a Frog.	un Rouget, a Roach.
un Crapaud, a Toad.	un Eturgeon, a Sturgeon.
une Chenille, a Caterpillar.	une Melette, a Sprat.
un Grillon, a Cricket.	un Veau-marin, a Sea-calf.
un Pou, a Louse.	une Alose, a Shad.
des Poux, m. Lice.	une Chevrette, a Shrimp.
une Lente, a Nit.	un Maquereau, a Mackrel.
une Puce, a Flea.	un Marfouin, a Porpoise.
une Punaise, a Bug.	une Huître, an Oister.
un Haneton, a May-bug.	des Moules, f. Muscles.
une Mouche, a Fly.	un Limaçon-de-mer, a Cockle.
un Papillon, a Butterfly.	une Tortue, a Tortoise.
un Escarbot, a Beetle.	le Museau-d'un-poisson, the
un Moucheron, un Cousin, a	Snout of a Fish.
Gnat.	les Ouïes, f. the Gills.
une Sangsuë, a Leech.	les Nageoires, f. the Fins
une Guêpe, a Wasp.	les Ecailles, f. the Scales
ww Mouche-a-miel ?	une Coquille, une Ecaille, the
une Abeille,	Shell
un Aiguillon, the Sting.	une Ecaille d'Huitre, an Oister
une Ruche, a Beehive.	fbell.
du Miel, Honey.	les Arêtes, f. the Bones
de la Cire, Wax.	le Frai, les Oeufs de Poisson
un Essain, a Swarm.	the Spawn
	la Pêche, Fishing
Des Poissons, Of Fish.	un Pêcheur, a Fisher
un Poisson, a Fish.	un Filet, a Net
une Baleine, a Whale.	une Ligne, a Line
un Rarbeau, a Barbel.	une Canne,
un Brochet, a Pike.	I une verge de l'e-
un Carrelet, a Flounder.	cheur.
T .	77

a Trout.

a Crawfish.

an Herring.

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Moth.

une Truite,

un Haran,

un Haran foret,

une Ecrevisse,

un Ecrevisse de mer, a Lobster.

une Morue, a Stockfish, or Codfish.

Métaux & Minéraux, Metals and Minerals. Gold. a red Herring. | POr, m. l'Ar-

un Apas, une Amorce, a Bait.

a Hook.

un Hameçon,

l'Argent, m. Silver.	1 2
le Cuivre, Copper, or	2
l'Airain, m. Brass.	2
Léton, Laiton, m. yellow Bras.	1
le Fer, Iron.	- 1
l' Acier, m. Steel.	2
I Etain. m. Tin, or Pewter.	
du Fer blanc, Tin, or Iron tinned over.	1
du Plomb, Lead.	1
de l' Argent-vif, 2 Quickfilver.	1
du Mercure, Sor Mercury.	
du Soufre, Brimstone, Sulphur.	1
du Vitriol, Vitriol.	1
un Aimant, a Loadstone.	
de l'Amidon, Starch.	1
de la Céruse, White-lead.	1
une Ardoise, a Slate.	1
un Caillou, a Flint.	1
un Rocher, une Roche, a Rock.	1
une Pierre, a Stone.	1
une Pierre-à feu, a Fire-fone.	1
Pierre de taille, Free stone.	;
une Pierre de touche, a Touch-	1
une Pierre ponce, a Pumicestone.	1
une Pierre précieuse, a precious	1
Sione.	1
une Emeraude, an Emerald.	1
du Marbre, Marble.	1
de la Poix, Pitch.	1
Poix-réfine, f. Rosin.	1
du Goudron, Pitch and Tar.	1
de la Térébentine, Turpentine.	1
d. Baume, Balm.	1
de l'Encens, Frankincense.	
de la Cire, Wax.	
du Suif, Tallow.	1
De la Campagne & de l'Assi	
De la Campagne, & de l'Agri- culture.	-

Of the Country, and Husbandry. un Village, un Bourg, a Village.

un Hameau, a Hamlet. une Métairie. a Farm. une Grange, a Barn. l' Aire d'une Grange, f. Barn-floor. un Grenier, a Granary, or Corn. loft. a Fruit-loft, or la Fruiterie, Apple-loft. Etables - pour - les - Bestiaux, f. Stables for Cattle. Ecuries, f. Stables (for Horses.) une Montagne, a Hill, or Mountain. un Coteau, une Coline, a little Hill. une Valée, un Valon, m. a Vatley, or Dale. le Sommet, le haut d'une Montagne, the Top of a Hill. un Fosse. a Ditch. une Caverne, a Den. de l'Argile, Clay. du Sable, Sand. Terre sablonneuse, Sandy Ground. du Gravier, du gros Sable, Grawel. Chalk. de la Craie. Wood. du Bois, un Bosquet, un Bocage, Grove. a Tree. un Arbre. a Shrub. un Arbrisseau, un Buisson. a Bul. a Hedge. une Haie, la Terre, the Ground, or Land. Terre labourable, arable Land. a Field. un Champ, a Furrozo. un Raion, a Ridge. un Sillon, a Fallow ground un Guéret,

un Pré, une Prairie, a Meadot.

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un Clos, un Enc	los, a Close.
une Clôture,	an Inclosure.
du Gazon,	Turf.
de l' Herbe,	Grafs.
du Foin,	Hay.
un Rateau,	a Rake.
une Charrue,	a Phugh.
Manche de cha	
Manche de Cha	Plough-handle.
Lean dala Cha	
h soc de la Cha	rrue, the Plough-
1 0	
le Coutre,	the Coulter.
u Joug.	the Joke.
an Aiguillon,	a Goad.
une Herse,	a Harrow.
m Hoïau,	a Mattock.
	Houe, a Pickar.
une Bêche,	a Spade.
un Sarcloir,	a Weeding-book.
une Faucille,	a Reaping book.
une Faux,	a Scythe.
un Van,	a Fan.
un Crible,	a Sieve.
du Fumier,	Dung.
un Fumier,	a Dunghil.
la Semence,	the Seed.
du Blé,	Corn.
Blé en herbe,	A STATE OF THE STATE OF
Blés qui ne for	A fanding
pas coupé	
des Légumes,	Greens.
du Froment,	Wheat.
du Ségle,	
de l'Over	Rye.
de l' Orge, m.	Barley.
de l'Avoine, f.	Oats.
de l' Yvroie, f.	
une Fève,	a Bean.
des Pois, m.	Peafe.
la Gousse,	the Husk.
l' Ecosse, f.	the Shell, or Cod.
un Epi,	an Ear.
la Paille,	the Straw.
le Chaume,	the Stubble.

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le Tuiau, le Chalumeau, the Blade. une Gerbe. a Sheaf. un Monceau de-gerbes, a Shock of Sheaves. the Harveft. la Moisson. une Vigne, a Vineyard. un Vignoble, a Vine. une Vigne, a Grape. un Raifin, a Vintage. les Vendanges, une Charette, a Cart. a Waggon. un Chariot, a Wheet. une Roue. the Axle-tree. un Effieu, the Spokes. les Rais, m. a Whip. un Fouet, un Paifan, a Countryman, or Peafant. un Laboureur, a Plowman, or Husbandman. a Farmer. un Fermier, a Tenant. un Tenancier, un Rentier, a Man to whom, or by whom a Rent is paid. un Semeur, a Sower. a Reaper. un Moissonneur, un Bateur - en - Grange, Threfber. un Faucheur, a Mower. un Chartier. a Carter. un Vendangeur, a Grape-gatherer. a Weeder. un Sarcleur, a Garden. un lardin, a Kitchenun Jardin-potager, garden. un Jardin-à-fleurs, ? a Flowergarden. un Parterre, an Orchard. un Verger, a Walk, or Alley. une Allee, un Carreau-de jardin, a Bed in a Garden.

un Tapis-verd, a Grassun Boulingrin, Plot. a Summer-bouse. un Cabinet, un Cabinet de verdure, ? an Arbor. une Salle verte, a Bower. un Berceau, a Water Spout. un let d'eau, un Apui, a Prop. a Pruning-book. une Serre, a Gardener. un Jardinier, les Herbages, m. Herbs. the Stalk, or Blade. la Tige, les Feuilles, t. the Leaves. the Root. la Racine, un Navet. a Turnip. de la Béte. Beets. red Beets. de la Beterave. Parsnips. des Panais, m. une Rave. a Radillo. un Raifort, Herse-radish. Spinage. des Epinards, m. Coleworts. des Choux, m. Cabbage. des Choux cabus, des Jeunes Choux, Sprouts. Colliflowers. des Choux-fleurs, une Asperge, Asparagus. Lettice. de la Laitue, la Chicorée, Succory, or Endive. du Perfil, Parfley. du Pourpié, Purflain. Creffes. du Cresson, de l'Ozeille, f. Sorrel. Garlick. de l' Ail, m. un Porreau, a Leek. Fennel. du Fenouil, de la Marjolaine, Marjoram. Cherwil. du Cerfeuil, la Lavande, Lavender. a Cucumber. un Concombre, une Citrouille, a Gourd. une Courge, a Pumkin. de l'Absinte, f. Wormwood.

a Nettle. une Ortie, de la Fougère, Fern. Hemlock. de la Cigue, un Chardon, a Thifile. une Fleur, a Flower. un Rosier, a Rose-tree, a Bush. Rosemary. du Romarin, a wild Rose. un Gratecu, Hiacinte, \ Hyacinth flower, or Crowfoot. lacinte, une Narcifie, Narcifus, or white Daffodil, or Primrofe. la Passe velours, 1 the Velvetl' Amarante, f. ficwer. I Anemone, f. the Windflower. a Pink. un Oeillet, a Gillifionver. une Giroflee, le Lis, the Lily. un Muguet, a yellow Liy. une Marguerite, a Daifie. a Popty. un Pavot, un Souci. a Marigold. une Penfée, Pansey. Lark-/pur. un Pié d'Alouette,

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Fruits, & Arbres, Fruits, and Fruit-trees.

Fruits, and Fruit-trees. a Tree. un Arbre, a Shrub. un Arbrilleau, a Wall-tree. un Espalier, ripe Fruit. du Fruit meur, une Pomme, an Apple. an Apple-tree. un Pommier, a Pippin. une Reinette, a Pear. une Poire, a Pear-tree. un Poirier, a Cherry. une Cerise, des Bigarreaux, m. bard Cherries. a Cherry-tret. un Cerifier. a Plumb. une Prune, a Plumb-tree. un Prunier. 4111

an Almond. me Amande. Amandier, an Almond-tree. an Apricock. un Abricot, un Abricotier, an Apricock tree. a Peach. 1 une Pêche, a Peach-tree. un Pêcher, a Nectarine. un Pavie, a Fig-tree. un Figuier, a Chefnut. une Chataigne, a Walnut. une Noix. a Walnut-tree. un Noier. me Noisette, a Smallnut. a Smallnut-tree. un Noisetier. a Filberd. une Aveline, a Filberd-tree. un Coudrier, un Casse noisette, a Nutcracker. a Pomegranate. une Grenade, un Grenadier, a Pomegranatetree. un Coing. a Quince. a Quince-tree. un Coignier, un Pin, a Pine-tree. une Pomme-de-Pin, a Pineapple. une Sorbe, a Sorb-apple. un Sorbier, un Cormier, a Sorb-Apple-tree. et. une Nefle, a Medlar. ub. un Neflier, a Medlar-tree. 28. un Oranger, an Orange-tree. ut. un Citron, a Limon, or Lemon. tle. un Citronier, a Limon-tree. ee. un Limon, a Citron. un Limonier, a Citron-tree. ar. un Palmier, a Palm-tree. ret. un Olivier, an Olive-tree. ry. un Raisin, a Grape. berun Raisin-de corina Curies. the, ret. rant. une Groseille rouge, mb. une Groseille, a Goofeberry. ret. un Groselier, a Currant-tree, unt or Goofeberry-tree.

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une Fraise, a Strawberry un Fraisier, a Strawberry-plant. une Meure, a Mulberry. a Mulberry-tree. un Meurier, an Acorn. un Gland, an Oak. un Chêne, Beech-mast. la Faine. a Leach-tree. un Hêtre, des Grains, des Baies, m. Berun Laurier, a Bay-tree, a Laurel. du Lierre, un Suréau, an Elder-tree.

Arbres qui ne portent point

de Fruit, Trees not bearing Fruit. un Cèdre, a Cedar-tree. un Sapin, a Fir-tree, un Saule, a Willow, or Willow-tree. un Sycomore, a Sycomore-tree. an Afpin-tree. un Tremble. a Poplar-tree. un Peuplier, a Box-tree. un Buis. un Frêne, an Alb-tree. an Elm. un Ormeau, a Cork-tree. un Liége, a Maple-tree. un Erable. un Charme, Horn-beam, or Hedge-beech. a Birch-tree. un Bonleau, · Broom. du Genêt. a Heath. une Bruiere,

Chofes qui ont du raport aux Fruits & aux Arbres, Things relating to Fruits and Trees. la Queus d'une Pomme, the

une Epine,

une Ronce,

Stalk of an Apple, &c.

la

a Thorn.

a Bramble.

la Peau, la Pelui	re, the Skin.
la Chair, the	
le Trognon.	the Core.
la Graine. le Per	oin. the Seed.
la Coque, la Co	quille. the
coque, co	Shell.
le Noïau,	1 V . 1
P Amande d'un	e) the Stone of
Cerifo d'un	Channe
Cerife, d'un Pèche, &c.	e a Cherry
L Pomin de asico	) Peach, &c.
he Pepin de raisis	
BT - 1 C	Grapes
l'Ecorce de Gre	
Shell, or Rina	l of a Pomegra.
od :	nate.
une Branche,	a Branch.
une Feuille,	a Leaf
un Rameau,	a Bough with
	Leaves
le Tronc-d'un-A	sbre, the Trunk
AMDERITAL	of a Tree
la Racine,	the Root
	Bark, or Rind
un Jet,	a Shoot
	young Sprig, or
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une Verge, une	
and torge, with	Twig.
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Cráfa	
une Gréfe,	a Graft
une Gréfe, une Fleur, un Bouton,	

the Way. le Chemin, te Grand Chemin, the Highway. the Road. la Route, un Chemin écarté, a Byway. un Sentier, a Path. une Ornière, a Track of a Wheel. ta Boue, la Bourbe, ? the Dirt. la Fange, a Mire. un Bourbier; the Duft. la Poussière,

une Monture,	a Beaft for the
Table Parents Trans	Saddle.
une Selle,	a Saddle.
une Sangle;	the Girths.
la Croupière,	the Crupper.
les Etriers, m.	the Stirrups.
la Bride,	the Bridle.
le Mords,	the Bit.
la Gourmette,	a Curb.
un Chariot,	a Waggon, or
une Charette,	Cart,
un Carosse,	a Coach.
un Fiacre,	)
un Carosse d	e a Hackney-
louage	Coach.
un Coche,	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
un Carosse de	voi- a Stage-
* " t	ure, Coach
la Diligence,	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
un Caroffe coup	
une Calèche,	a Calash
la Fléche.	
le Timon du	the Coach beam
Caroffe,	
une Roue,	a Wheel
une Hôtellerie,	
un Hôte,	
le Valet d'Ecu	rie, the Hoftler.
to Talet a Lea	110, 110 110,110

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L'Eau, The Water.

la Mer, the Sta.

une Onde, a Wace.

une Vague, a Billow.

une Source, a Spring.

une Goute-d'Eau, a Drop of

Water.

un Etang, a Posl.

un Tournant, un Moulinet,

une Rivière, a great River, un Fleuve, a great River, un Ruisseau, a Brook, cr Ri

	French an
k Rivage,	the Shore.
m Marais,	a Marsh, or
un Marécage,	Morafs.
un Etang, la l	Pond, or Fish-
un Vivier,	pond.
un Bateau,	a Boat.
une Chaloupe,	a great Boat.
un Bac.	a Ferry-boat.
un Navire,	a Ship, or
un Vaisseau,	Veffel.
w Vaisseau marc	hand, a Mer-
	chant-man.
Poids & N	lesures,
Weights and	Measures.
un Poids.	a Weight.
une Livre,	a Found.
in Quintal, ou C	ent livres pe-
	undred Weight.
Chopine, f. balf	
Deux Quartes,	a Pottle.
Quatre Quartes,	a Gallon.
un Barril,	a Ferkin.
une Barrique,	a Hogshead.
	Pine or Rutt

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t, ripool.

River.

River

or Ri

quilet.

une Pipe, a Pipe, or Butt. un Tonneau, a Tun. Inn un Picotin, a Peck. un Boisseau, efer. a Bulbel. ft ler. m Minot, t-wo Bulkels. un Pouce, an Inch. un Pié, a Foot. Sea. une Verge, a Yard. Tare me Aune, an Ell. 1.0w. a Perch, or Pole. ring in Pas, a Pace. rop of " Stade, a Furlong. ater. m Arpent, a French Acre. Pool. me Lieue, a League.

> Monoie, Argent. Coin, Money.

n Liard, un Fardin, a Farthing.

a Penny. un Sol, or Sou, un Demi-sol, m. a Halfpenny. Quatre-Sols, a Groat. Six Sols, a Sixpence. un Chelin, a Shilling. un Ecu, a Crozun. un Demi-Ecu, ? Half a Crown. Trente-Sous, une Livre-sterling, a Pound sterling, or a une Piêce, -Piece. une Guinée, a Guinea. Demi Guinée, f. Half a Guinea. un Jacobus, a Jacobus, or a troad Pice. une Piastre. a Cob. un Louis-d'Or, a French Piftol. or Lewis d'Or.

Nombres, Nombre Cardinal, The Numbers, a Cardinal Num-

	ber.	
Un,	1,	One.
Deux,	2,	Two
Trois,	3,	Three.
Quatre,	4.	Four.
Cinq.	5,	Five.
Six,	6,	Six.
Sept,	7.	Seven.
Huit,	8,	Eight.
Neuf,	9,	Nine.
Dix,	10,	Ten.
Onze,	11;	Eleven.
Douze,	12,	Twelve.
Treize,	13,	Thirteen.
Quatorze,	14,	Fourteen.
Quinze,	15,	Fifteen.
Seize,	16,	Sixteen.
Dix-fept,	17,	Seventeen.
Dix-huit,	18,	Eighteen.
Dix-neuf,	19,	Nineteen.
Vingt,	20,	Twenty.
		Vingt,
		The state of the s

Vingt & un,	Twenty-one.
Vingt-deux,	Twenty-two.
Vingt-trois, &c.	Twenty-three.
Trente, 30,	Thirty.
Quarante, 40,	Forty.
Cinquante, 50,	Fifty.
Soixante, 60,	Sixty, &c.
Soixante & dix,	Seventy, &c.
Quatre-vingts,	Eighty, &c.
Quatre-vingts-di	
Cent.	a Hundred.
Six-vingts,	Sixfcore.
Deux cens,	Two Hundred.
Cinq cens,	Five Hundred.
Mille,	a Thousand.
Un Million,	a Million.

Nombre Ordinal. An Ordinal Number.

Premier, 1/1, the First. Second, ou Deuxiéme, 2d, Second. Troisiéme, 3d, Third. Quatriéme. 4th, Fourth. 5th, Fifth. Cinquiéme, Sixiéme, Sixth. 6th, 7th, Septiéme Seventh. Huitiéme, 8th. Eighth. Neuviéme. oth. Ninth. Dix éme, 10th. Tenth. 11th, Eleventh. Onziéme, Douzieme, 12th, Twelfth. 13th, Thirteenth. Treizieme, Quatorzieme, 14th, Fourteenth. Quinzieme, 15th, Fifteenth. Seizieme, 16th, Sixteenth. Dix-septiéme, Seventeenth. Eighteenth. Dix-huitieme, Dix-neuviéme, Nineteenth. Twentieth. Vingtiéme, Vingt & unieme, Twenty-first. &c.

30th, Thirtieth.

Trentieme,

Quarantiéme, 40th, Fortieth. Cinquantiéme, 50th; Fiftieth. Une fois, Once. Deux fois. Twice. Trois fois. Thrice, or three Times. Four Times, &c. Quatre fois, Premiérement, First, or in

En premier the firft lieu, Y Place. Secondement, Secondly. Troisiémement, Thirdly. Quatriémement. Fourthly. Cinquiemment, Fifthly, &c.

Couleurs, Colours.

Blanc, m. White Noir, m. Black Rouge, m. Verd, m. Green, Bleu, m. B/ue. Yellow. laune, m. Gris, m. Grey. Brun, m. Brown, Couleur de feuille-morte, Fillamot. Incarnat, m. Carnation. Isabelle, f. I/wella, Gris-de-lin, m. Greesdeline.

Divertissemens, Jeux, Diversions, Plays, or Gaming. la Paume, Tennis. Bowls. la Boule, les Quilles, f. Ninepins. les Echecs, m. Chels.

the les Piéces-des-Echecs, f. Chess-men. a Pawn. un Pion. the King. le Roi. the Queen. la Dame,

a Rook. une Tour,

un Che un Ech les Dan

un Fou

un Dan une Da un Pior

un Dez les Dez le Corn le Trie

Toutes leu de un Jeu

les Figu le Roi, la Dam & Vale CAs, 1 le Dix, 4 Neu Cœur,

Carrea Trèfle, Pique, le Pique l' Omb

la Basse les leto l'Oie, 1 le Jeu d

Pair ou un Vola un Bato

un Sabo une Tou un Foue

un Baic

E la Dan la Pron

Fou,	a Bishop. 1	1
Chevalier,	a Knight.	1
Echiquier,	a Chessboard.	-
Dames, f.	Draughts.	
	Draught-board.	
	g (at Draughts.) a Man.	
Pion,	a Die.	'
n Dez,	Dice.	
Dez, m.	the state of the s	
Cornet,	the Dice-box.	
Trictrac,	Tricktrack.	
outes-tables,	Back-gammon.	-
en de hazard,	Chance-play.	1
m Jeu de Carte		1
	Cards.	1
u Figures, f.	the Court-cards.	ı
le Roi,	the King.	!
a Dame,	the Queen.	١
Valet,	the Knave.	١
As, m.	the Ace.	١
le Dix,	. the Ten.	ļ
Weuf,	the Nine, &c.	1
Cœur,	Hearts.	١
Carreau,	Diamonds.	İ
Trèfle,	Clubs.	1
Pique,	Spades,	١
le Piquet,	Piquet.	1
l'Ombre, m.	Omber.	1
la Bassette,	Baffet.	1
les Jetons, m.	Counters.	1
l'Oie, f.	1	1
le Jeu de l'Oie,	the Goose.	1
Pair ou non no	in Farm and add	
w Volent	ir, Even and odd.	
un Volant, un Batoir,	a Shuttlecock.	
un Caban	aBattledore.	
un Sabot,	a Top.	
une Toupie,	a Gig.	
un Fouet,	a Lash	
un Baion,	a Football.	
Exercice	s, Exercises.	
le Donfo	D .	

la Danse,

la Promenade,

Dancing.

Walking.

179 le Saut, Leaping, Racing. la Course, Course à Cheval, Horse-racing. la Chasse, Hunting. Fowling. Chasse aux Oiseaux, la Pêche, Fishing. Swimming. la Nage, l'Art de faire des Fencing. Armes, m. l'Escrime, f. le Manège, Riding the great Horfe. le Chant, Singing. un Clavessin. a Harpsichord. une Epinette, a Spinet. un Violon, a Violin, or Fiddle. une Viole, a Viol. un Hauthois, a Hautboy. une Cornemuse, a Bagpipe. Termes de Guerre, Terms of War. un Soldat. un Homme de guerre, an Officer. un Officier,

un Lieutenant, ? a Lieutenant-Général. general. un Maréchal de Camp, a Major-general. un Brigadier-d'Armée, a Bri-

gadier of an Army. un Maréchal des Armées du Roi, a Field Marshal of the

King's Army. un Commissaire, a Mustermafter.

le Grand Maître de l'Artillerie, the Master of the Ordnance. un Aide-de-Camp, an Aid de.

Camp. un Colonel de (avalerie, Maître de Camp, a Colonel of Horse. un Aide Major. an Adjutant. | un Cornette de Cavalerie, Cornet of Horfe. un Guidon, a Guidon. un Maréchal-de-logis, a Quarter-master. un Fantaffin, a Foot Soldier. un Piéton, un Cavalier, a Trooper, or Horseman. un Dragon, a Dragoon. un Garde du-corps, a Lifeguard-man. un Piquier, a Pike-man. un Factionaire, a private Sentinel. un Chef-de-file, a File-leader. a Soldier's-boy. un Goujat, an Archer, an Archer. un Arbaletrier, a Crossboruman. a Slinger. un Frondeur, a King at un Roi-d'Armes, Arms. un Poursuivant-d'Armes Pursuivant at Arms. un Héraut. an Herald. a Trumpeter. un Trompette, a Kettle-drumun Timbalier, mer. un Tambour. a Drummer. un Mineur, a Miner. a Seaman. un Matelot, a Vice-Adun Vice-Amiral, miral. un Contre-Amiral, a Rear-Admiral. l' Avant-garde, f. the Vanguard. le Corps-de-Bataille, le Grosde l'armée, the main Body. l' Arrière garde, f. the Rearguard, or the Rear.

le Bagage, un Espion. Provisions, une Flote. un Brûlot, un Fufil, une Piéce d'Artillerie,

une Couleuvrine,

un Canon-de-Fonte,

le Corps-de-Reserve, the Body of Referve. un Camp-volant, a flying Camp. or flying Army. les Enfans perdus, the Perdues, or fortorn Hope. la Cavalerie, the Horse. l' Infanterie, f. the Foot. une Compagnie de Cavalerie, Troop of Hoje. une Compagnie d'Infanterie. a Company of Foot, le Drapeau, the Colours. the Baggage, or Carriages. a Spr. un Vivandier, a Eutier. f. Munitions-de-Bouche, f. Provisions. Munitions de guerre, Ammumitions. a Fleet. une Escadre de Vaisseaux de a Squadron of Men of War. un Vaisseau. a Ship. un Vaisseau de guerre, a Man of War. a Firefrip. une Galiote-à-Bombes, a Bomb Veffel, or Bomb Ketch. Armes ofenfives, Offenfive Arms. Armes défensives, Defensive Arms. un Mousqueton, a Blunderbus. a Firelick, or a

le Fourre & Croch le Bout, Fusee. a Piece w Coute un Poigr of Ordnance.

a Culverine.

la Bouc

la Cula

l' Affût

un Cou

une Bon

une Gr

un Mor

un Bou!

une Bale

Poudre-

une Mè

un Dard

une Lan

we From

un Arc,

we Arb

une Fléc

un Carq

une Hac

une Epé

la Poigr

la Garde

le Pomn

la Plaqu

la Lame

la Pointe

un Cafqu a Brass un Heaus Cur. un Morio

l'Armure

Bouche d'un Canon, Mouth of a Gun. la Culasse d'un Canon, Breech of a Gun. l'Affût d'un Canon, m. the Carriage of a Gun. un Coup-de-Canon, a Canon-Shot. une Bombe, a Bomb, or a Shell.

ane Grenade, a Grenade, or Fireball. a Mortar. un Mortier, un Boulet de-canon, a Canon-

ball. une Bale, a Bullet (for a Musket, or Piftol.) Poudre-à-canon, f. Gunpouvder.

a Match. une Mèche, a Dart. un Dard, un Trait, a Lance, a Spear. une Lance, we Fronde, a Sling. а Воги. un Arc, a Crossboau. me Arbalette, an Arrow. une Fleche, a Quiver. un Carquois,

a Battleune Hache-d'Armes, Ax. une Epée, a Sword. the Handie. la Poignee, la Garde, the Hilt. le Pommeau, the Pummel. the Shell. la Plaque, la Lame, the Blade. la Pointe, the Point.

the Scabbard. le Fourreau, the Hook. le Crochet, le Bout, the Chape. a Hanger. w Coutelas. m Poignard, a Dagger. l'Armure, f. the Armour.

un Casque, a Headpiece. un Heaume, a Helmet. un Morion,

the | un Gorgerin, un Hausse-con, a Gorget, or Neckpiece. une Cuirasse, a Cuiras, or Ar-

mour for Back and Ereaft. un Corfelet, a Corfet.

une Cote-de-mailles, Jaque-demailles, f. a Coat, or Jacket. of Mail.

une Cote d'Armes, a Coat of Arms.

un Cuissard, an Armour for the Thigh.

les Genouillères, f. the Pullypiece for the Knees.

un Ecu, un Bouclier, a Shield. or Buckler.

une Guerite, a Centry-box.

> Termes de Fortification. Terms of Fortification.

une Ville, ou une Place-deguerre, a fortified Town, or Place.

a Fort. un Fort. a little Fort. un Fortin. un Château, a Caftle. the Walls. les Murailles, f. a Rampart. un Rampart, une Tour, a Tower. un Donjon, a Dungeon. a Cavalier. un Cavalier, a Port-bole. une Embrasure, la Courtine, the Curtain. une Fausse braie, a Falle-bray. une Porte. a. Gate.

une Herse, a une . Sarrazine,

Portcullis. Echanguete, f. arvatch Tower. a Postern. une Poterne,

a Morrin. un Pont-levis, a Draw-bridge.

les Dehors, m. the Outworks ane Lemi lune, a Half-moon. une Corne, la Hornun Cuvrage à corne. work. un Ouvrage-à-Couronne, Crown work. un Fossé. a Ditch. une Elcarre. a Scarp. une Contrescarpe, a Counterfearp. un Ta'us a Slope. un Chemin couvert, a covered Way. he Glacis, the Glacis. Frailes. les Fraises, f. un Hocus, a Blockade. ta Tranchee, the Trenches. Ligres de Communication, f. Lines of Communication. Lignes de Circonvallation, f. Lines of Circumvallation.

Other Terms of War. Lever des Troures, ou Faire des Soldats, to raise Men. Emoler un Soldat, to enlift a Soldier. to enlift onefelf S'enroler. la Paie, ou la Solde des Sol dats, Soldiers pay. Faire la revue d'u- ? to muster ne armée, f an Aimy. late en sevue, to be mustered.

Autres Termes de Guerre.

Ranger une Armée en bataille, is draw up an Army in Order of Battle. la Marche d'une Armée,

March of an Army une Contremarche, a Counter. march. un Défilé. a Defile, or nurrow Pajage

Camper, to incar p Enlever un Quartier, to tea

up one's Quarter un Combat. a right. un Combat Naval, a Seafight

une Dataile rangée, a titch'd Battle. une Escarmouche. a Skirmilh

Sonner la Charge, to found d Charge.

Mettre l'Ennemi en déroute to rout the Enemy.

Désaire les Ennemis, to defeat the Enemy. Comma

Gagner la Bataille, to win the Battle

Perdre la Bataille, to lofe the Battle, or the Day. un Grand Carnage, une grande

Tuerie ou Boucherie, a great me Vert Slaughter.

Se rendre, to yield. Demander quartier, to cry

for Quarter. a Force sée, to put a Foi, Passer au fil de l'Epée, to the Sword. Esperar

Assièger une Place, ou y mette a Charin le Siège, to besirge a Plau, a Temp or to lay siege to it. a Bonté, les Assiègeans, the Besieges. a Model Faire une Sortie, to make a Sally. Timid Batre une Place, to batter, et along a Cannonade a Plau. Econom

to let it Atacher le Mineur,

the Winet. to countermint. Contreminer, Donner l'Escalade, to scale & Town.

an Affault, of un Assaut, Storming of a Platt.

Donner

Battre 1

Donner

to gi

Capitul Rendre

la Redd Mettre

Vill Lieuten

Des Of

ne Ver

Epargn Hardie Vérité

Amitié, Paix, Sagell

Pitie,

Donner l'Assaut à une Ville, to give an Affault to a Town, or to form a Town. Battre la Chamade, to beat a Capituler, to capitulate. Rendre la Ville, to surrender, or yield the Town. a Reddition d'une Place, the Surrender of a Place. | la Finesse, Mettre Garnison dans une Ville, to garrison a Town, or put a Garrison into it. Lieutenant de Roi the Deputy-Roi, Commandant, Commandant.

Des Vertus & des Vices, Of Virtues and Vices. ne Vertu morale, a moral Firtue. ne Vertu Chrêtienne, a (.briflian Virtue. a Force, Fortitude. Feirb. a Foi. Hote. | Esperance, f. Charité, Charity. Tempérance, Temperance. Bonté. Goodness. Piété, Piety, or Goodness. Modestie, la Pudeur, Modesty. Timidité, Bashfules. Honte, Economie, f. Thriftiness.

Boldness.

Friendship.

Truth.

Peace.

Wildom.

Epargne, f.

Hardiesle,

Verite,

Paix,

Amitié, f.

Sagelle,

Pitie, la Compassion,

la Débonnaireté. Meekness. la Reconnoissance, Thankfulness, or Gratitude. la Fidélité, Faithfulness. Parley. | la Haine, Hatred. l'Honêteté, f. Honefty. la Lâcheté, la Poltronerie, Cowardice. le Desespoir, Despair. ? Craft, or Cunla Ruse, ning. la Tromperie, Deceit, or la Fraude, Fraud. Knavery. la Friponerie, Governor or la Gourmandise, Glutiony. l'Yvrognerie, f. Drunkenness. le Luxe, Luxury, or Superfluity. la Luxure, Lechery, or Lafeivioufnels. la Lascivité, Wantonneis. la Convoitoise, Coveting. l'Impudicité, f. Luft. la Fierté, l'Orgueil, m. Pride. Lying. le Mensonge, Babb ing. le Babil, le Caquet, la Prodigalité, Lavifones. l'Avarice, f. Covetoulness. la Témérite. Rashness. la Paresse. Slotb. l'Oisiveté, f. Idleness. Humeur volage, f. Fickleness. l'Opiniatreté, f. Stubbornness. l'Obstination, f. Of flinacy. l'Ingratitude, f. Untbankfulness. l'infamie, f. la Mêchanceté. une méchante action, Villainy. l'Impiété, f. Undgodlines, le Meurtre, Murder. l'Homicide, m. Manslaughter. le Larcin, Theft. Rebellion. Pity. | la Revolte, la la Cruauté,

The Nouns I have omitted in this Vocabulary, are most of them to be found in the foregoing List of Words the fame in English and in French. This I have done to avoid needless Repetitions, and to make this Vocabulary the shorter.

> Personnes vicieuses, Vicious Persons.

a Knave.

un Fripon, un Coquin, a Rogue. un Belître, a Rascal. un Pendart. a Newgate-bird. un Scelerat, a Rake-bell, or Villain. un Débauché, a Rake, or De. tauchee. un Trompeur, a Cheat. un Fourbe, un Filou, (au jeu) a Sharper. un Breteur, a Bully. un Voleur, a Thief. un Filou, a Pick-pocket. un Coupeur de-bourse, a Cutprirfe. a Pimp, or un Maquereau, Pander. une Maquerelle, a Farud. Putain, une Garce, une Prostituée, a Whore, or Profitute. une Garce, une Fille de joie, a Wench, a Crack, a Woman of the Tourn, or a Miss. un Sorcier, a Wizard, or Sor-

Cruelty. | une Sorcière, a Witch, or Ser. cerefs.

> Principaux Officiers & Do. mestiques apartenant au Roi d'Angleterre.

> Principal Officers and Servants of the Houshold belonging to the King of England.

> la Table Verte, ou les Requêtes de l'hôtel, the Board of Green-cloth.

> le Grand-maître de la Maison, du Roi, the Lord-Steward of the King's Houshold. Trésorier de la Maison, the

Treasurer, or Cofferer of the Houskold.

Comptrolleur de la Maison, the Controller of the Houshold. Maître d'Hôtel du Roi, the Master of the King's Hous-

Clerc de la Table Verte, ou Commis des Requêtes de l'Hôtel, a Clerk of the Greencloth.

Maître - Clere Comptrolleur, the fir A Clerk Controller.

Clerc de la Grande Boulangerie, the Clerk of the great Bake-houfe.

Chef de la Panéterie, ou du Gobelet, she Gentleman of the Pantry.

Aide de la Panéterie, the l'evman of the Pantry.

Chef de la Cave, de l'Echansonerie, ou du Gobelet, the Sergeant of the Cellar.

cerer.

Gentilhomme

Gentilh

Aide de

Chef d the

Clerc of fice o

Chef c ou de

Maître di

Garçon Garde

Aide o

Garço

Premi de

Maîtr ni C Ecuie

Ecuie

Garç Chef

Com

Com

Gentilhomme de la Cave, the | Grand Aumônier, Gentleman of the Cellar. Aide de la Cave, the Yeoman of the Cellar. Chef de la Grande Dépense, the Geneleman of the great Buttery. Clerc ou Comptrolleur de l'ofa Clerk of fice des Epices, \*the Spicery. Chef de Office de la Bougie, ou des Chandelles, the Serjeant of the Chandlery. Maître Confisseur, ou Officier du Gobelet, the Yeoman of the Confectionary. Garçon Confisseur, a Groom of the Confectionary. Garde-Vaisselle, the Gentleman of the Ewry. Aide du Garde-Vaisselle, Yeoman of the Ewry. Garçon du Garde-Vaisselle, the Groom of the Ewry. Premier Comptrolleur Clerc de Cuisine ou d'Office, the chief Clerk of the Kitchen. Maître Queux, Maître Cuisinier, ou premier Ecuier de Cuisine, the Mafter Cook. Ecuier de la Bouche, the Yeoman of the Mouth. Ecuier de Cuisine, Cuisinier, the Yeoman of the Kitchen. Garçon Cuifinier, a Groom of the Kitchen. Chef du Garde-manger, Serjeant of the Larder. Comptrolleur de l'Office de la Volaille, the Clerk of the Poultry. Comptrolleur de la Pâtisserie, the Clerk of the Pastry.

the Lord Almoner. Sous-Aumônier, the Sub-Almoner. Maréchal de Logis, a Gentleman Harbinger. Fourrier. a Yeoman Harbinger. Premier Portier, the Serjeant Porter. Maréchal de la Salle, the Mar-Shal of the Hall. Chevalier-maréchal, the Knight Marshal. Pourvoieur. a Purveyor. Grand Chambellan, the Lord Chamberlain. Vice-Chambellan, the Vice-Chamberlain. Ecuïer de la Chambre de Présence, Gentleman Usber of the Presence-chamber. Page ou Garçon de la Chambre de Présence, a Page of the Presence. Echanson, a Cup-hearer. Ecuier-tranchant, a Carver, or a Sewer. Ecuier du Corps, an Esquire of the Body. Gentilhomme ordinaire de la Chambre Privée du Roi, a Gentleman of the King's Privy-chamber in ordinary. Ecuier Huissier ou Chambre Privée, a Gentleman-Usher of the Privychamber. Valet de la Chambre Privée, a Groom of the Privychamber. Premier Gentilhomme de la Chambre du Lit du Roi, the R 3 Grooms

Groom of the Stole, and first | Earbiers du Roi, Gentleman of the Bed-chamber. Gentilhomme de la Chambre du Lit, a Gentleman of the Bedchamber. Valet de la Chambre du Lit, a Groom of the Bed-chamter. Page ou Garçon de la Chambre du Lit, a Page of the Bed-chamber, or Back-flairs. Intendant de la Chambre, the Surveyor of the Chamber, and Dreffer. Valet de la grand'Chambre, a Groom of the great Cham-Portier de la grand'Chambre, the Groom-Porter. Huistier du Cabinet du Roi, the Keeper of the King's Closet. Huissier du Cabinet des Armes, the Keeper of the Private Armory, or Gentleman of the Guns. Huissier du Cabinet des Peinthe Keeper of the tures, King's Pictures. Huissier de la Galerie, a Gallery-keeper. Maître des Cérémonies, Master of the Ceremonies. Roi d'Armes, a King at Arms. Hêraut, a Herald. Poursuivant d'Armes, a Pur-Juiwant at Arms. Intendant des Menus Plaisirs, the Master of the Revels Médecins du Roi, the King's Phylicians. Apoticaires du Roi, the King's Apothecaries.

the King's Barbers. Chirurgien du Roi, the King's Surgeon. Chirurgien de la Maison, the Surgeon to the Housbelt. Garde des Joiaux, the Mafter of the Jewel House. Messager ordinaire, a Messen. ger in ordinary. Premier Peintre du Roi, the King's chief Painter. Concierge, ou Capitaine d'une Maison Roiale, the Housekerper. Grand Fauconier, the Master-Falconer. Maître des Faucons, ou des Oiseaux, the Serjeant of the Hawks. Fauconier, a Falconer. Grand-maître des Eaux, & Forêts, the Lord chief Juf. tice in Eyre. grand'Garde-Maître de la robe, the Master of the great Wardrobe. Garde-meubles, the Keeper of the Wardrobe. Valet de Garderobe, a Groom of the Wardrobe. Garçon de la Garderobe, a Page of the moving Ward. Maître de la Garderobe, the Master of the Rotes. Trésorier des menus Plailirs, the Keeper of the I rivypurse. Trésorier de la Chambre, the Treasurer of the Chamber. Comptrolleur de la Chambre, the Controller of the Chamber Intendan

Intend

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Intendant des Bâtimens, the | Ecuier, Surveyor-general of the Works. Comptrolleur des Bâtimens, the Comptrol er of the Works. Historiographe du Roi, the King's Historiographer. Bibliothecaire, the Library. Keeper. Géographe, the Geographer. the Pubic-Notaire-l'ublic, Notary. Secrétaire-d'Etat, a Secretary of State. Trésorier de l'Ordinaire & de l'Extraordinaire des Guerres, the Pay-master of his Majefty's Forces. Secrétaire du Cachet, the Clerk of the Signet. Garde du Petit-Sceau, the Lord Privy Seal. Grand-Ecuier, the Master of the Horfe. Monsieur le Premier, the first

Gentleman of the Horse.

an Equerry. Page d'Honneur, a Page of Honour. Intendant des Ecuries, the Surveyor of the Stables. Doyen de la Chapelle de Sa Majelle, the Dean of his Majefly's Chapel. Sous-Doyen, the Sub-Dean. Clerc de la Chapelle, the Cierk of the Closet. Chapelain, a Chaplain. Gentilhomme de la Chapelle, a Gentleman of the Chapel. Maître de la Musique, Master of the Music. Garde des Instrumens, the In-Arument-keeper. Huissier du Cabinet, the Closetkreper. Gentilhomme Pensionaire, ou à Bec de Corbin, a Gentleman Penfioner.

# RECUEIL de Noms Adjectifs.

A Collection of Adjectives.

Mafc. Masc. Fem. Adroit, dextrous, handy. Avaricieux, se. e, Aife, eafr. covetous. €, Actif, nimble. ve, Avare. Amer, bitter. Friend. Ami, Aigre, four. Aucun, ans. Aveugle, blind. Autre, otbar. Beau, Belle, Alité, bandforme. bed-ridden. Afable, courteous. Bon. good. Bourru,

Masc. Fem.	Maf. Fem	
Bourru, e, peevish.	T1 1/	e, hip-shot.
Bienfait, e, proper, comely.	** /	e, rawing mad.
Borgne, one-ey'd.	Dr.	e, brazen-fac'd.
Begue, flammering.	T	e, passionate.
Boiteux, fe, lame, cripple.	13	faving.
Boffin, e, bunch'd back'd.	T1 1 1	e, cold.
Bizarre, odd.	-	Te, false.
Dien aife, glad, or pleas'd with.	**	e, late.
Bas, fe, low.		thrifty.
Bref, ve, Sheri.	T -	e, Arong.
Badin, e, wanton, jull,	Facile,	eafy.
of play.	Foible,	weak.
Brutal, e, brutifh.		e, downright.
Coupable, guilty.		e, troublejome.
Chaud, e, bot	Fantasque,	bumo er some.
Civil, e, civil.	Fou, le	, foolish, mad.
Commode, convenient.	Fidel, le	
Contrariant, contradicting.	Fier, e	proud.
Cher, e, dear.	Fin, e	cunning.
Court, e, Short.	1 77 .	e, knavish.
Camus, e, )		, dainty-mouth'd.
ou flat-nosed.	** * A	e. idle.
Camard, e,	Gros, Ja	
Courbé, e, 7	Gras, St	
ou crooked.		great.
Vouté, e,	/ /	e, generous.
Chauve, bald-pated.	10.	e, merry.
Chagrin, e, peevish, crofs.	10 1	e, left.
Chiche, niggardly.	0 0	e, clownish,
Dificile, difficult.		e, )
Droit, e, Braight.	101	ne, } gluttonous.
Doux, ce, fweet.	0 1	e, }
Dur. e. bard.	Habile,	able, Skilful.
Desobligeant, e, unkind.	TT.	e, high.
Eveillé, e, brisk.		bold.
Ennemi, e, enemy.	Humide,	damp.
Egal, e, equal.	Honnête,	bonest, kind.
Ennuieux, fe, tedious.	1	se, kappy.
Epais, fe, thick.	1 **	e, haughty.
Etroit, e, narrow, firait.		se. bashful.
Estropié, e, lame, maimed.	-	e, ungrateful.
Edenté, e, toothles.	7 11	e, pretty.
		Incommode,

Maj Incom Impor Joieux Infense Infidèl Impie Incivil Inutile Indign Jeune, Jaune Libre Leger Lourd Lâch Laid, Louc Large Mau Méch Minc Maig Mou. Mal. Mou Moé Ma1. Mue Mal Mal

Mal Mal Mal Mer Mife

Mei Nui Nui Néo Nei Nei

Mas. Fem.	1	Masc.	Fem.	
Incommode,	1	Obscur,	e,	dark.
Importun, e.	troublesome.	Ouvert,	e,	open.
Joieux, Se,	joyful.	Ordinaire	e,	ordinary.
Infensé, e,	mad.	Orgueille	ux, fe.	proud.
Infidèle,	unfaithful.	Opiniâtre	2,	Aubborn.
Impie,	ungodly.	Oifif,		idle.
Incivil, e,	uncivil, rude.	Paisible,		quiet.
Inutile,	useless, needless.	Profond,	e,	deep.
Indigne,	unworthy.	Propre,		fit.
Jeune,	young.	Plein,		full.
Jaune,	yellow.	Paresseua		idle, lazy.
Libre,	free.	Probable		likely.
Leger, e,	light.	Pauvre,		poor.
Lourd, e,	heavy, dull,	Petit,		little, small.
Lâche,	cowardly.	Pefant,	e.	beauy.
Laid, e,	ugly, homely.	Pié-bot,		crumpfooted.
Louche,	Squint-ey'd.	Pieux,		godly.
Large,	wide, broad.	Pitoïable		pitiful.
Mauvais, e,	ill, bad.	Prodigue	,	lavist.
Méchant, e,	naughty.	Promt,	e, be	asty, soon angry.
Mince,	thin.	Plufieurs		Several.
Maigre,	lean.	Peu,		few.
Mou, le,	Soft.	Querelle	ux, fe,	quarrelsome.
Mal-aifé, e,	bard, difficult.	Quelque	,	Some.
Mouillé, e,	wet.	Quelqu'	un, e,	Somebody.
Moéte,	moift.	Reconn	oissant, e	
Mal-fait, e,	ugly, homely.	Rond,	e,	round.
Muët, e,	dumb.	Rare,		Scarce.
Mal-adroit, e,	•	Roide,		Siff:
Mal-habile,	aukward.	Rassasié		Satisfied, that
Malade,	fick.			has his belly full.
Maladif, ve,	fickly.	Seul,	е,	alone.
Mal-heureux,	le, unhappy.	Sterile,		barren.
Menteur, se,	lyar.	Sec,	be,	dry.
Miféricordieux	, se, merciful.	Suculen		juicy.
Meur, e,	ripe.	Simple,	fot,	filly.
Meilleur, e,	better.	Sage,		wife.
Nuifible.	burtful.	Sain,	e,	wholosome.
Nud, e,	naked.	Sale,		dirty.
Nécessaire,	useful.	Salope,		Sluttish.
Neuf. we.	new.	Souple,		limber, pliant.
Net, te,	slean.	Sourd,	e,	deaf.
	I	3 5		Saint,

Fem. Mafc. Fem. Mafc. Saint, Vite, boly. Swift. e, Trifte, Véritable, Sad, forrowful. true. Trompeur, fe, deceitful. Vrai, Traitable, Venimenx, fe, tractable. venomous. Téméraire, raft. Vuide, empty. Tout, all. Vilain, nafty. Tous les deux, Vindicatif, ve, both. revengeful. Vif, Un autre, lively. another. Vieux, Vieille, old. Yvre, drunk, fuddled.

# Of WORDS,

The same, or nearly alike in Sound, but different in Signification, and which are likewise written after a different Manner.

Α,	bas.	Haire,	Haircloth.
à,	to, or at.		Wing.
Ah!	ba!	Elle,	She.
Abaisse,	Lits-down.	Ele,	Ale.
Abeste,	Abefs.	Aller.	to go.
Aboi,	Barking.	Allée,	an Alley.
	Diftrefs.		an Awl,
Abois,	Garlick.		Ereath.
Ail,	let him go		a kind of Dog.
Qu'il aille,	have 1?	Allant,	going
Ai-je?		Aiman,	Loadstone.
Ais,	a Board.		loving
Fs,	art.	Aimant,	a fort of Poffet.
Eft,	is.	Amandé.	
Et,	and.		to mend. &c.
Eh!	be!		a Man's Name
Aife,	ease.	The second secon	a Lover
Aix,	a City in France.	Amande,	un Almond
Air,		Amende,	Penalty
Aire,	a Barn-floor.	André,	Andrew
Il ere,		Endroit,	a Place
		Archer,	an Archet
Erres,			Archet

Arche Aprè Appr Appe Il A An En, Ane, Anne Ancr Encre Antr Entre Anve Enve Arrh Arts Artê Arêt

> Acor Arm Arm Auto

Hôte Au, Eau Os, Ho Ava

Ave Aut Ota Bal,

Bale Bail H b

Bal Bal Bar Bar

Archet,	a Bow.	Ear,	a Fift in Heraldry.
Après,	after.	Barre,	a Bar.
Apprêt,	Preparation.	Paron,	a Baron.
Appel	Appeal.	Nous barrons	we bar.
Il Appéle,	be calls.	Bas,	low.
An	Year.	Bât,	a Pack Saddle.
En,	in.	Il bat,	be beats.
Ane,	an Ass.	Ils batirent,	
Anne,	Ann.	Il bâtirent,	
Ancre,	Anchor.	Bâton,	a Stick.
Encre,	Ink.	Nous batons	
Antre,	a Cave.	Bel.	an Idol.
Entre,	between.	Belle,	bandsome.
Anvers,	Antwerp.	Il bêle,	be bleats.
Envers,	towards.	Béte,	a Beet.
Arrhes,	Pledge.	Bête,	a Peaft.
Arts,	Arts.	Biller,	to pack up.
Arrête,	a Fish-bone.	Billet,	a Bill.
Arête,	ftop.	Biner,	to dig again.
Acord,	Agreement.	Binet,	a Save-alt.
Acort,	courteous.	Baux,	Leafes.
Armée,	an Army	Beau, x,	fine.
	an Helmet.	Beauté,	Beauty.
Armet, Autel,	an Altar.	Boté,	booted.
Hôtel,	a great Man's House.		Province in France.
	to the	Boffe,	a Hunch on the Body.
Au, x.	Water	Beaune,	a Town in France.
Eau, Os,	Bone.	Bonne,	good.
Ho!	oh!	Bone,	a City in Germany.
	before.	Boi,	drink.
Avant,	Advent.	Bois,	Wood.
Avent,	as much.	Boete,	a Box.
Autant,		Boite,	
Otant,	taking away.  a Ball.	Bon,	limps.
Bal,	a Bullet.	Bond,	good. Rebound.
Bale,			a Boat.
Bail,	a City in Swifferland.	Botte,	a Boot.
H baille	a Lease.		a Mouthful.
H baille,	be grues.		a Butcher.
Il bâille,	he gapes. a Brown		Dirt.
Balai,	a Ballet		End.
Balet,	a Bauet	TOTAL AND RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	
Ban,			hone a Cork
Banc,	a Bench	. I Mons bout	
			Bridon

Bridon,	a Suaffe I
Nous bridons,	a Snaffle.
Brocher,	to knit.
Brochet,	a Pike.
Brut,	rough.
Brute,	a Brute.
But,	End.
Bute,	a But.
Bouillie,	Pap.
Bouillir,	to boil.
Bouillon,	Broth.
Nous bouillons,	ave boil.
ça,	come on.
Sa,	his, or her.
Sas,	a Sieve.
Cap,	cape.
Cape,	a Riding-hood.
Caen,	a City in France.
Cam, a Seven	reign of Tartary.
Camp,	a Camp.
Quand,	when.
Quant,	as to, as for.
Cahot,	a folt.
Chaos,	Chaos.
Cacher,	to bide.
Cachet, Calais,	a Seal.
Caler,	City in France.
	to strike Sail.
Car, Quart,	Quarter.
Carte,	a Card.
Quarte,	a Quart.
Ce,	this.
Se,	himself, &c.
Ceint,	girt-about.
Sain,	wholesome.
Saint,	boly.
Sein,	Breaft.
Seing,	Signature,
Cipq.	five.
Celle,	fhe, or that.
Selle,	a Saddle.
Scel,	a Seal.

Sel, Salt. the Lord's Supper. Céne. Cho Saine, bealthy, Il ch Scéne, Scene. Qu'il Seine, a Sean. Il fa a River in France. Seine, Cign which runs through Paris Sign and Rouen. Cire Cent, bundred. Sire, Sang, Blood. Cité, without. Sans, Cite Sense, Sens, Clair Il fent, be smells. Clé, Censé, accounted. Clair Sensé, that has good Sense. Cler Stag. Cerf, Clau Serf, Slave. Close Sers, ferve. Coch a green Houfo. Serre, Coch Vous ferez, you will be. Cœu Serrez, lay up. Chœ Ces, thefe. Coi, Ses. his, or her. Quoi a fort of Brush. Saie, Coin Coin Je fai, I know. Sept, leven. Col, this. Cole, Cet, 'tis. C'est, Cole Chaine, a chain. Cole an Oak. Com Chêne, Chair, Flesh. Com Com a Pulpit. Chaire, Chèr, e, dear. Com Champ, the Field. Cont the Singing. Com Chant, the Heat. Conte Chaud, Cont Chaux, Lime. a Sock. Coq, Chaufion, Nous chaussons, we put on Coqu Cor, Shoes, &c. Chaume, Stubble. Corp

Cha

be refts.

Blearedness. Chassis,

Il chomme,

Chaffie,

Cors,

Cour

Chaffis,	a Window Frame. !	Cours,	run.
Choc,	a Shock.	Court,	Short.
Il choque,	he offends.	Côte,	a Rib.
Qu'il ceigne,		Cote,	Petticoat.
Il saigne,	he bleeds.	Quote,	Quotes.
Cigne,	a Swan.	Cou,	Neck.
Signe,	Sign.	Cous,	fow thou.
Cire,	Wax.	Coût,	the Coff
Sire,	Sir.	Coup,	a Blow.
Cité,	a City.	Corner,	to wind a Horn.
Citer,	to cite.	Cornet,	a Horn.
Claie,	a Hurdle.	Cordier,	a Rope-maker.
Clé,	a Key.	Vous cordiez,	you did cord.
Clair, e,	clear.	Courier,	an Express.
Clerc,	Clerk.	Couriez,	did run.
Claufe,	a Claufe.	Craint,	fears.
Close,	But.	Crin,	Horse-bair.
Cocher,	Coachman.	Cran,	Knotch.
Cochet,	a Cockrel.	Crâne,	Skull.
Cœur,	Heart.	Craie,	Chaulk.
Chœur,	Choir.	Crée,	creates.
Coi,	Quiet.	Crême,	Cream.
Quoi ?	what?	Chrême,	Chrism.
Coin,	Corner.	Croi,	believe.
Coing,	Quince.	Croix,	Cross.
Col,	the Neck.	Cuilier,	a Spoon.
Cole,	Glue.	Cueillez,	gather.
Coler,	to glue.	Cuir,	Leather.
Colet,	a Band.	Cuire,	to bake.
Come,	a City in Italy.	Creufer,	to dig.
Comme,	as.	10 6.	Crucible.
Compte,	an Account.	Creux,	bollow.
Comte,	an Earl.	Cru,	believed.
Conte,	a Fable.	Crud, e,	raw.
Comptant,	counting.		a Curate.
Content,	contented.	Curer,	to cleanfe.
Contant,	telling.		Carnage.
Coq,	a Cock.		bard-by.
Coque,	a Shell.		Cyres-tree.
Cor,	a Hunter's Horn.		in.
Corps,	Body.		Teetb.
Cors,	a Corn.		or of the, or from
Cour,	a Court		the
,,,	W C.V.	1	Dé,

a Thimble. Dé; from. Dès, a Canopy. Dais, goes down. Déscend, decent. Décent, Dance. Danfe, tbick. Dense, the Date of Writing. Date, Dates, a fort of fruit. Datte, deceived. Déçu, upon. Deffus, Two. Deux, due. Deu, of the, or from the. Du, half. Demi, out of Joint. Démis, depends. Dépend, Charge. Dépens, a Denier. Denier, Dénier, to deny. fay. Dis, Dix. ten. orve. Doi, Finger. Doigt, to endow. Douer, a City in Flanders. Douay, Don, Gift. then. Donc, Dont, whereof. gild thou. Dore, steeps. Dort, D'or, D'où, from whence fweet. Doux, Echo. Echo, Ecot, Share. Ecrie, cry out. a Writing. Ecrit, to graft. Enter, to frequent. Hanter, understand. Entens, frequenting. Hantant, a Pond. Etang,

Etant, being. Il étend, be firetches. Etaîm, carded Wool. Pewter. Etain, Eteint, extinguished. the Stay of a Ship. Etaie. Eté, Eté, Summer. Etre, Hêtre, Beech-tree. Epais, a Sword. Epee, Ear of Corn. Epi, Epie, Watch. be bad. Heut, Ut, a Note in Musick. Ut. Exhaucer, to grant: to raise. Exhausser, the Face. Face, Qu'il fasse, let bim do. Faim, Hunger. Fin, Feint, feigned. do, or make. Fai, Faix. Pheafant.

Faisan,

Faîte.

Faites,

Fête,

Fan,

Fau,

Faut.

Faux,

Fosfe,

Fauffe,

Fausset,

Fosséte,

Faire,

Fer,

Fi,

Fils,

Fend,

Faifant,

Forg Nous Flan Flan Fore Forê Frai, Frais Frais Fret, Froid ]] fu! Fût, Futai Fûté, Fum Nous Fumi Vous 1 Gens lean, Grace

Graff

Graif

Grèce

Gril,

Gris,

70

Fil,

File

File

File

Foi,

Foi

Fois

Foi

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Nous

Fou

7e f

been.

to be.

thick.

End.

Burden.

do, or make.

a holy Day.

a Beech-tree.

false, or a Scyth.

a Fawn.

fplit.

muft.

falle.

Faucet.

Dimph.

to do.

Iron.

Son.

a Gravt.

doing.

Top.

Of Words the San	ne in Sound, &c. 395
Je fis, I did. 1	Grillon, Cricket.
Fil, Thread	Grillons, let us broil.
File, Row.	Guère, but little.
Filer, to Spin.	Guerre, War.
Filet, a Net.	Guidon, a Guidon.
Foi, Faith.	
	77 1"
Fois, Time.	
Foix, a City in France.	
Fond, Bottom.	
Foulon, a Fuller of Cloth.	Hâle, the great Heat.
Nous foulons, we tread upon.	Haut, bigb.
Four, Oven.	
Je fourre, I thrust in.	
Forgeron, a Blacksmith.	Ote, take away.
Nous forgerons, we shall forge.	Heur, Luck.
Flan, Cuftard.	
Flanc. Flank.	Houe, a Spade.
Forer, to drill.	Houx, Holm.
Forêt, a Forest.	Ou, or.
Frai, the Spawning of Fish.	Où, where.
Frais, cool.	Août, the Month of August.
Fraix, Charges	Jeune, young.
Fret, Fraight.	
Froid, cold.	Jura, Swore.
Il fut, he was.	Jurat, a Jurate.
Fût, the Stock of a Gun.	11, be.
Futaie, a Wood of bigh Trees.	Ile, Mand.
Fûté, cunning.	Ils, they.
Fume, fmoak thou.	Y, there.
Nous fûmes, we were.	Là, there.
Fumier, Dunghil.	La, the.
Vous fumiez, you fmoaked.	Las, tired.
Gens, People.	Lags, Snare.
Jean, John.	Lacer, to lace.
Grace, Grace.	Laffer, to tire.
Graffe, fat.	Lacet, a Lace.
Graisse, Fat.	Lé de Mousseline, a Breacth
Grèce, Greece.	of Muslin.
Gril, Grid-iron.	Lai, Secular.
Gris, gray.	Laie, a wild Sow.
8 9.	Lais,

Messe, Mass: a Tiller. Lais, the Main. Hand. Les, Maint, Legacy. many. Legs, a River in Germany. ugly, Mem, Laid, Milk. Maine, a Province in France. Lait, Mène, leave thou. lead thou. Laisle, Maire, Mayor. a Hat-band. Leffe, the Sea. Mer, Ballaft. Left, Mère, Mother. Spruce, &c. Lefte, Heath. Mail. a Mall. Lande, a Stitch in Knitting. a Nit. Maille, Lente, the Manes. Manes, Lie, Dregs. Lily. Manne, Manna. Lis, Mal. Evil. Il lit, be reads. the Male. Mâle, a Place. Lieu. Marc, a Mark, 8 Ounces. a League. Lieue, a Lemon. Mare, a Pool. Limon, the Month of March. Mars. let us file. Limons, St. Mark. St. Marc, Loir, a Dormouse. a Mark. a River in France. Marque, Loire, Husband. a Lion. Mari, Lion, let us tie. Marri, forry. Lions, Marais, a Marsh. to read. Lire, Tide. Marée, a Lira-viol. Lyre, Maître, Mafter. Livrée, Livery. Mettre, Livrer, to deliver to put. Merchant. L'on, they, &c. Marchand, Long, walking. long. Marchant, Lot .. Marché, Market. ·Lot, Los, Praise. Marcher, to walk. him. Matin, Morning. Lui, Luit, Chines. Måtin, a Mastiff-dog. Il lut, be read. Maux, Evils. a City in France. Il lute, be wreflies. Meaux, Words. Luth, a'Lute Mots. St. Maw. · Loue, hire thou. St. Maur, Loup, a Wolf. Maure, a Black. ·Ma, Mord, bite thou. my. Mât, a Horfe-bit. a Malt. Mors, Mais, Mort, dead. but. a Trade. Mes, Metier, my. Mets. Meats. Mettiez, did put. Mulberry. Metz, a City in Lorrain. Meure,

7e m Mœu Mi, Mie, Te m Mil, Mile, Il fe n Ils m Mirrh Moi, Mois, Mon, Mont Mou, Moue Mout, Il mu Mue, Né, Nez, Ni, Nid,

Nie,

Nœud

Neuf,

Nom,

Non,

Nourr

Qu'elle

Nud,

Nue,

Il noue

Nous,

0!

Oh!

On,

Ont,

Oigno

Oigno

Touis

Oui,

Mur

Mur,

Mur,	Wall.	Ouvrier,	a Workman,
Je meurs,	I die.	Vous ouvriez,	
Mœurs,	Manners.	Pain,	Bread.
Mi,	half.	Peint,	painted.
Mie,	Crum.	Pin,	a Pine-tree.
je mis,	I put.	Pair,	a Peer.
Mil, or mille,	thousand	Per,	per.
Mile,	a Mile.	Père,	Father.
Ilse mire, be hok	s in the Glass. ]	Pers,	lofe thou.
Ils mirent,	they put.	Pai,	feed thou.
Mirrhe,	Myrrh,	Paie,	pay.
Moi,	I, or me.	Paix,	Peace.
Mois,	Month.	Pairle,	Pairl.
Mon,	my.	Perle,	a Pearl.
Mont,	a Hill	Pal,	pale.
Mou,	Joft.	A Carlo and the	pale, wan.
Moue,	a wry Face.	Palais,	Palace.
Mout,	Sweet Wine.	Palet,	Coit.
Il mut,	he moved		he Piles of a wooden
Mue,	Moulting		Bridge.
Né,	born.	Pan,	Pan.
Nez,	Nose.	Pân,	a Peacock.
Ni,	neither, nor.	Pend,	bang thou.
Nid,	a Neft.	Panse,	Belly.
Nie,	deny thou.	Penfe,	think thou.
Nœud,	a Knot.	Panser,	to dress.
Neuf,	nine.	Penfer,	to think.
Nom,	Name.	Par,	by.
Non,	no.	Pare,	adorn thou.
Nourrice,	a Nurse.	Pars,	go away.
Qu'elle nourrisse,	let ber nurse.	Part,	Share.
Nud.	naked.	Parc,	Park.
Nue,	a Cloud.	Parque,	Destiny.
Il noue,	he ties.	Parant,	adorning.
Nous,	que, or us.	Parent,	Relation.
0!	ob 1	Nous pension	is, ave thought.
Oh!	01	Pension,	a Pension.
On.	they.	Pari,	a Wager.
Unt.	have.	Paris,	the City of Paris.
Oignon.	an Onion.	Parti,	a Party.
olgnons.	let us anoint.	Partie,	Part.
Oul.	yes.	Partir,	to go away.
Touis,	I beard.		
	- "		Passion,

Passion, Paffion. we paffed. New passions, Paté, a Pie. Pâter, to pafte. Paul, Paul. Pole, Pele. Pau, a City in France. Po, a River in Italy. Peau, Skin. Pot, a Pot. Paule, Paule. Pofe, lay thou. Paume, Tennis. Pomme, an Apple. Pecher, to fin. Pecher, a Peach-tree. Perce, pierce thou. Perfia. Perfe, Peu, littie. Te peux, I can. Peuplier, a Poplar. Vous peupliez, you peopled. Pie, a Magpie. Pis, worfe. Pieu, a Stake. Pieux, godly. a Pick ax. Pic. Pique, a Pike. Piquer, to prick. the Game of Piquet. Piquet, Piller, to plunder. Pilier, a Pillar. Pilon, a Pefile. Nous pilons, que bray. Pînçon, a Chaffinch. Pinçons, let us pinch. Peinte, painted. Pinte, a Pint. Placer, to place. Placet, a Petition. Plaie, a Wound. Plais, please. Plain, plain.

Plaint, Plein, Plie, Pli. Plu. Plus, Plumer, Plumet, Poids, Pois, Pcix, Poil. Poile, Poing, Point, Police, Qu'il polisse, Pond, Pont,

l'uis,

a Bridge. ore, Pore. Port. Port. a Porter. Portier, you carried. Vous portiez, Pouce, the Thumb. Poulle, pufo thou. Pou, a Loufe. Poux, the Pulle. Poulpe, the Pulp. Poupe, Stern. Pré, a Meadow. Près, rear. Frêt, ready. Prie, pray thou. Pris, taken. Prix, Price. be furfafed. Il prima, Primat, Primate. Pronom, Proncun. Prônons, let us preach. a F'ea. Puce, I could. Je pulle, then. Puis,

Rais Rais Rais Raio Raio Raio Raifo Refor Récer Refre Renn Renn

Ris,

Riz.

Rode,

Rhode

Roc,

Raugi

pitied.

a Plaice.

full.

Plant,

more.

pleased.

to plume.

Weight.

Peale.

Pitch

Hair.

a Stove.

the Fift.

Po icy.

no, or a loint.

let him polish.

lays Eggs.

a Feather.

Roi, Rouer Rouen Rouen, Roue, Roux, Romp, Rond, Rot,

Rôt, Rôtie, Rôtir, Rue, Rut, Roussi, Roussir,

Sachet, Sachez, Seau,

a Well

	the Letter C.	Sceau,	a Seal
Raie,	a Line.	Saut,	a Jump'
Rais.	a Beam.	Sot,	a Fool
Raiz,	even.	Saul,	Saul*
Rets,	a Net.	Saule,	a Willow-tree
Raion,	a Beam.	Sol,	Sol
Rajons,	let us c.ofs.	Sole,	Sole, a Fy
Rang,	Rank.	Salon,	a Parlou.
Rend,	render thou.	Salons,	let us falt.
Raisonner,	to reason.	Saumur,	a City in France.
Refonner,	to found.	Saumure,	Brine.
Récent,	new.	Savon,	Soap.
Restens,	resent thou.	Nous favons,	we know.
Reine,	a Queen.	Saumon,	a Salmon.
	be Rein of a Bridle.	Sommons,	let us summon.
Rennes,	a City in France.	Somme,	a Sum.
Ris,	Laughter.	Nous fommes,	ave are.
Riz,	Rice.	Pseaume,	Pfalm.
Rode,	ramble thou.	Sommer,	to Summon.
	the Island of Rhodes.	Sommet,	the Top.
Roc,	a Rock.	Sanglier,	a wild Boar.
Rauque,	boarse.	Vous fangliez,	you did gird.
Roi,	a King.	Sellier,	a Sadler.
	break upon the Wheel.	Celier,	a Wine Cellar.
Rouet.	a Spinning-wheel.	Serin,	a Thiftle Finch
Rouant,	breaking upon the	Serein,	a fort of Mildew.
	Wheel.	Serain,	clear.
Rouën,	a City of France.	Sur,	upon.
Roue,	a Wheel.	Seur,	fure.
Roux,	Red.	Scie,	a Saw.
Romp,	break thou.	Si,	if.
Rond,	Round.	Six,	fix.
Rot,	a Belch.	Scieur,	a Sarwer.
Rôt,	roafied Meat.	Sieur,	Sir.
Rôtie,	a Toast.	Sicle,	a Shekle.
Rôtir,	to roaft.	Cycle,	a Cycle.
Rue,	a Street.	Sion,	Sion.
Rut,	Rutting.	Scions,	let us farw.
Roussi,	Russia Leather.	Soi,	one's felf.
Rouffir,	to redden.	Soie,	Sick.
Sachet,	a little Bag.	Sois,	be.
Sachez,	know ye.	Son,	bis, or ber.
Seau,	a Pail.	Ils font,	they are.
•	• I an.	1 -1	Som-
Marian Maria			Come

Sommelier,	a Butler.	Tapis,	Carpet.
Sommeiller,	to Slumber.	Tante,	Aunt.
Sonner,	to ring.	Tente,	a Tent.
Sonnet,	a Sonnet.	Taupe,	a Mole.
Sor,	red.	Tope,	I agree to it.
Sors,	go out.	Tar,	a River in France.
Sort,	Fate.	Tard,	late.
Sou,	a Penny.	Tare,	Tare.
Soûl,	drunk.	Tiran,	a Tyrant.
Sous,	under.	Tirant,	drawing
Soulier,	a Shoe.	Toi,	thee.
Souiller,	to pollute.	Toit,	the Roof
Soufler,	to blow.	Ton,	thy.
Souflet,	Bellows.	Thon,	Tunny, a Fish
Sui,	follow.	Tond,	Sheer thou
Suie,	Soot.	Toue,	towage.
Suis je?	am I?	Tout,	all.
Ta,	thy.	Toux,	a Cough.
Tas,	a Heap.	Tourner,	to turn.
Tache,	a Spot.	Tournay,	a City in Flanders.
Tache,	a Task.	Tour,	a Tour.
Taire,	to conceal.	Tours,	a City in France.
Terre,	the Earth.	Tord,	twist thou.
Tai-toi,	bold thy Tongue.	Tore,	Torus.
Tes,	tby.	Tort,	aurong.
Thé,	Tea.	Tortu,	crooked.
Taillon,	a fort of Tax.	Tortue,	a Tortoise.
Taillons,	let us cut.	Tokay,	a City in Hungary.
Talion,	like for like.	Toquet,	a fort of Cap.
Tan.	Tan.	Tribu,	a Tribe,
Tant,	so many.	Tribut,	Tribute.
Tems,	Weather, Time.	Trin,	Trine.
Tend,	bend thou.	Train,	Train.
Tendron,	a young Shoot.	Tu,	thou.
	ous? shall we bend?	Tue,	kill.
	e, let him hold his		three.
	Tangue.		a City in France.
Thèse,	Thefis.	Trève,	a Truce.
Tain,	a Tin plate.		a City in Germany.
Teint,	Complexion.		
Thym,	Thyme.		t, a Trap.
H tint,	he held.		vain.
Tapi,	se beu.		Wine.
rapi,	Jyama	1 4 111,	Vings,
Attended			1 11/5"

Vin Il vi Vair Veir Vers Vers Vers Vent Veau Veau Vent Vent Vent Vent Vent Verfe Verfe Voue Vous Vice,

Vis, Je vi Vile, Ville, Voie, Voie, Voie, Vole, Vole,

Vites-

Vite,

The one an

Printers.

Exemt,

a Copy to learn to aurite by.

0, "	
Vingt,	twenty.   1
Il vint,	be came.
Vaine,	vain.
Veine,	a Vein.
Van,	a Fan.
Il vend,	be sells.
Vent,	the Wind.
Vair,	vaire.
Ver,	a Worm.
Verre,	Glass.
Vers,	a Verse.
Vert,	green.
Vaut,	worth.
Veau,	a Calf.
Vos,	your.
Vener,	to hunt.
Venez,	come.
Vante,	praise thou.
Vente,	a Sale.
Verfer,	to four.
Verfet,	a Verse.
Voue,	consecrate.
Vous,	you.
Vice,	Vice.
Vis,	a Screw.
Je visse,	I should see.
Vile,	vile, mean.
Ville,	Town, or City.
Je veux,	I will.
Voeu,	a Vow.
Voi,	see thou.
Voie,	Way.
Voix,	Voice
Vol.	Robbery
Vole,	Vole.
Vite,	Quick.
Vites-vous?	did you see.

fies several Things, quite different from one another.

one of the four Ele-Air, m. ments. the Air of a Song. Air, m. Air. m. Air, Gate, Presence. Barbara, a Woman's Barbe, f. Name. the Beard. Barbe, f. a Barbary Horse. Barbe, m. a travelling Coach. Coche, m. Coche, f. a Sow. a Notch. Coche, f. Cornette, m. the Cornet of a Troop of Horse. a Woman's Head-Cornette, f. cloaths. Corps, m. Body: Stays. Corps, m. a Leather-Aring, Couple, m. to tie two Dogs. Couple, f. Couple. the Court. Cour, f. Cour, f. a Court yard. the Date which ferves Date, f. to shew the Day of the Month and Year. Date, f. Date, the Fruit of the Palm-Tree. a Dragoon. Dragon, m. Dragon, m. a Dragon, a certain Serpent. an Elk. élan, m. a Jerk, or sudden élan, m. Motion. Espace, m, a Space, or Diftance. Espace, f. a Ruler used by

Example, m. Example, or Model.

Example, f.

Of Equivocal Words.

They are fo called, because one and the same Word signi-

free from. | Exemt. an Exemt, an Exemt, m. Officer in the Life Guards. Fire. Feu, m. deceased, late. Feu, m. Flambeau, m. Flambeau, Link. Flambeau, m. a filver Candle-Stick. Flux, Tide. Flux, m. Flux, m. a Flush of Cards. a Flux, or Loofenejs. Flux, m. Garde-robe, m. a Frock. a Wardrobe. Carde-robe, f. Garde-robe, the necessary House. Grefe, m. Registry. Grefe, f. a Graft. a Game at Cards. Hairs, m. a penitential Shirt. Hairs, f. rafling. leune, m. Jeu.e, m. and f. Young. a Book. Li /re, m. a Pound Weight. Livre, f. Livre, f. a Pound in Money. a Handle. Manche, m. a Sleeve. Manche, f. a Memorandum. Mémoire, m. Mèmoire, f. Memory. a Mood. Mode, m. Way, or Fashion. Mode, f. Soft. Molle, f. a Mole, or Peer. Mole, m. a false Conception. Môle, f. a Mould. Moule, m. a Kind of Shell-fish. Moule, f. a Ship, or Vefel. Navire, f. the Ship Argo. Navire, f. Neuf, m. nine. Neuf, m. new. Office, m. Office, Duty, Business. Office, m. a Buttery, an Office. St. Office, m. the Holy Inquifition.

Ou, or. a Page. Page, m. Side of a Leaf. Page, f. Pair, m. a Peer. Pair, m. even. Parallele, m. Comparison. a parallel Line. Parallele, f. l'aques, m. Eafter day. Paques, f. Eafter Devotions. Pendule, m. a Pendulum. a Pendulum Clock. Pendule, f. a Revolution of Période, m. Time. Periode, f. the Period of a Difcourfe. Spade at Cards. Pique, m. Pique, f. a Pike. a Stove. Poile, m. a Frying-pan. Poile, f. a Gnatsnapper. Pivoine, m. f. Pivoine, f. a Kind of Flower. Personue, m. No tody. Person, a Man, Personne, f. or Woman. Post, Station. Poste, m. Poste, f. Post, or Post bouse. Quartier, m. Any Quarter of a Town. Quarters given Quartier, m. to an Enemy. a Line. Raie, f. a Thornback. Raie, f. a Satyr, a Man, Satyre, m. represented by the Poets with Goats Feet. Satyr or Sarcasm. Satyre, f. a Seat. Siege, m. a Siege. Siège, m. Sleep. Somme, m. a Sum of Money. Somme, f. · a Temple, or Temple, m. Church.

Trion Trion

XX

A

1

Chari me On ou Ce qu reto Quitr La Cl la C ll n'eft Le Bie jam L'arge Mets-t fer Dis me te di Tel M Chacur Une H Print Le ma cherc ll n'y a

qui r

A quel

Pour bi

bon,

me,

Tem-

Où.

where.

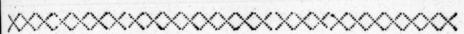
Temple, f. the Temples on each | Voile, m.

Side of the Head. | Voile, f.

Triomphe, m. Triumph. | Vol, m.

Triomphe, f. the Trump card. | Vol, m.

the Flight.



Recueil de de Proverbes, ou Dires communs,

A Collection of Proverbs, or common Sayings.

E Sage entend à demi-

mence par soi-même, On oublie bien tôt les Absens, Ce qui vient par la Flute, s'en

retourne par le tambour, Qui trop embrasse, mal étreint,

la Chair est plus proche que la Chemise,

Il n'est Sauce que d'Apetit, Le Bien mal acquis ne profite

jamais, L'argent fait tout,

Mets-toi avec les Bons, & tu feras bon,

Dis moi qui tu hantes, & je te dirai qui tu ès.

Tel Maître, tel Valet,

Chacun aime fon semblable, Une Hirondelle ne fait 1 as le Printems,

Le mal est pour celui qui le cherche,

Il n'y a point de bon Cheval, qui ne bronche,

A quelque chose malheur est bon,

Pour bien connoître un homme, il faut avoir mangé un muid de Sel avec lui, A Word to the Wife.

Charité-bien ordonnée com- | Charity begins at bome.

Long absent, soon sorgotten. Lightly come, lightly go.

Grafp all, lofe all.

The Smock is nearer than the Petticoat.

A good Stomach is the best Sauce. Goods ill gotten never prosper.

Money commands ail.

Keep honest Company, and honest thou shalt be.

Tell me your Company, and I shall tell you who you are.

Like Master, like Man.

Like loves like. .

One Savallow makes no Sum-

Evil to him that Evil thinks.

'Tis a good Horse that never sumbles.

Tis an ill Wind that blows no Body good.

A Man must eat a Peck of Salt with his Friend, before he knows him.

Ne cherche point par la force, ! ce que tu peux avoir de gré. De deux Maux il faut éviter

le pire,

Selon ta Bourse, gouverne ta

Toutes Vérités ne sont pas bonnes à dire,

L'Ocasion fait le Larron.

Pren l'Ocafion aux cheveux, avant qu'elle tourne le dos, Un tien vaut mieux que deux in l'auras.

Le Moineau en la main vaut mieux que l'Oie qui vole,

L'Adresse surmonte la Force, Ce qui est différé n'est pas perdu.

Chaque brebis avec sa pareille, Chacun mesure les autres à son

La Patience est un Reméde à tous maux,

Point d'Argent, point de Suif-

A bon Chat, bon Rat,

Le Renard prêche aux Poules, Pendant que les Chiens s'entregrondent, le loup dévore la Brebis.

Qui se fait Brebis, le Loup le mange,

La Pêle se moque du Fourgon,

Le Papier parle, quand les Hommes se taisent,

Quand la Fortune est à la Porte, il faut lui ouvrir fans la faire attendre,

L'Ocasion perdue ne se retrouve pas toujours,

Ilfaut battre le Fer, pendant | Strike the Iron while it is hot. qu'il elt chaud,

Never feek that by foul Means. which thou canft do by fair. Of two Evils chuse the least.

You must cut your Coat according to your Cloth.

The Truth is not to be spoken at all Times.

Opportunity makes a Thief.

Hold Opportunity by the Forelock, before he turns ber Tail. One hold fast is better than two I'll give thee.

A Bird in the Hand is worth two in the Bush.

Policy goes beyond Strength. All is not lost that is delayed.

Every Sheep to her Mate. Every one measures other People's Corn by his own Bushel.

Patience is the Plaster for all Sores.

Na longer Pipe no longer Dance.

A Rat is oftentimes as good as a Cat.

The Devil rebukes Sin.

Churchmen's Contention is the Devil's Harveft.

Dawb yourself with Honey, and you'll never want Flies.

The Pot calls the Kettle Black-Arfe.

Paper Speaks, when Beards never Wag.

When Fortune Knocks, be sure to open the Door.

An Opportunity loft, is not fo Soon regained

Une .

Une cft Perfe

bo L'ho dif

> Il fai il 1 Chac

> > tur

Un 1 feu Il ne

ner Bα Bon .

Qui : Ch Qui

dou Affez Les

Mo Arger Cine

La G te q Chat froid

Bonne que Chacu ble.

Les fo les s Aquier

dors Il fair trou

L'Oifin tous est à demi achevée.

Personne ne peut dire, je ne boirai jamais de cette Eau,

L'homme propose, & Dieu dispose, .

Il faut prendre le tems comme il vient.

Chacun est Ouvrier de sa For-

Un malheur ne vient jamais

Il ne faut pas crainde de donner un Oeuf pour avoir un Bœuf.

Bon Avocat, mauvais Voisin,

Qui aime Bertrand, aime son Chien,

Qui prête à l'Ami, perd au double.

Assez consent qui ne dit mot. Les Honneurs changent les Mœurs.

Argent comptant porte Médecine,

La Guérison n'est pas si promte que la Blesiure,

Chat echaude craint l'Eau froide.

Bonne Renommée vaut mieux que Ceinture dorée.

Chacun cherche fon fembla-

Les fous sont des Festins, & les Sages les mangent,

Aquiers bonne Renommée & dors graffe Matinée,

Il fait bon pêcher en Eau trouble,

L'Oisiveté est la Racine de tous Maux,

Une chose bien commencée | A Thing once begun is half ended.

> There is no one can fay, I will never drink of this Water. Man proposes, and God disposes.

We must take our Lot as it fails out.

Every Man is the Architect of bis own Fortune.

One Misfortune comes upon the Neck of another.

He's a Fool that will not give an Egg for an Ox.

A good Lanvyer is an ill Neighbour.

Love me, Love my Dog.

I lend my Money to my Friend, I lofe my Money and my Friend. Silence gives Confent.

Honours change Manners.

Ready Money is as good as Phyfic.

A Man is not so soon healed as burt.

A burnt Child dreads the Fire.

A good Name is better than Riches.

Birds of a Feather flock together.

Fools makes Feasts, and wife Men eat them.

Get a good Name, and go to fleep.

'Tis good fishing in troubled Wa-

Idleness is the Root of all Evil.

( Les

Les Rois ont les Mains lon- | Kings have long Hands. gues,

Peu de Bien, peu de Soin. Marie ton Fils quand tu vou-

dras, mais ta Fille quand tu pourras,

Nécessité n'a point de Loi,

Nul ne fait si bien où le Soulier blesse, que celui qui le porte,

Nouveaux Rois. nouvelles Loix.

Une brebis galeuse gâte tout le Troupeau,

Service de grand n'est pas Heritage,

Il n'est pire Eau què celle qui dort.

Familiarité éngendre Mépris, Faire d'une Pierre deux Coups,

Il est bon d'avoir deux Cordes à son Arc,

Ce qu'on apprend au Berceau, dure jusqu'au tombeau,

De l'Abondance du Cœur la Bouche parle,

Où il n'y a rien, le Roi perd fes Droits,

Qui veut battre son Chien trouve affez de Bâtons.

Bonne Bête s'échaufe en mangeant,

Le grand Bœuf aprend au petit à labourer.

On a beau mener le Cheval à l'Eau, s'il n'a Soif,

La Faim chasse le Loup du Bois,

Little Wealth, little Sorrow. Marry your Son when you will, but your Daughter when you

Necessity bas no Law.

None knows fo well where the Shoe wrings, as he that wears it.

Di

G.

B.

G. F

S

New Lords, new Laws.

One scabby Sheep marrs the whole Flock. Service is no Inheritance.

The fill Sow fucks up all the Draught.

Familiarity breeds Contempt.

To kill two Birds with one

'Tis good to have two Strings to one's Bow.

What's bred in the Bone, will never be out of the Flesh.

What the Heart thinks the Mouth Speaks.

Where nothing is, the King loses his Right.

'Tis an easy Matter to find a Staff to beat a Dog.

Quick at Work, quick at Meat.

The young Cock crows as he the old one beareth.

A Man may lead his Horse to Water, but cannot make him drink unless be list.

Hunger beats down Stone Walls.

## 市人人生产人人生产人人生产人人生产人人生产人人工产人人工产人人工产人人工产人人工

#### CHANSONS.

I.

Dialogue entre un Gentilhomme & une Bergère, fur l'Air: Charmante Gabrielle, &c.

- G. Rencontre agréable!
  Bergère, mon fouci,
  Sous ce Feuillage aimable,
  Oue faites-vous ici?
- B. Je n'ai point d'autre affaire, Qu'à prendre soin Du Troupeau de mon Père Qui n'est pas loin.
- G. Peut-on belle Bergère, S'asseoir auprès de vous, Sur la verte Fougère, Sans vous mettre en Courroux?

B. Ah! Monsieur, prenezgarde,

Eloignez-vous. Car le Chien qui me garde N'est pas trop doux.

G. Je crains peu de connoître
La Rigueur de ce Chien.
Quelque fort qu'il puisse
être
Il ne vaut pas le mien.
Je crains belle Bergère,
Pour tout malheur,
La Rigueur trop sèvere
De votre Cœur.

II.

Chanson sur les Amours de Jean & de Jeanne,

Chantons les Amours de Jeanne, Chantons les Amours de Jean, Rien n'est si charmant que Jeanne, Rien n'est si joli que Jean, Jean aime Jeanne, Jeanne aime Jean, Joli jeune Jean aime jeune Jeanne, Jeanne jeune Jeanne aime jeune Jean.

#### French Songs.

Endimion & Diane
S'aimerent moins tendrement:
Bacchus auprès d'Ariane
N'étoit pas si tendre Amant.
Jean aime Jeanne, &c.

Jean ne fait rien que pour Jeanne, Et Jeanne fait tout pour Jean, Jean aime tout avec Jeanne, Jeanne n'aime rien sans Jean. Jean aime Jeanne, &c.

On n'a qu'à chagriner Jeanne, Si l'on veut voir pleurer Jean, Si l'on veut voir rire Jeanne, On n'a qu'à divertir Jean. Jean aime Jeanne, &c.

#### III.

A IM ABLE Vainqueur, Cher Tiran d'un Cœur:
Amour dont l'Empire
Et le Martire
Sont pleins de Douceur:
Joins à tes Charmes
L'effort de tes Armes;
Hâte mon Bonheur.
Tu peux quand tu veux
Nous brûler dans l'Onde;

Le Flambeau du Monde Brille de tes reux. Tu sais charmer, Tu sais désarmer Le Dieu de la Guerre; Le Dieu du Tonnerre Se laisse enstammer: Dans les Ensers, Aux Cieux, sur la Terre, Tout porte tes Fers.

#### IV.

Complainte de l'amoureux PIERROT.

O N Humeur est Catharine

Plus aigre qu'un Citron verd,
On ne fait qui te chagrine,
Ni qui gagne, ni qui perd;

Qu'on foit fage ou qu'on badine, Avec toi c'est Choux pour Choux, Comme un vrai fagot d'épines

Tu piques par tous les bouts.

Tu g Loriq Quan A ton Me: 1 Et m

N'est

Ch

L'a Quan

Plus
Tu le
Et pu
Sans
Tu m
De m

D'un Quan Aussit Tu le Si j'ar Apres Ma l' T'éût

Ce Je ne Et qu Par t 2.

Si je parle tu t'ofenses,
Tu grognes si je me tais;
Lorsque je me plains tu danses,
Quand je ris je te deplais;
A ton Oreille mal faite
Me: Chansons ne valent rien,
Et ma tant douce Musette,
N'est qu'un Instrument de
Chien.

3.

L'autre Jour, d'un Air honnête, Quand je t'ôtai mon Chapeau, Plus vite qu'une Arbalête, Tu le fis fauter dans l'Eau; Et puis d'un Ton d'Arrogance, Sans dire ni qui, ni quoi, Tu me baillas l'Ordonnance De m'aprocher loin de toi.

4.

D'un plein pot de Marjolaine, Quand je te sis un Présent, Aussitôt pour mon étrenne Tu le cassas, moi présent. Si j'avois cru mon Courage, Apres ce beau grand Merci, Ma Main qui bouilloit de rage T'éût cassé la Gueule aussi.

5.

Cependant quoique tu dises, Je ne puis quiter ces lieux, Et quoique tu me méprises, Par tout je suivrai tes yeux, Je m'en veux mal à moi même Mais quand on est amoureux, Un Cheveu de ce qu'on aime Tire plus que quatre Bœufs.

6.

Pour te mettre en Oubliance
A d'autres j'ai fait la cour,
Mais par cette Manigance
Tu m'as baillé plus d'Amour;
Je croi que tu m'ensorcelles,
Car à mes Yeux ébaubis,
Auprès de toi les plus belles
Ne me sont que du Pain bis.

7.

Avec Jean dans nos Prairies,
Tu t'en vas batifoler,
Vous jasez comme deux Pies,
Et moi je n'ose parler.
Il te prend, il te chatouille,
Il te frote le Grouin,
Et moi d'abord que je grouille,
Tu me slanques un coup de Poing.

8.

Sangué, vois-tu Catharine,
Je n'y faurois plus tenir,
Je crève dans ma Poitrine,
Il faut changer ou finir;
Tu me prens pour une Buche,
Parceque jai l'Air benin,
Mais tant à l'Eau va la Cruche
Qu'elle se casse à la fin.

#### V. ELOGE du CAFE.

SI wous voulez fans Peine
Vivre en bonne Santé,
Sept Jours de la Semaine
Prenez de bon Café;
Il vous preservera de toute
Maladie,
Sa Vertu chassera, la la,
Migraine & Fluxion, don don,
Reume & Mélancolie.

Sa Force est sans égale
Contre les Maux de Cœur;
La Glande pinéale
Y trouve sa Vigueur.
Quand on y met du Lait, il
guérit la Poitrine;
Au sang il donnera, la la,
Sa Circulation, don don,
Dans toute la Machine.

Voulez-vous dans l'Eglise
Ne rien perdre au Sermon
D'une Eloquénce exquise
Goûter l'Expression,
Vous devez vous munir, sur
tout l'Après dinée,
De cette Boisson là, la la,
Votre Application, don don,
Sera moins détournée.

Malgré la bonne chère
Le Convive est chagrin,
Si votre Cafetière
Ne finit le Festin;
Dès qu'on la voit entrer, la
Joie est redoublée,
Chacun se dit voilà, la la.
De ce Repas si bon, don don,
La Fête Couronnée.





# Multiplication T A B L E.

$ \begin{cases} 2 & \text{is } 4 \\ 3 - 6 \\ 4 - 8 \\ 5 - 10 \\ 6 - 12 \\ 7 - 14 \\ 8 - 16 \\ 9 - 18 \\ 10 - 20 \end{cases} $	$ 5 \text{ times} \begin{cases} 5 & \text{is } 25 \\ 6 & -30 \\ 7 & -35 \\ 8 & +40 \\ 9 & -45 \\ 10 & -50 \\ 11 & -55 \\ 12 & -60 \end{cases} $
$\begin{bmatrix} 11 & -22 \\ 12 & -24 \end{bmatrix}$	$ \begin{cases} 6 & \text{is } 36 \\ 7 - 42 \\ 8 - 48 \\ 9 - 54 \\ 10 - 60 \\ 11 - 66 \\ 12 - 72 \end{cases} $
$ 3 \text{ times} \begin{cases} 3 & \text{is } 9 \\ 4 & - 12 \\ 5 & - 15 \\ 6 & - 18 \\ 7 & - 21 \\ 8 & - 24 \\ 9 & - 27 \\ 10 & - 30 \\ 11 & - 33 \\ 12 & - 36 \end{cases} $	$ 7 \text{ times} \begin{cases} 7 & \text{is } 49 \\ 8 - 56 \\ 9 - 63 \\ 10 - 70 \\ 11 - 77 \\ 12 - 84 \end{cases} $
$     \begin{cases}       4 & \text{is } 16 \\       5 - 20 \\       6 - 24     \end{cases} $	$8 \text{ times} \begin{cases} 8 & \text{is } 64 \\ 9 & -72 \\ 10 & -80 \\ 11 & -88 \\ 12 & -96 \end{cases}$
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$9 \text{ times} \begin{cases} 9 & \text{is } 81 \\ 10 & -90 \\ 11 & -99 \\ 12 & -108 \end{cases}$ 10 times 10 is 100

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